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## L'ENGAGEMENT PHILANTHROPIQUE DES FEMMES

### *WOMEN'S PHILANTHROPIC ENGAGEMENT*





Le 8 mars dernier, on célébrait partout à travers le monde la **Journée internationale des femmes**. Cette journée est l'occasion de faire valoir les avancées historiques en matière de condition féminine. Il s'agit aussi de rappeler le travail qu'il reste à faire pour atteindre l'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes. Afin de souligner cette journée, le PhiLab présente un bulletin spécial sur **l'engagement philanthropique des femmes**. La philanthropie représente un instrument de mobilisation permettant aux femmes d'agir sur l'espace public pour revendiquer leurs droits et faire progresser leur condition. Les références proposées s'inscrivent dans les réflexions concernant le rôle de la philanthropie dans la longue marche des femmes.

Bonne lecture!

*On March 8th, **International Women's Day** was celebrated all over the world. This day is an opportunity to highlight the historical progress made in the women's status. It's also a great time to talk about the work that remains to be done to achieve equality between men and women. To mark this day, PhiLab is presenting a special bulletin on **women's philanthropic engagement**. Philanthropy is an instrument of mobilization enabling women to act in public space to claim their rights and advance their status. The proposed references are part of the reflections on the role of philanthropy in the long march of women.*

*Wish you good reading!*

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- **Yolande Cohen (2010).** « Femmes philanthropes. Catholiques, protestantes et juives dans les organisations caritatives au Québec (1880-1945) », *Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, Montréal, 253 p.*

Version numérique téléchargeable – *Downloadable digital version* :

<http://www.pum.umontreal.ca/catalogue/femmes-philanthropes>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

Qui prend soin des plus vulnérables? Sur quelles épaules repose le plus massivement la part altruiste de nos sociétés? Les femmes ont toujours été au cœur des traditions de secours aux pauvres, d'accueil des immigrants et des réfugiés, d'aide aux mères et aux enfants. Ces rôles de solidarité, parce qu'associés au foyer et à la religion, leur ont permis d'agir dans une sphère publique qui leur était par ailleurs largement interdite. Dans la première moitié du XXe siècle, l'activité philanthropique organisée a été un moteur essentiel de l'accession des femmes aux pleins droits politiques. Ce livre s'attache à faire l'histoire de trois grandes associations au Québec : la Fédération nationale Saint-Jean-Baptiste, la Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) et le National Council of Jewish Women. Yolande Cohen montre que les femmes qui s'y sont engagées ont apporté une contribution majeure et encore largement ignorée à l'élaboration des politiques sociales canadiennes et québécoises.

Keywords : charitable organizations, religion, altruism, philanthropist's women, politic right, social politics.

- **Iris De Nowell (1996).** « Women Who Give Away Millions : Portraits of Canadian Philanthropists ». *Dundurn Group, 441 pages.*

Lien Web – *Web Link* :

<http://site.ebrary.com.proxy.bibliotheques.uqam.ca:2048/lib/uqam/detail.action?docID=10221172>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

With her new book profiling Canadian women who have donated more than a million dollars each to charity, Iris Nowell takes an important swipe at the idea that "Anonymous" is usually a woman. The book pays tribute to fourteen women philanthropists, highlighting their backgrounds, philosophies about philanthropy and records of giving.

The women profiled have donated between \$1.25 million and \$500 million each. Collectively, their contributions to Canadian charities total nearly one billion dollars. Their philanthropic activities range from supporting piano competitions to breast cancer clinics. The geographic range of their contributions is equally diverse. They have built university buildings and art galleries and filled these institutions with

scholarship students and priceless works of art. The book attempts to rescue these acts from anonymity and celebrate the contributions of women to Canadian philanthropy.

The women profiled include Lady Christofor Beaverbrook, Joan Chalmers, Esther Honens, Marvella Koffler, Dorothy Killam, Phyllis Lambert, Viola MacMillan, Margaret McCain, Lucile Pratt, Alison Rice, Kathleen Richardson, Nancy Ruth (Jackman), Liliane Stewart, and Anne Tanenbaum.

Written in a highly readable style, *Women Who Give Away Millions* offers interesting insights into the motivations of Canada's female philanthropists. It explores the background of these women, their experiences as girls and young women, and how their pasts have shaped their philanthropic activities later in life. It also points out the need for much more research into women's philanthropy.

Written by CharityVillage

Mots-clés: femmes philanthropes, biographies, philanthropie canadienne, dons d'argent, activités philanthropiques

- **Françoise Battagliola (2003). « Philanthrope et féministe. Itinéraire d'une bourgeoise picarde et vision de la famille ouvrière », *Sociétés contemporaines*, No. 52, p. 123-140.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://www.cairn.info/revue-societes-contemporaines-2003-4-page-123.htm>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

Cet article s'interroge sur les relations entre deux modes d'action sociale des femmes au début du XXe siècle, celui des sociétés philanthropiques d'une part et celui des associations féministes d'autre part. Il s'appuie sur l'exemple de l'itinéraire d'une bourgeoise picarde, qui, comme d'autres femmes de cette période, construit sa carrière réformatrice en fondant une société d'aide aux femmes du peuple tout en rejoignant les groupes féministes les plus actifs dans la lutte pour les droits civils et politiques. Dans un second temps, ce texte montre comment les engagements de Marie-Louise Bérot-Berger infléchissent le regard qu'elle pose sur une famille ouvrière, objet d'une monographie réalisée dans le cadre de la Société d'Économie sociale et publiée en 1910.

Keywords : feminist associations, philanthropic societies, social action, social reforms, political rights

- **Susana A. Ostrander (2004). « Moderating Contradictions of Feminist Philanthropy: Women's Community Organizations and the Boston Women's Fund, 1995 to 2000 », *Gender and Society*, Vol.18, No. 1, pages 29 - 46.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

[http://www.jstor.org/stable/4149372?seq=1&cid=pdf-reference#references\\_tab\\_contents](http://www.jstor.org/stable/4149372?seq=1&cid=pdf-reference#references_tab_contents)

Résumé – *Abstract* :

Philanthropy is typically hierarchically constructed with an imbalance of power between funders grantees. While this seems inherent in philanthropic relationships where funders inevitably control resources that grantees need, some women's funds have sought to construct less hierarchical and more feminist relationships with the organizations they support. Based on many years of insider to a local women's fund, this article describes and explains the organization's efforts to develop interactive dialogues with its grantees, which led to a change in grants guidelines that were more inclusive women's methods of community organizing. A small survey of women's community groups, done as background to this research, provides data on challenges and obstacles these groups face when seeking monies to support their work. Some attention is given to implications for general theories of organizations, for funder-grantee dialogues leading to increased accountability in philanthropy, and for support of women's community organizations.

Mots-clés: Organisations charitables, organisations communautaires, changements organisationnels, organisations de femmes, féminisme

- **Tripurna Vasavada (2012). « A cultural Feminist Perspective on Leadership in nonprofit organizations: a Case of Women Leaders in India », *Public Administration Quarterly*, Vol. 36, No. 4, pages 462 à 503.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/41804557>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

This research focuses on women leaders of nonprofit organizations (NPOs) and proposes a framework to reduce the challenges these women face. Using a cultural feminist perspective, the paper explores nonprofit leadership in India; however, the proposed framework can be implemented in organizations across the globe. Previous research indicates that women have specific attributes, characteristics, and

skills that help them employ an androgynous style of leadership that includes a balance of feminine and masculine attributes. In line with this, I argue that the strength of women's leadership lies not in their ability to conform to prevailing masculine stereotypes of leadership, but in women's unique abilities. I propose a multidimensional process to increase the acceptance of feminine leadership characteristics in NPOs, which will help eliminate masculine hegemony and therefore weaken the barriers faced by women in leadership positions.

Mots-clés: masculinité, droits des femmes, féminité, travail des femmes, organisation sans but lucratif, féminisme, rôles des genres, études culturelles féministes

- **Josée Johnston and Judith Taylor (2008). « Feminist Consumerism and Fat Activists: A Comparative Study of Grassroots Activism and the Dove Real Beauty Campaign », *Signs*, Vol. 33, No. 4, pages 941-966.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/528849>

Mots-clés: féminisme, droits des femmes, consumérisme, campagnes politiques, beauté, féminité, marketing, jugement esthétique, changement social

Keywords: feminism, women's right, consumerism, political campaigns, beauty, feminity, aesthetic judgement, social change

LEADERSHIP PHILANTHROPIQUE ET  
CAUSES CARITATIVES AU FÉMININ

PHILANTHROPIC LEADERSHIP AND  
FEMININ CHARITABLE CAUSES

- **Robert J. Williams (2003).** «Women on Corporate Boards of Directors and Their Influence on Corporate Philanthropy », *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 42, No. 1, pages 1-10

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/25074940>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

This study examined the relationship between the proportion of women serving on firms' boards of directors and the extent to which these same firms engaged in charitable giving activities. Using a sample of 185 Fortune 500 firms for the 1991-1994 time period, the results provide strong support for the notion that firms having a higher proportion of women serving on their boards do engage in charitable giving to a greater extent than firms having a lower proportion of women serving on their boards. Further, the results suggest a link between the percentage of women on boards and firm philanthropy in the areas of community service and the arts, but found no link between women boardmembers and firm giving to support education or public policy issues. The implications of the findings and some areas for future research are discussed.

Mots-clés : structure d'entreprises, dons charitables, philanthropie, conseil d'administration, femmes, associations communautaires, politique publique

- **Kelly Hankin (2011).** «Corporate Philanthropy, College Students, and The LUNAFEST® Film Festival », *Feminist Teacher*, Vol. 21, No. 3, pages 229-247.

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.5406/femteacher.21.3.0229>

Keywords : film festivals, college students, philanthropy, breast cancer, feminist film theory, feminism

Mots-clés : festivals du film, étudiant.e.s, philanthropie, cancer du sein, théorie féministe du cinéma, féminisme

- **Lilianne Ploumen (2001).** « **Mama Cash: Investing in the Future of Women** », *Gender and Development*, Vol. 9, No. 1, Money, pages 53-59.

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/4030669>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

Mama Cash is an independent organisation that is committed to changing and improving the position of women, through providing both financial and moral support to women's groups and entrepreneurs. Although Mama Cash is relatively small, its feminist vision is broad and worldwide. It aims to support innovative projects that mainstream organisations avoid, and so enable women to achieve their dreams. This article describes how Mama Cash started, what the organisation's perspectives are on the role of money in social change, and how the organisation relates to the women's movement. The article also highlights what we have learned in our work.

Mots-clés : droits des femmes, financement, subventions, violence contre les femmes, santé des femmes, actifs, refuge pour femmes

- **Mary K. Foster and Agnes G. Meinhard (2005).** « **Women's Voluntary Organizations in Canada: Bridgers, Bonders, or Both?** », *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, Vol. 16, No. 2, pages 143-159.

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/27927960>

Mots-clés : organisations sans but lucratif, organisations bénévoles, capital social, services sociaux, rôles de genre, tiers secteur

Keywords : nonprofi organization, voluntary associations, social capital, social services, gender roles, nonprofit sector

- **Arlene Kaplan Daniels (1988).** « **Invisible Careers: Women Civic Leaders from the Volunteer World** », *University of Chicago Press*, Chicago, 303 pages.

Keywords:

Women volunteers in social service, United-States, Voluntarism, Women in community organization

Mots-clés

Femmes bénévoles dans les services sociaux, États-Unis, bénévolat, les femmes dans les organisations communautaires



## ÉMANCIPATION DES FEMMES ET CONTRIBUTIONS HISTORIQUES DE LA PHILANTHROPIE

### *WOMEN EMANCIPATION AND THE HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF PHILANTHROPY*

- **B. J. Gleeson (1995). « A public space for women: the case of charity in colonial Melbourne », *Area*, Vol. 27, No. 3, pages 193 – 207.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/20003576>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

Traditionally, historians of Britain and its colonies have assumed that nineteenth century middle class women were largely, if not exclusively, confined to the home as domestic 'helpmates' for male relatives. In this historical view, men were presumed to dominate the 'public sphere' of capitalist societies through economic activities and formal political involvement. This paper contributes new support to the theoretical and empirical evidence which has been raised in objection to such a rigidly gendered view of nineteenth-century social space. The paper is a case study of charity in colonial (nineteenth-century) Melbourne, Australia, and demonstrates that middle class women in this city played an important role in philanthropy. Moreover, as the narrative shows, such women were able to defend their public role in charity successfully against a male power structure which sought to reduce their considerable influence in philanthropy.

Mots-clés : charité, organisations de bienfaisance, philanthropie, classe moyenne, droits des femmes, époque victorienne, sphère publique

- **Shurlee Swain (2014). « From philanthropy to social entrepreneurship », dans: *Diversity in Leadership: Australian women, past and present. ANU Press*, pages 189 – 206.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt13wwvj5.13>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

If leadership, as Amanda Sinclair argues in this volume, is to be defined in terms of the ability to influence and change the public agenda and improve the life experiences of people both in the present and in the future then philanthropy provides an excellent field in which to explore its application to women. Philanthropy, in its nineteenth-century usage, encompassed both the giving of money and the giving of time in the service of others. While women seldom commanded large fortunes, they were able to give of their time both to the

administration of charitable institutions and to the provision of direct services. Philanthropy was a responsibility and an assertion of class and provided an avenue through which women could develop and display their leadership abilities. This chapter studies the ways in which women's philanthropy was transformed during the twentieth century. It argues that rising levels of education opened professional careers to women who traditionally would have been involved in philanthropy, not least the new profession of social work, which took control of many of the spheres previously the domain of charity. These same forces, however, also increased the number of women in control of substantial fortunes, and these women, influenced by second-wave feminism, were leaders in shaping new forms of philanthropy that seek to move beyond amelioration and to promote social change.

Mots-clés : philanthropie, travail social, biographie, droits des femmes, femmes au travail, entrepreneuriat social, développement professionnel, féminisme

- **Françoise Battagliola (2009). « Philanthropes et féministes dans le monde réformateur (1890-1910) », *Travail, genre et sociétés*, No. 22, p. 135-154.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://www.cairn.info/revue-travail-genre-et-societes-2009-2-page-135.htm>

Mots-clés : réforme sociale, philanthropie, féminisme, politique publique, rôles de genre, action sociale, causes sociales

Keywords : social reform, philanthropy, feminism, public policy, gender roles, social action, social causes

- **Pamela Wood and Kerri Arcus (2011). « Poverty, Philanthropy, and Professionalism: The Establishment of a District Nursing Service in Wellington, New Zealand, 1903 », *Health and History*, Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 44-64.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.5401/healthhist.13.1.0044>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

*The establishment in 1903 of a professional district nursing service in Wellington, New Zealand's capital city, was a philanthropic response to the need for skilled care for the sick poor in their own homes, as hospital and charitable aid boards believed chronic patients drained their resources. This paper argues that it was the timely combination of the individual philanthropy of Sarah Ann Rhodes, the organisational philanthropy of the St John Ambulance Association and the new professional standing and availability of registered nurses such as Annie Holgate that ensured its successful foundation. It also argues that district nursing services blurred spatial, social, and public-private boundaries in new ways. Finally, it considers the district*

*nurse's role as the philanthropist's proxy, the means for realising the philanthropist's desire to help the sick poor.*

Mots-clés : infirmières, soins infirmiers à domicile, philanthropie, services professionnels, pauvreté

■ **Caroline Belliard (2009). « L'émancipation des femmes à l'Épreuve de la philanthropie », L'Harmattan, Paris, 258 pages.**

*Thèse de l'auteure sur le même sujet disponible en ligne : « L'émancipation des femmes à l'épreuve de la philanthropie la charity organisation society en Grande-Bretagne et l'office central des œuvres de bienfaisance en France du XIXe siècle jusqu'à la guerre de 1914 », Histoire. École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, 2004, France.*

Lien Web – Web link :

<https://tel.archives-ouvertes.fr/tel-00479809/document>

Résumé – Abstract :

Avec l'industrialisation au XIXe siècle, la France et l'Angleterre connaissent une crise sociale profonde. Le traitement auquel les miséreux sont soumis est insatisfaisant. Un traitement plus humain s'impose à travers la philanthropie, manifestation magnanime d'une élite laïque et bienfaitrice, susceptible de créer des "rapports heureux et naturels" avec les classes inférieures. Penseurs et philosophes attribuent alors aux femmes des milieux privilégiés des "qualités spéciales" appropriées qui les destinent "naturellement" à cette tâche... Pourtant l'avancée féminine ne viendra pas de ce côté.

Keywords : social class, industrialisation, social crisis, philanthropy, women status, social change

■ **Shaw-Hardy, Sondra (2005). « The emergence and future of the modern women's philanthropy movement », *New Directions for Philanthropic Fundraising*, Vol. 2005 Issue 50, pages 11-22.**

Lien Web – Web link :

<http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.bibliotheques.uqam.ca:2048/login.aspx?direct=true&db=bth&AN=20436040&lang=fr&site=ehost-live>

Résumé – Abstract :

Why did the modern women's philanthropy movement come about, and how did it happen? Who was involved, and what were their motivations? What does this new way of giving and fundraising mean for the future of philanthropy?

Mots-clés : levées de fonds, dons, mouvement philanthropique moderne des femmes, avenir de la philanthropie, évolution des pratiques

## L'ACTION PHILANTHROPIQUE FÉMININE SELON LES CONTEXTES NATIONAUX

### WOMEN'S PHILANTHROPIC ACTION UNDER NATIONAL CONTEXTS

*Le journal officiel de l'International Society for Third-Sector Research (ISTR), VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, a publié un volume qui traitent de l'action philanthropique des femmes dans divers contextes nationaux lors de périodes historiques particulières. Dans cette section, nous vous présentons huit articles présentes dans ce volume.*

- **Kathleen D. McCarthy (1996). « Women and Philanthropy », *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, Vol. 7, No. 4, pages 331 – 335.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/27927531>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

Although women often played a central role in the creation of non-profit organizations through their donations of time, money and material possessions, their efforts have received little systematic attention from students of the non-profit sector, particularly outside the United States. This special issue of *Voluntas* traces the ties between philanthropy and women's social, economic and political roles in Argentina, Ireland, the Netherlands, Germany, Russia, India and Australia. Written as part of an international collaborative study co-ordinated by the Center for the Study of Philanthropy at the Graduate School of the City University of New York, these essays test a variety of theoretical models for assessing the significance of philanthropic activities in empowering disadvantaged groups and fostering the growth of civil society.

Mots-clés : philanthropie, rôles de genre, droits des femmes, féminisme, égalité des genre, État-providence, maternité, société civile, pouvoir politique

- **Anahí Viladrich and Andrés A. Thompson (1996).** « **Women and philanthropy in Argentina: from the society of beneficence to Eva Perón** », *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, Vol. 7, No. 4, pages 336 – 349.

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/27927532>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

This article focuses on the history of voluntary associations in Argentina over the past 200 years. Argentine voluntary associations have their roots in the alliance of the Catholic church, the state and the country's elites, in which women played major roles. The charitable stage can be divided into two phases: the first (1600-1899) was encouraged mainly by the church, in particular through the Sisters of Charity; the second (1820-1940) took shape under state patronage in a period of centralisation and secularisation. The *Society of Beneficence*, a quasi-public institution run by wealthy women, emerged as the most important institution for public assistance until the formation of the Eva Peron Foundation, which became the paradigmatic form of social assistance in the 1940s. Nevertheless, the approach adopted by the Foundation differed very little from those of its precursors. Within this framework the current social development model attempts to reconfigure the relationships between the public institutions and civil society.

Mots-clés : philanthropie, catholicisme, charité, rôles de genre, bénéficiaires, socialisme, modèles de croissance économique, églises, alliances, droits des femmes

- **Maria Luddy (1996).** « **Women and philanthropy in nineteenth-century Ireland** », *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, Vol. 7, No. 4, pages 350 – 364.

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/27927533>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

Religion played a major role in directing the philanthropy of Irish women in the nineteenth century. The most extensive systems of welfare were provided by Catholic female religious communities, but substantial and extensive charity was also provided by Protestant denominations. There was much rivalry between Catholic and Protestant charity workers, particularly in work relating to orphaned and destitute children. While the denominational basis of charity work prevented women of different religious persuasions from working together as philanthropists, lay Catholic women were profoundly affected by the limits placed on their activities by nuns. Lay Catholic women had no major tradition of organising in institutions or societies for charity work and, in consequence, the experience of organising for social change came later to Catholic women than it did to Protestant women. Catholic women were slow not only to join reform organisations but also to campaign for changes in social legislation or to demand suffrage.

Mots-clés : philanthropie, nones, charité, catholicisme, protestantisme, couvents, famine de l'Irlande, rôles de genre, foyers d'accueil, industries artisanales

- **Esther Plemper (1996). « Women's strategies in Dutch philanthropy », *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, Vol. 7, No. 4, pages 365 – 382.**

Lien Web – Web link :

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/27927534>

Résumé – Abstract :

Dutch women have historically been philanthropists, with an emphasis on the giving of time. This article describes several strategies in which Dutch women have used philanthropy in different periods of time and in different social situations to widen their scope of action for themselves. The giving of time was partly related to the burgher ideal of domestic family culture, in which women were not supposed to join the labour force but instead become caring mothers and spick-and-span housewives. Another factor was the relative prosperity of the nation: the income of the male breadwinner was enough to support the whole household. To maintain social contacts and to gain prestige without abrogating social, religious and community norms, married women turned to philanthropic and volunteer organisations, especially in social services, welfare and health care. Many of them found a life-time occupation in volunteering. They created a parallel power structure in the public sphere. More recently, giving of time has become a means of gaining work experience. Volunteering has become an instrument to accomplish women's liberation, by building women's organisations, and interest and self-help groups.

Mots-clés : bénévolat, travail volontaire, philanthropie, femmes au travail, État-providence, organisations sans but lucratif, libération des femmes, associations communautaires, service de garderie

- **Marita Haibach (1996). « Women and philanthropy in Germany », *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, Vol. 7, No. 4, pages 383 – 396.**

Lien Web – Web link :

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/27927535>

Résumé – Abstract :

In terms of finances, the state and non-profit organisations in Germany are closely interrelated; philanthropy has until recently played only a minor role. However, with the financial crisis of the German welfare state, philanthropy and fundraising have started to play more important and more visible roles since the early 1990s. Yet most women's organisations so far have neglected to tap or to develop private funding resources to a larger extent. While traditional women's associations still

predominantly rely upon volunteerism, autonomous women's projects are heavily dependent upon government money. There is a huge untapped potential for philanthropy in Germany in general, and for women's causes in particular, and several examples show that many women are prepared to support women's causes when they are asked to do so. To foster philanthropy by and for women in the future will mean a strengthening of civil society in Germany.

Mots-clés : droits des femmes, philanthropie, organisations sans but lucratif, mouvements des droits de la femme, financement, levées de fonds, féminisme, État-providence, associations bénévoles, femmes violentées

- **Marina Liborakina (1996). « Women's voluntarism and philanthropy in pre-revolutionary Russia: building a civil society », *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, Vol. 7, No. 4, pages 397 – 411.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/27927536>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

Historically, civil activism was primarily shaped illegally in Russia, through the revolutionary underground under tsarism, and via dissident movement under the Soviet regime. Among legal enterprises, philanthropy maintained an orientation toward gradualist social change and mutual support. Women have played a major role in philanthropy and voluntary activities in Russia. Compared to European and American women, Russian women enjoyed far more extensive property rights which defined different strategies for gaining access to public space. Women's philanthropy made its greatest impact on public policy making agendas not through maternalistic programmes for mothers and children but through education of women and girls, and support of women entering the job market. However, their contribution, especially in its civic aspects, has been undervalued for many reasons, particularly in the interpretation of a powerful ethos of female self sacrifice peculiar to Russian women as a basic motive of women's voluntarism. This article challenges this interpretation and instead portrays women in philanthropy and voluntary activity as agents of social change.

Mots-clés : charité, philanthropie, droits des femmes, rôles de genre, travail volontaire, société civil, mouvements des droits de la femme, éducations des femmes

- **Pushpa Sundar (1996). « Women and philanthropy in India », *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, Vol. 7, No. 4, pages 412 – 427.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/27927537>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

Women's philanthropy has deep roots in India. A historical survey shows that despite their generally low socio-economic status, Indian women made significant contributions to social progress even while outside the formal power and profit structure. This article also analyses the role of religion, custom, caste and class, political and social movements, and the legal and political structure in motivating and facilitating as well as in restraining women's philanthropy. It is lack of economic independence and an enabling socio-legal structure that has inhibited social entrepreneurship among women, while socio political movements have encouraged it.

Mots-clés : droits des femmes, rôles de genre, égalité des genres, dons charitables, travail volontaire, mouvements des droits de la femme, financement, organisations sans but lucratif

- **Shurlee Swain (1996). « Women and philanthropy in colonial and post-colonial Australia », *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, Vol. 7, No. 4, pages 428 – 443.**

Lien Web – *Web link* :

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/27927538>

Résumé – *Abstract* :

Women in Australia developed a distinctive pattern of philanthropy, adapting inherited traditions to their new situation. The Australian colonies had no Poor Laws; government-funded private philanthropy, to which men gave their money but women gave their time, was the primary means of providing relief. In performing this role, women became increasingly allied to conservative forces and divorced from campaigns for social reform. Alienated from the radical voices which dominated social policy formation in the federated nation, their role was marginalised by a masculinist/egalitarian notion of a welfare state. The current retreat from this ideal has prompted a call for a re-evaluation of philanthropy, but it is too early to see whether this will produce new opportunities for women or perpetuate the older gendered pattern of participation.

Mots-clés : philanthropie, charité, colonies, danses traditionnelles, organisations de bienfaisance, financement, droits des femmes, État-providence





**PhiLab**

LABORATOIRE MONTRÉALAIS  
DE RECHERCHE SUR LA  
PHILANTHROPIE CANADIENNE

Produit par David Grant-Poitras  
Candidat à la Maîtrise en Sociologie  
UQAM

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Faites-nous parvenir vos références sur l'engagement philanthropique des femmes ou sur tout autre sujet de la philanthropie subventionnaire. Écrivez-nous au [philab@uqam.ca](mailto:philab@uqam.ca) et il nous fera grand plaisir de les ajouter au bulletin. De plus, vous pouvez nous suivre via notre site internet [www.philab.uqam.ca](http://www.philab.uqam.ca), sur Twitter [@PhiLabMTL](https://twitter.com/PhiLabMTL) ou même en vous abonnant à notre Infolettre.

On vous revoit le mois prochain !

*Send us your references on women's philanthropic engagement or on any other subject about grantmaking philanthropy. Write us to [philab@uqam.ca](mailto:philab@uqam.ca) and we will be pleased to add them to the monthly. Moreover, you may follow us by our Web site [www.philab.uqam.ca](http://www.philab.uqam.ca), on Twitter [@PhiLabMTL](https://twitter.com/PhiLabMTL) or even in subscribing to our Newsletter.*

*See you next month !*