
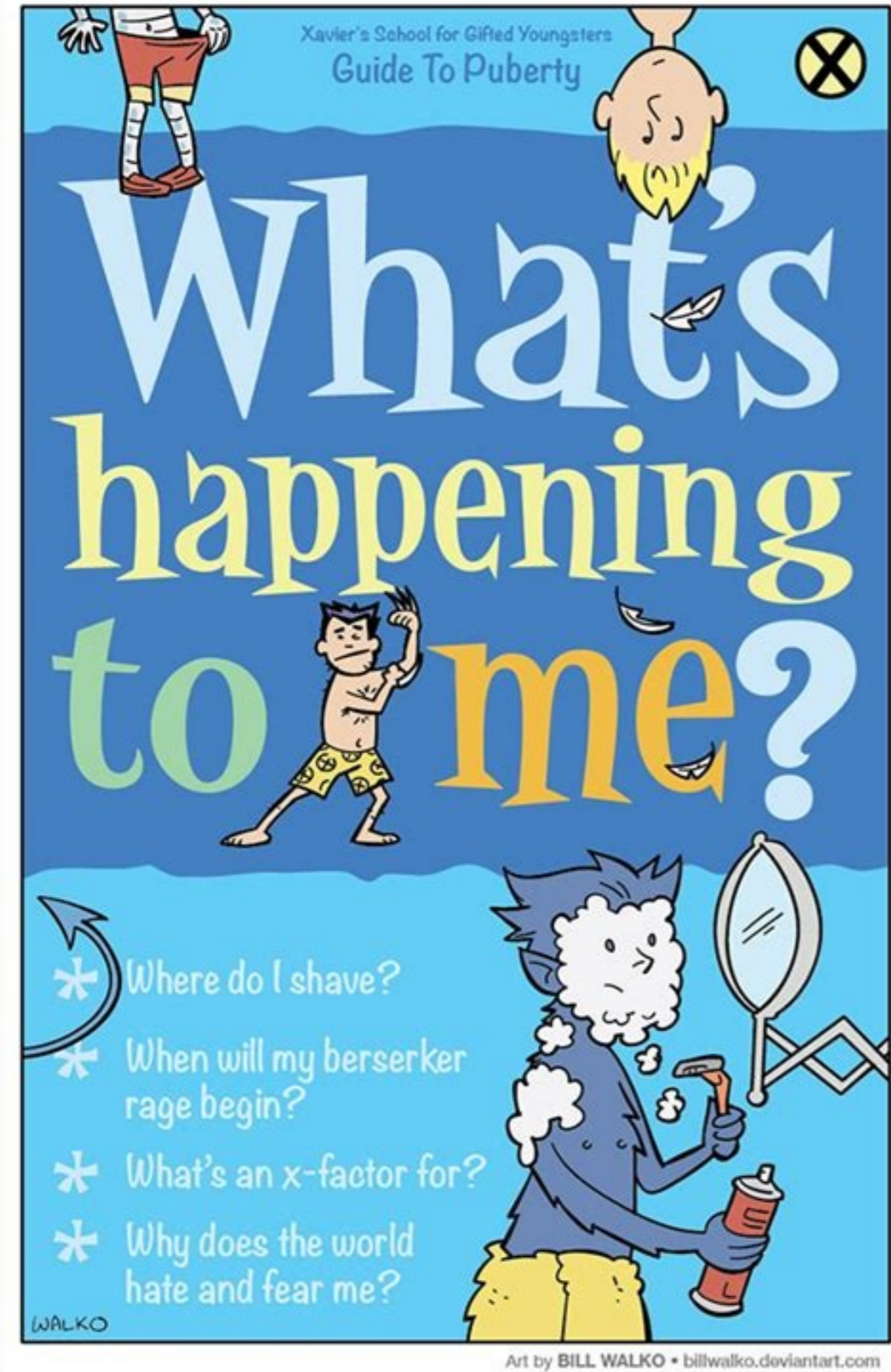


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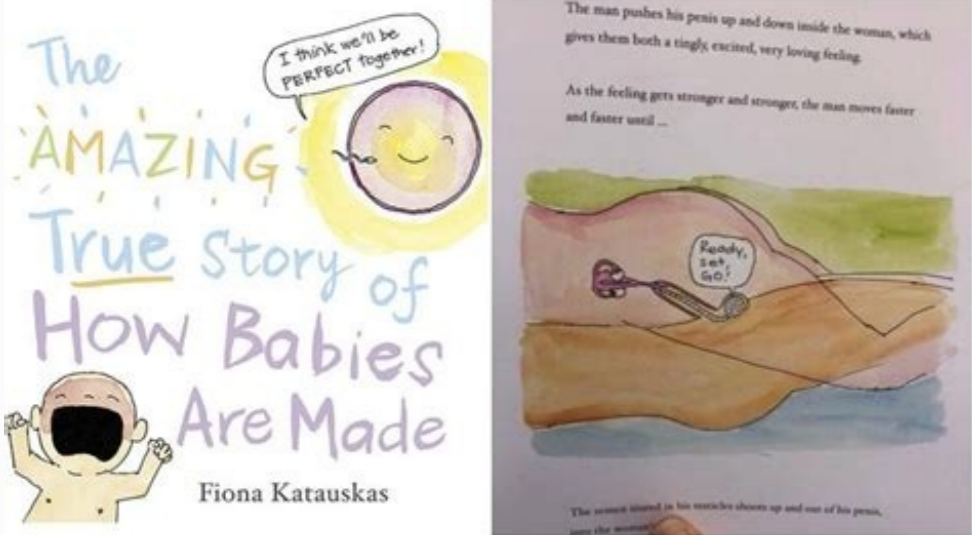
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Best sex education books for kids

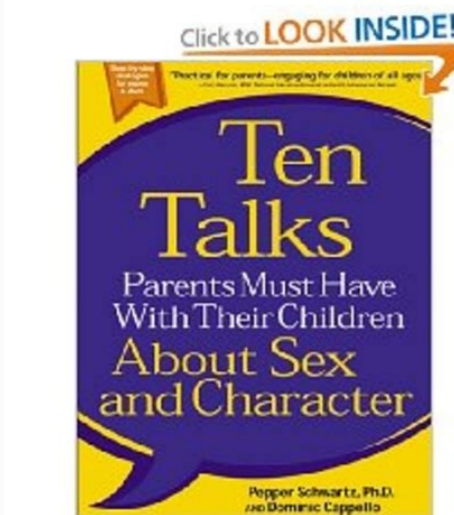
Relationships and sex education (RSE) is learning about the emotional, social and physical aspects of growing up, relationships, sex, human sexuality and sexual health. RSE Day takes place on the last Thursday in June each year. Some aspects of RSE are taught in science, and others are taught as part of personal, social, health and economic education (PSHE). These BBC classroom resources have been created to support you in teaching RSE. Show Me!: A Picture Book of Sex for Children and Parents Cover of 2nd German language edition (1990) which included new material on the AIDS epidemic. Author Helga Fleischhauer-Hardt. Original title Zeig mal. Ein Bilderbuch für Kinder und Eltern. Translated by Hilary Davies. Illustrations by Will McBride. Cover artist Will McBride. Country: Germany. Language: German. Subject: Sex education. Genre: Photo-book. Publisher: Jugenddienst, St. Martin's Press. Publication date: 1974. Published in English: 1975. Media type: Print (Hardcover). Pages: 195 (176 eng. edition). ISBN: 3795731800. OCLC: 74145406. LC Class: 74-343028. Show Me! is a sex education book by photographer Will McBride. It appeared in 1974 in German under the title Zeig Mal!, written with psychiatrist Helga Fleischhauer-Hardt for children and their parents. It was translated into English a year later and was widely available in bookstores on both sides of the Atlantic for many years, but later became subject to expanded child pornography laws in jurisdictions including the United States. In Germany, the book was followed in 1990 by a second edition that included, among other additions, a discussion of the AIDS epidemic. Publication history While many parents appreciated Show Me! for its frank depiction of pre-adolescents discovering and exploring their sexuality, others called it child pornography. In 1975 and 1976, obscenity charges were brought against the publisher or booksellers by prosecutors in Massachusetts,[1] New Hampshire,[2] Oklahoma, and Toronto, Ontario, Canada.[3] In all four cases, the judges ruled as a matter of law that the title was not obscene.[4][5][6] However, starting in 1977, some states began to criminalize the distribution of even non-obscene so-called "child pornography," or "images of abuse," which arguably is not protected by the First Amendment. New York State, home of the publisher, St. Martin's Press, criminalized the distribution of non-obscene "child pornography" in 1977, but the publisher promptly went to court and obtained an injunction against the State. The court granted the injunction because the First Amendment was interpreted to permit the banning of only obscene material.[7] In 1982, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a decision, New York v. Ferber,[8] which allowed the government to constitutionally ban the knowing distribution of even non-obscene "child pornography".



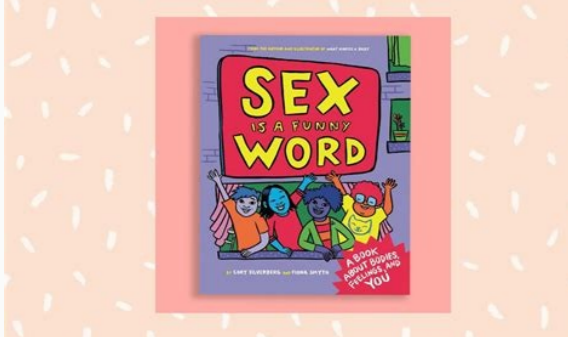
Citing a chilling effect, St. Martin's Press then pulled the book, stating that though they believed Show Me! was not pornographic, they could no longer afford the legal expenses to defend it, and they did not want to risk criminal prosecutions of their own personnel and/or vendors who sold the book.[9] The Court overruled a decision of the New York Court of Appeals, The People v. Paul Ira Ferber[1], which held that the First Amendment protected the dissemination of non-obscene sexual depictions. Show Me! was not the direct subject of the Ferber case, but the book was prominently featured by both sides in the litigation, and it played a significant role in the oral argument before the U.S. Supreme Court.[10] In its country of origin, Germany, the book first won several awards, even from church organizations, but due to rising pressure from a newly arising "moral majority" the publishers and McBride decided to take it off the market in 1996. By then over one million copies in seven languages had been sold. It was never officially banned in Germany. Public libraries there keep it on hand and out of print copies are openly sold at collectors' premium prices.[11] In New Zealand the book was banned by the Indecent Publications Tribunal in 1976. The ban was upheld in 1996.[12] Critical reception Show Me! received mixed reviews from the mass media when it was first published. The Los Angeles Times called the photographs "beautiful...graceful, charming, and elegant," yet accurately predicted, in a severe understatement of what actually happened, that the book "may start (an) uproar." [13] The Washington Post, on the other hand, described the photographs as "beautiful, assaultive, grotesque, and seductive," and concluded that Show Me! was only suited for "avant garde" parents. [14] Reviewer Linda Wolfe was more hostile in the New York Times, calling the book a "child-abusive joke". [15] The 13-year-old daughter of Chicago Tribune reviewer Carol Kleiman stated: "I'm too old for it myself. The last part, though, with no pictures, looks interesting to read. The book is good for little kids because they don't know what society terms 'dirty' yet. You know, Mom, it's PARENTS I'm worried about. They're not ready yet." [16] Recent reviews A 2005 Amazon review by Dr. Russell A. Rohde claims that the book, "appropriately delves into the issues of breast feeding, adolescence, pubertal changes, menses, sexual anatomies, pregnancy, masturbation, contraception, sexual behavioral disturbances and venereal disease. [...] I am not aware of any book comparable to this illustrated primer that fills the needs of sexual education so well." [17] D. F. Janssen places it at the one extreme of a late 20th-century visual and textual revolution that enabled parents to illustrate information that up to that time had been transmitted orally. He sees the work as subversive not for its "too frank" portrayal of childhood sexuality, but instead for the primacy that the image takes over the text. In his eyes, the work "comes out of a culture with a long history of pathologising so-addressed 'primal scenes,'" a history that became manifest in particular with regard to the works of Will McBride. [18] The book is analyzed in an article on "Picturing Sex Education" (Discourse Volume 27, Number 4 / December 2006). Bibliographic details 1974: Zeig mal. Ein Bilderbuch für Kinder und Eltern Foreword by Helmut Kentler. Wuppertal: Jugenddienst. 1975: Show Me!: A Picture Book of Sex for Children and Parents St. Martin's Press. ISBN 0-312-72275-3 1975: Laa't 's zien!: een fotoboek over sex voor kinderen en ouders Amsterdam: Kosmos. ISBN 90-215-0528-2 1978: Fais voir ! Un livre illustré sur la sexualité Montreal: Quinze. ISBN 0-88565-171-5 1979: Fammi Vedere! un libro fotografico di educazione sessuale non conformista per bambini e grandi Perugia: Savelli. ISBN 88-810-0000-0 1990: Ukaž mi to ! Mezinárodní osvětová obrázková kniha pro děti a rodiče s informací o AIDS, translated by Jiří Kostecký, Czech introduction by Jiří Raboch, 1st. ed., 199 p., Praha : Kredit ; Wuppertal : Peter Hammer, 1990, ISBN 80-85279-05-3, 20,000 copies 1995: Zeig Mal Mehr (5 ed.), 176 p. Beltz. ISBN 3-407-85106-5 References ^ "Droney wants children's book found obscene". Boston Globe. December 6, 1975. p. 3. Retrieved December 10, 2021 - via Newspapers.com. ^ "Eldredge hits book sales". Portsmouth Herald (Portsmouth, NH). December 18, 1975. p. 1. Retrieved December 10, 2021 - via Newspapers.com. ^ French, William (August 5, 1975). "JA New Chapter in Long, Sad Story of Book-Banning". Times-Colonist (Victoria, British Columbia). p. 5. Retrieved December 10, 2021 - via Newspapers.com. ^ "Sex ed book has 'social value'".



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Volume II: The Sexual Curriculum: The Manufacture and Performance of Pre-Adult Sexualities (October 2002) External links New York Times article discussing the withdrawal of this book St. Martin's Press, Inc. v. Carey, 440 F.Supp. 1196 (SDNY, 1977) "Retire cleared of pornography charges for a 30-year-old book", Pittsburgh Post-Gazette 7/26/2006 Video: Interview with Will McBride, September 2006. vlog Zeig Mal? Guck Wes! German magazine article English translation: Show Me? Look Away! English translation of Foreword to Zeig Mal! by Dr. Helmut Kentler Retrieved from "Thinking about sex is a natural part of puberty. Talking with your kids helps them navigate these new feelings in a healthy way, and lets them know that they can come to you with questions. It's important for you to share your personal values and beliefs about sex. As kids go through puberty, it's normal for them to start having more sexual feelings and thoughts. By acknowledging this and talking to them about these feelings, you're helping them feel more comfortable and able to make good decisions about waiting to have sex until they're ready. Talking with your kids really can make a difference in the choices they make as they get older. If you spend some time thinking about your personal values and what you'd want for your preteen when they're older, it will be easier to send a clear message. If you're clear about your hopes for your preteen, they'll be more likely to adopt those hopes and feelings too. It's best to have many small conversations that come up naturally, instead of one big talk. You don't have to carefully plan to say everything important all at once. Actually, it's better if talking about sexuality is a lifelong conversation. Doing a little bit at a time helps keep your preteen from feeling overwhelmed or getting bored. Everyday life has lots of natural opportunities for talking about sexuality — these are often called "teachable moments." You can use movies, TV, advertisements, and social media as jumping off points to have conversations about sex, sexuality, body image, healthy relationships, and more. You can also talk about experiences you had when you were their age (like a crush or first kiss), to start conversations and learn about what's going on with them. It's normal for these conversations to feel a little awkward at first, but your kids are listening, and they want to know what you value and expect from them.



And the more you talk now, the easier it will be to discuss the more complicated stuff as your preteen gets older. It's not just about talking. Having a good relationship with your preteen and setting boundaries is important, too. Talking about your values and expectations is important. But so is having a close relationship with your preteen that's based on respect for each other. Research shows that young people are less likely to take risks when they feel they have a close relationship with a parent. Staying involved in their life, listening to them, and sharing your life and interests with them can help you build a closer relationship with your preteen. Setting boundaries for your preteen can also help them avoid risky situations. Here are some things you can do: Make sure your preteen isn't spending a lot of time with other preteens without adult supervision. Discourage your preteen from having friends who are much older than them. Get to know your preteen's friends and (if possible) their parents. Ask your teen about where they're going and where they've been. How do I talk about sex with my preteen? Before you talk, think about your values and what you want for your kids: when do you believe it's okay for them to do sexual things, like kissing and touching? How much further into the future will you think it's ok for them to think about having sex? What milestones will you want them to reach before having sex (be in a loving relationship, be prepared with birth control and condoms, be in a certain grade or out of school, etc.)? Knowing exactly where you stand helps you send clear messages during these conversations. One of the ways you can encourage preteens to put off sex until they're ready is by talking with them about their future goals and dreams, and what steps they plan on taking to achieve them. Then discuss how dealing with an unplanned pregnancy or STD might make those goals and dreams harder to achieve. You can even show them this quiz (or do it with them!) to help them think these things through. The average age that teens have sex for the first time is 18. So while your preteen probably isn't going to start having sex for many years, it's important to talk with pre-teens about how to prevent pregnancy and STDs so they can make responsible choices when they do become sexually active in the future. Around this age, you can start giving them honest, more detailed information about STDs and safer sex, pregnancy and birth control, masturbation, and most other aspects of sexuality — and they should know of at least 1 adult that they trust who they can come to with questions. Talking about this stuff will also help them see why they're not ready to think about having sex just yet. How do I talk about masturbation with my preteen? Masturbation is very normal and common among preteens. Most young children learn early on that touching their genitals feels good. As people go through puberty, masturbation becomes more intentional and attached to sexual feelings. This is all normal. Thinking that masturbation is wrong or dirty can cause guilt, shame, and fear that can be emotionally unhealthy for people of all ages. So it's important for your kids to know that masturbating is normal and harmless — as long as they do it in private. And you can let them know that it's also perfectly fine to not masturbate if they don't want to. It's a personal choice, and either is normal. This is a good age to start knocking before you go in your preteen's room. If you do walk in on them masturbating, try to stay calm — you don't want them to think they've done anything wrong. You can say "Sorry, I should have knocked," and tell them later that you'll be more careful about privacy in the future. How do I talk about pornography with my preteen? We all know that porn isn't appropriate for preteens. It can be confusing or even upsetting to their still developing minds. Some pornography is violent and degrading, and can promote unhealthy ideas about sex, relationships, and gender. For all these reasons and more, it's a good idea to use parental controls on TV, computers, tablets and phones. As much as possible, be aware of what your kid is seeing online and what sites they visit, and consider keeping your computer in a family area. These things can lower the chances that your preteen will come across porn where it's easiest to find — online. But the reality is a lot of young people do see pornographic images or videos. Often it's an accident (like if they're Googling something harmless and stumble on adult sites or ads). Other times, older preteens might seek out porn because they hear about it from their friends or they're curious about sex. If you find out your preteen has seen porn, try not to freak out or get mad. Ask them how they came across it — was it on accident? On purpose? Did someone send it to them? What they think about what they saw, and be clear about your expectations and values here. If your kid has questions about porn, you can answer in simple terms. You can talk about how porn is for adults only and isn't meant for kids. As they get older, you can talk about how sex in porn doesn't usually reflect real life — the people onscreen are acting, and it's not generally an accurate depiction of how sex really happens. For example, porn shows lots of sexual activity, but none of the consequences of sex (like STDs and pregnancy) that people have to deal with in real life. They also often leave out consent, which is an essential part of real life sex. And most people's bodies don't look like the bodies you see in porn. How do I talk about STDs and protection with my preteen? Even though the vast majority of preteens aren't sexually active, they're old enough to learn how to protect themselves in the future. Teaching them about STDs and safer sex sets the expectation that they'll make responsible choices when the time comes. It also shows that you care about them, and that they can come to you with any questions. You can help your preteen stay healthy and even save their lives by giving them the real, honest facts about STDs and how to protect themselves. They should know that: When people have vaginal, anal, or oral sex without a condom or dental dam, they're at risk for STDs. Preteens don't always think oral sex counts as "sex," and they don't know that they can catch an STD that way. STDs don't always have symptoms. Most people don't notice any symptoms when they have an STD, so they don't even know they have it. But they can still cause health problems, and can still be passed to other people. Getting tested for STDs is a normal part of being sexually active. You can let them know that someday when they are sexually active, they should talk to their doctor or nurse about STD testing, on top of using condoms/dental dams. Another step you can take to help your

child avoid a very common (and possibly dangerous) STD later in life is to make sure they get the HPV vaccine — both girls and boys should get it at age 11-12. It's safe and can help prevent cervical and other kinds of cancer in the future.