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Piège, ou, Le combat d'une femme algérienne

International African Bibliography

Revue britannique, ou: Choix d'articles traduits des meilleurs écrits périodiques de la Grande-Bretagne

The Maghrib in the Mashriq

Les nouvelles de Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra

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Les contes

Normativity and Diversity in Family Law

Les nouvelles de Miguel de Cervantès Saavedra

Family, Religion and Law

Postcolonial Cinema Studies
Indentured Muslims in the Diaspora
Quand $7 \times 6 = 37$
Divination on stage
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السيرة النبوية بالفرنسية La vie du prophete
Nonlinear Evolution Equations and Related Topics

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Les Emocions*

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JULIAN BRIANA

*Die Brautgabe im
Familienvermögensrecht* BRILL
Philippe Bénilan was a most original and
charismatic mathematician who had a
deep and decisive impact on the theory
of Nonlinear Evolution Equations.
Dedicated to him, Nonlinear Evolution

Equations and Related Topics contains
research papers written by highly
distinguished mathematicians. They are
all related to Philippe Benilan's work and
reflect the present state of this most
active field. The contributions cover a
wide range of nonlinear and linear
equations.

Sudanow Routledge

This book is the first analysis of parental
care regimes in Muslim jurisdictions,

both in a comparative and country-specific sense. It contains the proceedings of a workshop on Parental Care and the Best Interests of the Child in Muslim Countries that the Max Planck Research Group “Changes in God’s Law: An Inner-Islamic Comparison of Family and Succession Law” hosted in Rabat, Morocco in April 2015. This workshop saw a total of 15 country reports presented on questions of custody, guardianship and their development within different Muslim jurisdictions (ranging from Indonesia to Morocco), a number of which are included in full in the book. Each of these country reports contains a historical perspective on the evolution of domestic rules regarding custody and guardianship, and on the introduction and development of the

notion of the best interests of the child. Most importantly, the prevailing legal norms, both substantive and procedural, are explored and particular attention is given to legal practice and the role of the judiciary. In addition to a selection of country reports from the workshop, the volume includes two comparative analyses on questions of parental care in both public and private international law. With a high practical relevance for legal practitioners working in the area of cross-border custody disputes and the most up-to-date assessment of parental care regimes beyond a pure analysis of statutory law, this book combines a number of country reports authored by experts who have worked or are still based in the respective countries they are reporting on and thus contains in-

depth discussions of legal practice and custody law in action. Nadjma Yassari is Director of the Research Group “Changes in God’s Law: An Inner-Islamic Comparison of Family and Succession Law” while Lena- Maria Möller and Imen Gallala-Arndt are Senior Research Fellows at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Private Law in Hamburg and the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology in Halle respectively.

Family Portraits with Saints Mohr Siebeck
Le droit international privé de la famille est en constante mutation. En Tunisie, la matière a été profondément réformée par l’entrée en vigueur du Code de droit international privé en 1998. Elle ne cesse, depuis, de connaître une importante évolution. Les solutions

apportées par les tribunaux pour interpréter les dispositions du Code ou pour les compléter ont contribué à enrichir la matière. Aujourd’hui, à l’heure où les principes de base qui ont fait la singularité du droit tunisien de la famille sont sérieusement menacés, il est permis de se poser la question de savoir si notre discipline pourrait subir un changement. La conception moderniste de l’ordre public international, qui a toujours prévalu dans la jurisprudence tunisienne, pourrait-elle ainsi connaître une régression ? Le juge tunisien se montrera-t-il plus tolérant à l’égard des répudiations prononcées à l’étranger ? Dans d’autres pays, le droit international privé de la famille connaît un important renouvellement. En France, les sources de la matière connaissent

une communautarisation et une internationalisation croissantes. Ses méthodes changent : l'autonomie de la volonté a fini par pénétrer les règles de conflits applicables au divorce et la méthode de la reconnaissance introduit une nouvelle façon d'accueillir les situations juridiques constituées à l'étranger. La loi du 17 mai 2013 ouvrant le mariage pour tous bouleverse les règles de conflits de lois classiques et ressuscite le conflit de civilisations. L'organisation de la kafala et de l'adoption dans les relations franco-maghrébines subit une double influence : celle du droit international privé français, et celle des législations maghrébines. Le présent colloque a pour objet de faire le point sur l'évolution du droit international privé de la famille en

Tunisie et à l'étranger en prenant deux axes de réflexions : l'évolution des tendances générales, et l'évolution des solutions particulières. Descriptor(s): PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW | FAMILY LAW | LEGAL RESEARCH | CONFERENCES | TUNISIA

Biology of Grasshoppers Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

This collection of essays foregrounds the work of filmmakers in theorizing and comparing postcolonial conditions, recasting debates in both cinema and postcolonial studies. Postcolonial cinema is presented, not as a rigid category, but as an optic through which to address questions of postcolonial historiography, geography, subjectivity, and epistemology. Current circumstances of migration and immigration,

militarization, economic exploitation, racial and religious conflict, enactments of citizenship, and cultural self-representation have deep roots in colonial/postcolonial/neocolonial histories. Contributors deeply engage the tense asymmetries bequeathed to the contemporary world by the multiple, diverse, and overlapping histories of European, Soviet, U.S., and multi-national imperial ventures. With interdisciplinary expertise, they discover and explore the conceptual temporalities and spatialities of postcoloniality, with an emphasis on the politics of form, the 'postcolonial aesthetics' through which filmmakers challenge themselves and their viewers to move beyond national and imperial imaginaries. Contributors include: Jude G. Akudinobi, Kanika Batra,

Ruth Ben-Ghiat, Shohini Chaudhuri, Julie F. Codell, Sabine Doran, Hamish Ford, Claudia Hoffmann, Anikó Imre, Priya Jaikumar, Mariam B. Lam, Paulo de Medeiros, Sandra Ponzanesi, Richard Rice, Mireille Rosello and Marguerite Waller.

Parental Care and the Best Interests of the Child in Muslim Countries Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

This is a pioneering book about the impact that knowledge produced in the Maghrib (Islamic North Africa and al-Andalus = Muslim Iberia) had on the rest of the Islamic world. It presents results achieved in the Research Project "Local contexts and global dynamics: al-Andalus and the Maghrib in the Islamic East (AMOI)", funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science, Innovation and

Universities (FFI2016-78878-R AEI/FEDER, UE) and directed by Maribel Fierro and Mayte Penelas. The book contains 18 contributions written by senior and junior scholars from different institutions all over the world. It is divided into five sections dealing with how knowledge produced in the Maghrib was integrated in the Mashriq starting with the emergence and construction of the concept 'Maghrib' (sections 1 and 2); how travel allowed the reception in the Maghrib of knowledge produced in the Mashriq but also the transmission of locally produced knowledge outside the Maghrib, and the different ways in which such transmission took place (sections 3 and 4), and how the Maghribis who stayed or settled in the Mashriq manifested their identity (section 5). The

book will be of interest not only for those whose research concentrates on the Maghrib but more generally for those who want to understand the complex and shifting dynamics between 'centres' and 'peripheries' as regards intellectual production and circulation.

Actualités du Droit International Privé de la Famille en Tunisie et à l'Étranger

Birkhäuser

No detailed description available for "Family Portraits with Saints".

Les Nouvelles Scarecrow Press

Magicians, necromancers and astrologers are assiduous characters in the European golden age theatre. This book deals with dramatic characters who act as physiognomists or palm readers in the fictional world and analyses the fictionalisation of physiognomic lore as a

practice of divination in early modern Romance theatre from Pietro Aretino and Giordano Bruno to Lope de Vega, Calderón de la Barca and Thomas Corneille.

The Encyclopaedia of Islam: T-U

Encyclopaedia Universalis

Personal status laws remain a highly politicized area of debate in the Middle East, as the arena in which the contentious issues of women's rights, religion and minority groups meet. This is especially so when it comes to divorce. In Tunisia, with the moderate Islamist party Ennahda winning the first elections following the 2011 revolution, questions of religion in public life have gained greater primacy. The country is often hailed for its progressive personal status code, seen as an exception to the

practice in many other Muslim countries. Polygamy is banned, for example, and in divorce cases there is gender equality. However, Tunisia's legal system contains many gaps and leaves much room for interpretation. Bearing in mind this importance of the role of Islam in judicial courts, Maaïke Voorhoeve investigates whether the more progressive, and ostensibly secular, principles enshrined in Tunisia's Personal Status Code of 1956 are in fact adhered to in divorce cases. And if not, whether judges frequently turn to the Sharia, custom or societal norms as their primary sources of guidance. Through extensive research in the Tunisian courts, Voorhoeve investigates the different types of divorce, the arguments presented to the court and the consequent legal decisions

made. She focuses on the role of female judges, testing the assumption that they adjudicate in a more gender-neutral way and examining the impact they have had on Tunisian legal culture and through this, Tunisian society. Gender and Divorce Law in North Africa therefore sheds light on the wide-reaching debate throughout North Africa and the Middle East concerning the role of Islam and Sharia in the public, political, legal and private spheres. This debate, which often pits secularists against Islamists, but is in reality much more nuanced, is key in a variety of fields, including Middle East studies and Islamic law. Filiation and the Protection of Parentless Children Routledge

With regard to family law, this volume examines claims based on cultural

tradition, ethnic background, custom, religious affiliation and sexual orientation, as well as various other “claims” that are not officially recognized in state law, in 15 jurisdictions around the world. The country reports seek to determine whether these claims represent a challenge to family law as conceived by the state, and if so, how these challenges are being managed. The focus lies on the interaction between (i) claims and traditions raising minority-related and diversity-related issues and (ii) the state as the addressee of these demands for accommodation. The reports identify specific instances and situations that have proven (and in many cases still are) particularly difficult to resolve. They force decision-makers to

engage in a delicate balancing act between different, often clashing interests.

Genre et émancipation des femmes dans la fiction maghrébine

contemporaine KARTHALA Editions

En revenant sur trois décennies d'autoritarisme, les articles de ce dossier tentent de saisir au plus près des acteurs les négociations qui s'opèrent avec le pouvoir autoritaire et les manières dont ces pratiques participent à la formation de l'État soudanais, ici depuis le déploiement du régime dit « islamiste » en 1989 jusqu'à sa chute en avril 2019. Les contributions donnent à voir des acteurs qui s'adaptent et négocient afin de maintenir leur influence ou de renégocier leur capacité d'action. Les fondements économiques,

politiques et idéologiques du régime, loin d'être linéaires sur ces trois décennies, sont également discutés pour comprendre les redéfinitions des pratiques concrètes du pouvoir ou, au contraire, leurs permanences. Parmi ces permanences, on notera une domination de long terme fondée sur une pratique exclusive, discriminante et violente d'un pouvoir de plus en plus contesté et affaibli. La dernière décennie, débutée avec l'indépendance du Soudan du Sud en 2011, signe en effet une déliquescence progressive des bases économiques, sociales, et politiques qui mènera à la révolution de décembre 2018, présentée par les révolutionnaires comme « anti-islamiste », et à la chute du président le 11 avril 2019.

Les nouvelles de Miguel de

**Cervantés Saavedra, tr. et annotées
par L. Viardot** Springer

This is the fourth publication originating from the conference Legacy of Slavery and Indentured Labour: Past, Present and Future, which was organised in June 2013 by the Institute of Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR), Anton de Kom University of Suriname. The core of the book is based on a conference panel which focused specifically on the experience of Muslim with indentured migrants and their descendants. This is a significant contribution since the focus of most studies on Indian indenture has been almost exclusively on Hindu religion and culture, even though an estimated seventeen percent of migrants were Muslims. This book thus fills an important gap in the indentured

historiography, both to understand that past as well as to make sense of the present, when Muslim identities are undergoing rapid changes in response to both local and global realities. The book includes a chapter on the experiences of Muslim indentured immigrants of Indonesian descent who settled in Suriname. The core questions in the study are as follows: What role did Islam play in the lives of (Indian) Muslim migrants in their new settings during indenture and in the post-indenture period? How did Islam help migrants adapt and acculturate to their new environment? What have been the similarities and differences in practices, traditions and beliefs between Muslim communities in the different countries and between them and the country of

origin? How have Islamic practices and Muslim identities transformed over time? What role does Islam play in the Muslims' lives in these countries in the contemporary period? In order to respond to these questions, this book examines the historic place of Islam in migrants' place of origin and provides a series of case studies that focus on the various countries to which the indentured Indians migrated, such as Mauritius, South Africa, Guyana, Trinidad, Suriname and Fiji, to understand the institutionalisation of Islam in these settings and the actual lived experience of Muslims which is culturally and historically specific, bound by the circumstances of individuals' location in time and space. The chapters in this volume also provide a snapshot of

the diversity and similarity of lived Muslim experiences.

Écrire pour un blog BRILL

This collection discusses how official legal systems do and should respond to the reality of a plurality of family types and origins within their jurisdictions. It further examines the challenges that arise for practitioners, including lawyers and judges, when faced with such plurality. Focussing on empirical research, the volume presents legal and sociological data of unprecedented comparative depth. It also includes a discussion of how members of minority families respond to the need to organise their legal relationships, and to resolve their disputes in the shadow of official legal systems which differ from those of their familial and communal traditions.

The work invites reflection, and demonstrates the urgency and complexity of the questions regarding the search for justice in the field of family life in Europe today.

Lettre d'un Inconnu Awal

L'exploration du désert libyque en 1873 n'a fait que renforcer la notoriété de Rohlfs ; c'est pourquoi, en compagnie de vingt-et-un autres géographes et voyageurs, dont Nachtigal et Schweinfurth, on lui demande de participer à la fondation d'une association internationale pour l'exploration de l'Afrique. Il va ainsi être amené à préparer un nouveau voyage qui doit le mener de Tripoli à Sokna, puis à Koufra, cette oasis mythique qu'il n'a pu atteindre en 1874, puis au Ouadaï, où il avait espéré aller en 1864. Vont

participer au départ de l'expédition : le docteur Anton Stecker, un jeune naturaliste autrichien ; deux domestiques allemands ; et un certain Leopold von Csillagh, chasseur et sportif, autrichien lui aussi, qui participe à ses frais à l'expédition. Après deux voyages qui se sont déroulés sans heurts notables avec les populations, Rohlfs va retrouver l'intolérance et la haine des autochtones - il va traverser des villages qu'il a connus dix ans auparavant, et dont les habitants étaient alors très accueillants -, qui lui inspireront des lignes très dures. Il attribue ce revirement aux senoussistes, qui n'existaient pas alors. Il sera bien le premier Européen à entrer dans Koufra, mais il n'ira pas plus loin. Le fanatisme, joint à un malheureux concours de

circonstances, le contraindra, après avoir, une fois de plus, échappé de très peu à la mort, à retourner sur ses pas. Cependant, ce voyage, bien qu'inachevé, reste important dans l'histoire de l'exploration du Sahara. Ce sera le dernier voyage saharien de Rohlfs. Après dix-huit années d'exploration derrière lui, et étant donné son âge (il a 48 ans) et l'époque à laquelle il vit, on ne peut s'étonner qu'il s'arrête là. Pourtant, il demeure toujours aussi dynamique : l'année suivante, il va de nouveau en Abyssinie, en compagnie du docteur Stecker ; il en revient en 1881. Fin 1884, il part pour Zanzibar, où l'empereur l'a nommé consul général ; mais il est rappelé dès le mois de juillet suivant. Affecté par cet échec, il ne quittera plus l'Allemagne, et au fil des années, le

silence se fait autour de lui.

Voyages & explorations au Sahara: Koufra & les oasis de Djofra et de Djalo, 1878-1879 KARTHALA Editions

This book provides a comprehensive introduction, which focuses on Morocco's history, provides a helpful synopsis of the kingdom, and is supplemented with a useful chronology of major events. Hundreds of cross-referenced dictionary entries on former rulers, current leaders, ancient capitals, significant locations, influential institutions, and crucial aspects of the economy, society, culture and religion form the core of the book. A bibliography of sources is included to promote further more specialized study. *Ayyubid Metalwork With Christian Images* Cambridge University Press
An original and relevant study on female

sanctity in Morocco that relies both in oral and written hagiographical sources. *Memory and Presence of Female Saints in Ksar el Kebir* focuses on the local to reflect on the wider and very relevant phenomenon of religious devotion and women in Western Islam.

Les Nouvelles de Miguel de Cervantès Saavedra, traduites et annotées par Louis Viardot BoD -

Books on Demand

English summary: The dowry (in Islamic law mahr) is a key figure of classical Islamic marriage law, which was adopted in all Islamic countries. Nadjma Yassari investigates the basis of this legal institution, traces its historical development and contextualized it in the family estate law of Egypt, Iran, Pakistan and Tunisia. Although the legal

connections between spouses have been steadily cultivated, the appeal of marriage law is fairly weak: the solidarity of newlyweds has hardly had time to be firmly established; important social pecuniary exchanges have not occurred. The dowry, therefore, still plays an important role in closing of any existing gaps in payment. This insight forms in consequence the basis for a location of the dowry in legal conflicts as well as for its integration in German family law. German description: Die Brautgabe (mahr) ist eine Schlusselfigur des klassischen islamischen Eherechts, die von allen islamischen Ländern rezipiert worden ist. Nadjma Yassari untersucht die Grundlagen dieses Rechtsinstituts, verfolgt ihre historische Entwicklung und kontextualisiert sie im

Familienvermögensrecht von Ägypten, Iran, Pakistan und Tunesien. Obwohl die vermögensrechtlichen Beziehungen zwischen den Ehegatten stetig fortentwickelt worden sind, ist die Ausstrahlungskraft dieser Reformen schwach: Der Grundsatz der nachhelichen Solidarität ist kaum gefestigt. Nennenswerte soziale Transferleistungen bestehen nicht. Die Brautgabe spielt somit weiterhin eine wichtige Rolle bei der Schließung der bestehenden Versorgungslücken. Dieses Erkenntnis bildet in der Folge die Grundlage für eine Verortung der Brautgabe im Kollisionsrecht sowie für ihre Integration in das deutsche Familienrecht.

Il banchetto magrebino Springer
Depuis les soulèvements du Printemps

arabe en 2011, les changements politiques au Maroc et le Hirak en Algérie, le Maghreb redevient un territoire géopolitique animé par plusieurs défis. Dans des sociétés encore tiraillées entre un conservatisme tourné vers la sauvegarde des valeurs traditionnelles et une logique progressiste, les questions relatives aux droits des femmes refont surface pour devenir un enjeu politique et social important. Inquiètes pour leurs fragiles acquis, les femmes, parfaitement émancipées par le travail et les études, s'activent pour installer des rapports plus égalitaires entre le féminin et le masculin en matière de droits. Au cœur de ce combat pour l'égalité, la création littéraire des autrices du xxie semble à même de rendre compte de ce

bouillonnement. Résolument tournés vers la modernité et en rupture avec un système patriarcal discriminant, les nouveaux personnages féminins dans la fiction maghrébine contemporaine, par leurs discours et à travers leurs manières d'agir, ébranlent les stéréotypes. Les romans d'Emna Belhaj Yahia, Sonia Chamkhi, Bahaa Trabelsi, Maïssa Bey, Malika Mokeddem et Halima Hamdane décrivent un monde en convulsion qui annonce une possible et durable révolution pour des femmes debout contre la fatalité.

Gender and Divorce Law in North Africa

Les Editions du Net

Novel Aspects of Insect-Plant

Interactions Edited by Pedro Barbosa and Deborah Letourneau This volume represents the forefront of two rapidly

advancing areas of ecology: three-trophic-level interactions and the interdisciplinary field of chemical ecology The book focuses on the role of microorganisms as mediators of interactions between insects and plants, providing critical appraisal of studies and suggesting ways to integrate competing hypotheses of insect-plant dynamics. 1988 (0 471-83276-6) 362 pp. Arthropod Biological Control Agents and Pesticides Brian A. Croft Examining the effects of pesticides on predators and parasites and exploring methods for reducing negative impacts of pesticide use, this book focuses on the interaction of pesticides with entomophagous arthropods. It surveys the history of research in the field and discusses susceptibility assessment, lethal,

sublethal, and ecological effects of pesticides, and selectivity, resistance, and resistance management. 1990 (0 471-81975-1) 723 pp. *Lepidopteran Anatomy*, John Eaton This single-source treatment on the anatomy of *Lepidoptera* provides a detailed exposition of its anatomy plus all its life stages, including the larva and adult forms of the exoskeleton, musculature, organ systems, and specialized structures. As the only thorough examination of the morphology of this insect group, it is an essential acquisition for entomologists, morphologists, and insect physiologists. 1988 (1-05862-9) 257 pp. *Integrated Pest Management Systems and Cotton Production* Edited by Ray Frisbie, Kamal El-Zik, and L. Ted Wilson The most complete and

authoritative work available on the subject, this book brings together information on integrated pest management strategies that are applicable to cotton. It addresses economic, agronomic, and biological factors of pest management and focuses on plant resistance to pests and the genetic rationale for improving plant health. 1989 (0 471-81782-1) 437 pp. **Calomnie du corail** John Wiley & Sons The Hédi Bouraoui Collection in Maghrebian and Franco-Ontarian Literatures is the gift of University Professor Emeritus Hédi Bouraoui. *Centenaire du souvenir "Almami Samori Touré 1898-1998"* Routledge This book contains selected contributions presented during the workshop "Establishing Filiation:

Towards a Social Definition of the Family in Islamic and Middle Eastern Law?”, which was convened in Beirut, Lebanon in November 2017. Filiation is a multifaceted concept in Muslim jurisdictions. Beyond its legal aspect, it encompasses the notion of inclusion and belonging, thereby holding significant social implications. Being the child of someone, carrying one’s father’s name, and inheriting from both parents form important pillars of personal identity. This volume explores filiation (nasab) and alternative forms of a full parent-child relationship in Muslim jurisdictions. Eleven country reports ranging from Morocco to Malaysia examine how maternal and paternal filiation is established – be it by operation of the law, by the parties’ exercise of

autonomy, such as acknowledgement, or by scientific means, DNA testing in particular – and how lawmakers, courts, and society at large view and treat children who fall outside those legal structures, especially children born out of wedlock or under dubious circumstances. In a second step, alternative care schemes in place for the protection of parentless children are examined and their potential to recreate a legal parent-child relationship is discussed. In addition to the country-specific analyses included in this book, three further contributions explore the subject matter from perspectives of premodern Sunni legal doctrine, premodern Shiite legal doctrine and the private international law regimes of contemporary Arab countries. Finally, a

comparative analysis of the themes explored is presented in the synopsis at the end of this volume. The book is aimed at scholars in the fields of Muslim family law and comparative family law and is of high practical relevance to legal practitioners working in the area of international child law. Nadjma Yassari is Leader of the Research Group “Changes in God’s Law: An Inner-Islamic Comparison of Family and Succession Law” at the Max Planck Institute for

Comparative and International Private Law while Lena-Maria Möller is a Senior Research Fellow at the Max Planck Institute and a member of the same Research Group. Marie-Claude Najm is a Professor in the Faculty of Law and Political Science at Saint Joseph University of Beirut in Lebanon and Director of the Centre of Legal Studies and Research for the Arab World (CEDROMA).