

# Les Femmes Et La Vie Ordinaire Amour Mariage Et F

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 Health at a Glance: Europe 2010

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## GEORGE MAYRA

### Les femmes dans l'histoire du CNRS

OECD Publishing  
 An unusual look at the nature and role of capital cities around the world - past, present and future. The 24 papers by scholars from many countries and disciplines present their thinking on capital cities, with contributions from Amos Rapoport, Claude Raffestin, Peter Hall and Anthony Sutcliffe. 16 papers in English, 8 in French.

### Gender Quotas, Parity Reform, and Political Parties in France

Yale University Press  
 The present volume offers a contemporary, multicultural approach to the controversial relationship between politics, media and society. The contributors here analyse such links from a variety of different perspectives, and represent perspectives from various countries across Europe, Asia, North America and South America. Despite their geographical diversity, they manage to reach a common language in their studies, offering a re-positioning of the study of media, society and politics. The new perspectives offered by this volume will be of interest to any media studies scholar, because they bring to light new ideas, new methodologies and results that could be further developed. It allows readers to explore these unique insights, and to easily digest the content and acknowledge the impact of media on society and politics.

### Exclusions

Lexington Books  
 This special edition of Health at a Glance focuses on health issues across the 27 European Union member states, three European Free Trade Association countries (Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) and Turkey.

### Women's Rights and Women's Lives in France 1944-1968

Minority Rights Group  
 Joan Wallach Scott's interpretation of the dilemma of feminism underlines the paradox that arises as theorists introduced the very idea of difference they had sought to eliminate by arguing from the standpoint that difference was irrelevant.

### Women's Identities at War

FeniXX  
 This work is concerned with the civil authorities' and missionaries' project of the emancipation of Madare women in the west of Burkina Faso between 1900 and 1960. The work deals successively with the place of women in the pre-colonial village community, the beginning of contacts with European civilisation, the project's initiators' assessment of the women's living conditions and their willingness to change them, the means and methods used to this end and the limitations of the project at the time of independence in 1960. The fruit of several years of research by a historian, who is a member of the ethnic community, this work is a documentary reference work with multiple entries and an index. It will be of interest to Africans concerned with the socio-political evolution of their continent, researchers interested in the history of missions and the African churches, and anyone concerned with the whole question of women in modern societies.

### Finding List of French Prose Fiction in the Mercantile Library of the City of New York

UBC Press  
 In 1999 and 2000, France adopted laws to ensure equal access to elected office for women and men. Parity Democracy explores the evolution and influence of France's gender parity reforms, from their historical roots to their recent extension beyond the electoral sphere. Drawing on extensive interviews, as well as on European and French legal documents, Praud and Dauphin show that although these reforms have not dramatically boosted women's representation in the National Assembly, they have set in motion a process of feminization in the electoral sphere that bodes well for the future of parity democracy.

### Femmes twas et droits des Twas dans la région africaine des Grands Lacs

Council of Europe  
 In the raucous decade following World War I, newly blurred boundaries between male and female

created fears among the French that theirs was becoming a civilization without sexes. This new gender confusion became a central metaphor for the War's impact on French culture and led to a marked increase in public debate concerning female identity and woman's proper role. Mary Louise Roberts examines how in these debates French society came to grips with the catastrophic horrors of the Great War. In sources as diverse as parliamentary records, newspaper articles, novels, medical texts, writings on sexology, and vocational literature, Roberts discovers a central question: how to come to terms with rapid economic, social, and cultural change and articulate a new order of social relationships. She examines the role of French trauma concerning the War in legislative efforts to ban propaganda for abortion and contraception, and explains anxieties about the decline of maternity by a crisis in gender relations that linked soldiery, virility, and paternity. Through these debates, Roberts locates the seeds of actual change. She shows how the willingness to entertain, or simply the need to condemn, nontraditional gender roles created an indecisiveness over female identity that ultimately subverted even the most conservative efforts to return to traditional gender roles and irrevocably altered the social organization of gender in postwar France.

### Exploring Political and Gender Relations

Council of Europe  
 In the 1930s, the French Third Republic banned naturalized citizens from careers in law and medicine for up to ten years after they had obtained French nationality. In 1940, the Vichy regime permanently expelled all lawyers and doctors born of foreign fathers and imposed a 2 percent quota on Jews in both professions. On the basis of extensive archival research, Julie Fette shows in Exclusions that doctors and lawyers themselves, despite their claims to embody republican virtues, persuaded the French state to enact this exclusionary legislation. At the crossroads of knowledge and power, lawyers and doctors had long been dominant forces in French society: they ran hospitals and courts, doubled as university professors, held posts in parliament and government, and administered justice and public health for the nation. Their social and political influence was crucial in spreading xenophobic attitudes and rendering them more socially acceptable in France. Fette traces the origins of this professional protectionism to the late nineteenth century, when the democratization of higher education sparked efforts by doctors and lawyers to close ranks against women and the lower classes in addition to foreigners. The legislatively imposed delays on the right to practice law and medicine remained in force until the 1970s, and only in 1997 did French lawyers and doctors formally recognize their complicity in the anti-Semitic policies of the Vichy regime. Fette's book is a powerful contribution to the argument that French public opinion favored exclusionary measures in the last years of the Third Republic and during the Holocaust.

### Dictionnaire historique et critique, par M. Pierre Bayle ... Avec la vie de l'auteur, par m. des Maizeaux. Tome premier (-quatrième)

Taylor & Francis  
 France is notorious for the underrepresentation of women in its halls of politics. Having been unsuccessful at implementing quotas for female candidates--unlike several of their European neighbors--France passed a gender parity law in 2000 that required all political parties to field an equal number of male and female candidates. Yet in the 2002 elections the main political parties fell well short of nominating equal numbers of male and female candidates. How did parity replace gender quotas as the preferred way to achieve greater representation for women in elected office? Why have these gender-based measures been embraced by some parties and not others? And, why do parties sometimes fail to implement quotas and parity? Gender Quotas, Parity Reform, and Political Parties in France considers this transition from quotas to parity, providing a history of French women's rights and the French electoral process, as well as an examination of the roles of the Socialist and Gaullist political parties. Compelling and clearly written, Opello has created a work that bridges an existing gap in literature about contemporary France and will appeal to scholars of gender, politics, and France.

### Civilization without Sexes

BRILL

Les Twas, en tant que peuple autochtone de la région africaine des Grands Lacs, sont dénigrés par de nombreux autres groupes ethniques. Si les Twas dans leur ensemble souffrent de discrimination, de marginalisation et d'extrême pauvreté, combien plus les femmes twas en souffrent-elles. Cette situation a été récemment exacerbée par le violent conflit qui a secoué la région. Dorothy Jackson possède de nombreuses années d'expérience et de travail aux côtés des communautés twas de la région et des femmes twas en particulier. On devine clairement les voix des femmes twas dans ce rapport, qui plaident pour des changements et la reconnaissance de leurs droits – en tant qu'autochtones et en tant que femmes. Malgré la discrimination et la pauvreté qui sont leur lot quotidien, elles sont pleines d'énergie, d'idées et de courage, ce que ce rapport suffit à démontrer. La question foncière est aujourd'hui de premier ordre pour les femmes comme pour les communautés twas. Les Twas étaient traditionnellement dépendants des forêts et des territoires sur lesquelles ils vivaient. Or aujourd'hui, la plupart des Twas sont sans terre. Leur culture et leur existence même sont en danger. Qui plus est, les changements profonds qui affectent aujourd'hui leurs sociétés sont en train de remettre en question le statut traditionnel d'égalité entre hommes et femmes. Ce rapport présente les politiques gouvernementales et les instruments juridiques internationaux relatifs aux droits humains que les Twas et les organisations qui les soutiennent pourraient utiliser au Burundi, en Ouganda, en République démocratique du Congo et au Rwanda. En guise de conclusion, le rapport offre des recommandations aux gouvernements de ces Etats et aux organisations de développement.

**Ingénue** Editions Bréal

Cet ouvrage est une réédition numérique d'un livre paru au XXe siècle, désormais indisponible dans son format d'origine.

[Sisters of the Brush](#) Cornell University Press

Although the women of the Union were often quite conservative politically, socially, and stylistically, says Garb, they believed that women had a special gift that would enhance France's cultural reputation and maintain the uplifting moral-cultural position that seemed in jeopardy at the turn of the century. Focusing on the developments that made the prominence of the organisation possible, Garb discusses the growth of the women's movement, educational reforms, institutional changes in the art world, and critical debates and contemporary scientific thought.

*Conference Report* UNC Press Books

There are few moments in history when the division between the sexes seems as "natural" as during wartime: men go off to the "war front," while women stay behind on the "home front." But the very notion of the home front was an invention of the First World War, when, for the first time, "home" and "domestic" became adjectives that modified the military term "front." Such an innovation acknowledged the significant and presumably new contributions of civilians, especially women, to the war effort. Yet, as Susan Grayzel argues, throughout the war, traditional notions of masculinity and femininity survived, primarily through the maintenance of--and indeed reemphasis on--soldiering and mothering as the core of gender and national identities. Drawing on sources that range from popular fiction and war memorials to newspapers and legislative debates, Grayzel analyzes the effects of World War I on ideas about civic participation, national service, morality, sexuality, and identity in wartime Britain and France. Despite the appearance of enormous challenges to gender roles due to the upheavals of war, the forces of stability prevailed, she says, demonstrating the Western European gender system's remarkable resilience.

[La Vie parisienne](#) BRILL

Originally published in 1919, this book contains the French text of J. J. Jusserand's book on nomadic life in the fourteenth century in England. Arthur Wilson-Green includes a series of exercises in French at the conclusion of the text, as well as extracts from texts in English that cover similar topics.

**La vie privée d'autrefois** Harvard University Press

This volume, a collection of essays by a number of high-profile personalities working in philosophy, literature, sociology, cinema, theatre, journalism, and politics, covers a number of recent and crucial developments in the field of French Feminisms that have made a reassessment necessary. Beyond French Feminisms proposes to answer the question: what is new in French Feminism at the beginning of the twenty-first century? The essays reflect the shift from the theoretical and

philosophical approaches that characterized feminism twenty years ago, to the more social and political questions of today. Topics include: the 'parité' and PACS debates, the France-USA dialogue, the 'multicultural' issues, and the new trends in literature and film by women.

**Beyond French Feminisms** Routledge

Women's Rights and Women's Lives In France explores the everyday experiences of women between the liberation, and May 1968. In 1945, French women believed that a new era was beginning for them, in which they had finally won equality (the right to vote in 1944, equal pay and access to education and employment). But the new Republic considered that women's main role was that of motherhood. Competing visions of women's place had concrete implications for women's lives, influencing work, politics and ideals of femininity. Working from a wide range of sources, including women's magazines, prescriptive literature, political pamphlets, fiction and memoirs, and government reports, Claire Duchon follows the debates concerning women through twenty years, and grounds them in the changing social reality of postwar France.

[Monthly Packet of Evening Readings for Members of the English Church \(earlier "for Younger Members of the English Church"\)](#) Cambridge Scholars Publishing

Le droit de la famille, dans sa dimension civiliste, fortement ancré dans les cultures nationales des États membres, est une matière qui ne relève pas, en principe, du droit de l'Union européenne. Pourtant, il n'est plus possible d'affirmer que la matière échappe dans son entier au droit de l'Union. De nombreux aspects de la famille sont sous influence européenne, au point que l'on voit se dessiner les contours d'une « famille européenne ». L'ouvrage propose de mettre en lumière l'acquis européen en matière de droit de la famille, au prisme du droit matériel (citoyenneté européenne, politique sociale de l'Union, fonction publique européenne...), comme du droit international privé. Le droit de la famille de l'Union s'identifie alors comme un « droit spécial » complétant la diversité des droits nationaux de la famille. Sa signification théorique et politique dans l'Union est débattue par les auteurs, autant que son devenir. Loin de demeurer fragmentaire à côté des droits nationaux des États membres, il a probablement vocation à se densifier pour offrir aux citoyens et résidents européens un droit commun de la famille au sein de l'Union. Family law, with its civil law tradition, and strong roots in the national cultures of the Member States, does not normally fall within the scope of European law. However, it is no longer possible to argue that family law is outside European law entirely. There are many aspects of the family which are subject to European influence, to the point that the outlines of a «European family» are starting to emerge. This book is intended to highlight the European experience of family law and its substantive (i.e. European citizenship, EU social policy, EU civil service...) and private international law aspects. Union law therefore contains a form of «special» family law which is shared between the Member States and supplements their national family laws. Its theoretical and political importance in the Union, as well as its future, are discussed by the authors. Far from remaining fragmented alongside the national laws of Member States, it will likely develop to offer European citizens and residents a common family law within the EU.

**Capital Cities/Les Capitales** Springer

Women's Rights and Women's Lives In France 1944-1968 explores key aspects of the everyday lives of women between the Liberation of France and the events of May '68. At the end of the war, French women believed that a new era was beginning and that equality had been won. The redefined postwar public sphere required women's participation for the new democracy, and women's labour power for reconstruction, but equally important was the belief in women's role as mothers. Over the next two decades, the tensions between competing visions of women's 'proper place' dominated discourses of womanhood as well as policy decisions, and had concrete implications for women's lives. Working from a wide range of sources, including women's magazines, prescriptive literature, documentation from political parties, government reports, parliamentary debates and personal memoirs, Claire Duchon follows the debates concerning womanhood, women's rights and women's lives through the 1944-1968 period and grounds them in the changing reality of postwar France.

**The Monthly Packet of Evening Readings for Members of the English Church** Cambridge University Press

*Les Femmes jugées par les méchantes langues dans tous les temps et dans tous les pays* Bruylant