

Histoire Du Sida Da C But Et Origine D Une Panda

[#AIDS origin](#) [#HIV history](#) [#first AIDS cases](#) [#beginning of AIDS epidemic](#) [#AIDS discovery](#)

Explore the crucial early history of AIDS, tracing its origins, the first documented cases, and the initial scientific understanding of the HIV virus. This overview delves into the pivotal moments that shaped the global epidemic, from its mysterious emergence to the groundbreaking discoveries that laid the foundation for research and public health responses.

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Les origines du sida [enregistrement vidéo]

Plus de vingt ans après le début de l'épidémie du sida, le mystère plane toujours sur son origine. Il semble certain que le sida est né du contact entre l'espèce humaine et les chimpanzés, porteurs d'un virus parent du VIH, le VIS (virus de l'immunodéficience simien). Mais où, quand et comment ce contact ravageur a-t-il eu lieu ? Plusieurs croient que les recherches du scientifique Hilary Koprowski pour trouver un vaccin contre la polio seraient la réponse. Entre 1957 et 1960, Koprowski a injecté son vaccin expérimental à près d'un million d'Africains. Or, l'utilisation de singes s'avérait nécessaire pour fabriquer ce vaccin, et plusieurs preuves indiquent que Koprowski aurait, entre autres, eu recours à des chimpanzés. La communauté scientifique, pointée du doigt, est depuis déchirée. Ce film documentaire raconte une extraordinaire controverse.

Flowering Plants · Dicotyledons

This volume - the first of this series dealing with angiosperms - comprises the treatments of 73 families, representing three major blocks of the dicotyledons: magnoliids, centrosperms, and hamamelids. These blocks are generally recognized as subclasses in modern textbooks and works of reference. We consider them a convenient means for structuring the hundreds of dicotyledon families, but are far from taking them at face value for biological, let alone mono phyletic entities. Angiosperm taxa above the rank of family are little consolidated, as is easily seen when comparing various modern classifications. Genera and families, in contrast, are comparatively stable units -and they are important in practical terms. The genus is the taxon most frequently recognized as a distinct entity even by the layman, and generic names provide the key to all information available about plants. The family is, as a rule, homogeneous enough to conveniently summarize biological information, yet comprehensive enough to avoid excessive redundancy. The emphasis in this series is, therefore, primarily on families and genera.

The Ocean Challenge Badge

The ocean covers 70 percent of the Earth's surface, and is essential for life on our planet – even for those of us who live nowhere near the sea! It provides us all with food and other materials that we need, regulates our climate and provides half of the oxygen we breathe. The ocean also offers us various means of transport and opportunities for recreation. People have long thought that the ocean was so wide and bountiful that it would go on supplying our needs forever, but this is not the case: human activities are causing significant damage to life in the ocean. People are often unaware of the problems created by this heavy reliance, as few of us have the opportunity to look beneath the surface of the sea and see the damage that our actions have caused. This is where the Ocean Challenge Badge comes in: let it take you on a journey to discover the ocean! It is packed with activities to help you learn about how the ocean works, the creatures that live in it, and just how important it is in our everyday lives. You will also discover how YOU can play a role in protecting our ocean for future generations. We hope you will be inspired to take the challenge and celebrate our ocean. So dive in and begin your aquatic discoveries!

A Reference Grammar of French

A Reference Grammar of French is a lively, wide-ranging and original handbook on the structure of the French language. It includes new information on register, pronunciation, gender, number, foreign words (Latin, Arabic, English, Spanish, Italian), adjectives and past participles used as nouns, texting, word order, frequency of occurrence of words, and usage with all geographical names. Examples come not only from France, but also from Quebec, Belgium and Switzerland. Readers will appreciate the initial passages illustrating the grammatical features of a given chapter. Also included is a user-friendly introduction to the French language, from its Latin origins to modern times. A full glossary explains any terms that might confuse the less experienced reader, and the index leads the student through the detailed labyrinth of grammatical features. This handbook will be an invaluable resource for students and teachers who want to perfect their knowledge of all aspects of French grammar.

Historical Linguistics 2015

The collection of articles presented in this volume addresses a number of general theoretical, methodological and empirical issues in the field of Historical Linguistics, in different levels of analysis and on different themes: (i) phonology, (ii) morphology, (iii) morphosyntax, (iv) syntax, (v) diachronic typology, (vi) semantics and pragmatics, and (vii) language contact, variation and diffusion. The topics discussed, often in a comparative perspective, feature a variety of languages and language families and cover a wide range of research areas. Novel analyses and often new diachronic data — also from less known and under-investigated languages — are provided to the debate on the principles, mechanisms, paths and models of language change, as well as the relationship between synchronic variation and diachrony. The volume is of interest to scholars of different persuasions working on all aspects of language change.

Africa

This stunning 400-page Atlas is a unique and powerful publication which brings to light stories of environmental change at more than 100 locations spread across every country in Africa. There are more than 300 satellite images, 300 ground photographs and 150 maps, along with informative graphs and charts that give a vivid visual portrayal of Africa and its changing environment that provide scientific evidence of the impact that natural and human activities have had on the continent's environment over the past several decades. The observations and measurements of environmental change help gauge the extent of progress made by African countries towards reaching the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals. More importantly, this book contributes to the knowledge and understanding that are essential for adaptation and remediation, and should be of immense value to all those who want to know more about Africa and who care about the future of this continent.

Comparative Embryology of Angiosperms Vol. 1/2

COMPARATIVE EMBRYOLOGY OF ANGIOSPERMS is a review of the developmental processes leading to sexual reproduction in flowering plants. On the basis of embryological data and certain evidences from other areas of study, it lays special emphasis on the relationship among and within the families and orders of angiosperms. Occasionally, inaccuracies in observation and interpretation are pointed out, alternative interpretations offered, gaps in our knowledge highlighted, and prospects outlined. The text is documented with 36 tables, 376 figures, and about 5000 literature citations, which

contribute to making this book comprehensive. Besides students and research workers interested in angiosperm embryology, taxonomists, plant breeders, agriculturists, and horticulturists will also find much useful information in this treatise.

Edible Insects

Edible insects have always been a part of human diets, but in some societies there remains a degree of disdain and disgust for their consumption. Although the majority of consumed insects are gathered in forest habitats, mass-rearing systems are being developed in many countries. Insects offer a significant opportunity to merge traditional knowledge and modern science to improve human food security worldwide. This publication describes the contribution of insects to food security and examines future prospects for raising insects at a commercial scale to improve food and feed production, diversify diets, and support livelihoods in both developing and developed countries. It shows the many traditional and potential new uses of insects for direct human consumption and the opportunities for and constraints to farming them for food and feed. It examines the body of research on issues such as insect nutrition and food safety, the use of insects as animal feed, and the processing and preservation of insects and their products. It highlights the need to develop a regulatory framework to govern the use of insects for food security. And it presents case studies and examples from around the world. Edible insects are a promising alternative to the conventional production of meat, either for direct human consumption or for indirect use as feedstock. To fully realise this potential, much work needs to be done by a wide range of stakeholders. This publication will boost awareness of the many valuable roles that insects play in sustaining nature and human life, and it will stimulate debate on the expansion of the use of insects as food and feed.

Process Engineering Renewal 2

The New York Times Bestseller - Revised and Expanded "[An] earth-shaking exposé of clerical corruption" - National Catholic Reporter The arrival of Frédéric Martel's *In the Closet of the Vatican*, published worldwide in eight languages, sent shockwaves through the religious and secular world. The book's revelations of clericalism, hypocrisy, cover-ups and widespread homosexuality in the highest echelons of the Vatican provoked questions that the most senior Vatican officials--and the Pope himself--were forced to act upon; it would go on to become a New York Times bestseller. Now, almost a year after the book's first publication, Frédéric Martel reflects in a new foreword on the effect the book has had and the events that have come to light since it was first released. *In the Closet of the Vatican* describes the double lives of priests--including the cardinals living with their young "assistants" in luxurious apartments whilst professing humility and chastity--the cover-up of numerous cases of sexual abuse; sinister scheming in the Vatican; political conspiracy overseas in Argentina and Chile, and the resignation of Benedict XVI. From his unique position as a respected journalist with uninhibited access to some of the Vatican's most influential people and private spaces, Martel presents a shattering account of a system rotten to its very core.

In the Closet of the Vatican

Filmatised in 2013 and the official recipient of three Oscars, Solomon Northup's powerful slave narrative 'Twelve Years a Slave' depicts Northup's life as he is sold into slavery after having spent 32 years of his life living as a free man in New York. Working as a travelling musician, Northup goes to Washington D.C, where he is kidnapped, sent to New Orleans, and sold to a planter to suffer the relentless and brutal life of a slave. After a dozen years, Northup escapes to return to his family and pulls no punches, as he describes his fate and that of so many other black people at the time. It is a harrowing but vitally important book, even today. For further reading on this subject, try 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' by Harriet Beecher Stowe. Solomon Northup (c.1807-c.1875) was an American abolitionist and writer, best remembered for his powerful race memoir 'Twelve Years a Slave'. At the age of 32, when he was a married farmer, father-of-three, violinist and free-born man, he was kidnapped in Washington D.C and shipped to New Orleans, sold to a planter and enslaved for a dozen years. When he gained his freedom, he wrote his famous memoir and spent some years lecturing across the US, on behalf of the abolitionist movement. 'Twelve Years a Slave' was published a year after 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' by Harriet Beecher Stowe and built on the anti-slavery momentum it had developed. Northup's final years are something of a mystery, though it is thought that he struggled to cope with family life after being freed.

Twelve Years a Slave

Reprint of 1993 edition. Includes new preface, afterword, and chronology.

Mahatma Gandhi

This book describes the current state of international grape genomics, with a focus on the latest findings, tools and strategies employed in genome sequencing and analysis, and genetic mapping of important agronomic traits. It also discusses how these are having a direct impact on outcomes for grape breeders and the international grape research community. While *V. vinifera* is a model species, it is not always appreciated that its cultivation usually requires the use of other *Vitis* species as rootstocks. The book discusses genetic diversity within the *Vitis* genus, the available genetic resources for breeding, and the available genomic resources for other *Vitis* species. Grapes (*Vitis vinifera* spp. *vinifera*) have been a source of food and wine since their domestication from their wild progenitor (*Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris*) around 8,000 years ago, and they are now the world's most valuable horticultural crop. In addition to being economically important, *V. vinifera* is also a model organism for the study of perennial fruit crops for two reasons: Firstly, its ability to be transformed and micropropagated via somatic embryogenesis, and secondly its relatively small genome size of 500 Mb. The economic importance of grapes made *V. vinifera* an obvious early candidate for genomic sequencing, and accordingly, two draft genomes were reported in 2007. Remarkably, these were the first genomes of any fruiting crop to be sequenced and only the fourth for flowering plants. Although riddled with gaps and potentially omitting large regions of repetitive sequences, the two genomes have provided valuable insights into grape genomes. Cited in over 2,000 articles, the genome has served as a reference in more than 3,000 genome-wide transcriptional analyses. Further, recent advances in DNA sequencing and bioinformatics are enabling the assembly of reference-grade genome references for more grape genotypes revealing the exceptional extent of structural variation in the species.

The Grape Genome

"Following on the successes of two previous dictionary projects, the CRC World Dictionary of Plant Names and the CRC World Dictionary of the Grasses, Umberto Quattrocchi has undertaken this dictionary of economically important plants.... He has done for these plants what was so admirably done in his other works—brought the vast and scattered literature on plant names, and in this case, too, their uses, into coherent order so that the inquisitive scholar can get a foothold." —From the Foreword, Donald H. Pfister, Harvard University and Harvard University Herbaria, Cambridge, Massachusetts

The CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology provides the starting point for better access to data on plants used around the world in medicine, food, and cultural practices. The material found in the five volumes has been painstakingly gathered from papers of general interest, reports and records, taxonomic revisions, field studies, herbaria and herbarium collections, notes, monographs, pamphlets, botanical literature, and literature tout court. It includes sources available at various natural history libraries, floras and standard flora works, local floras and local histories, nomenclatural histories, and the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. Much more than a dictionary, the book provides the names of thousands of genera and species of economically important plants, concise summaries of plant properties, and appropriate observations about medicinal uses. Drawing from a tremendous range of primary and secondary sources, it is an indispensable time-saving guide for all those involved with botany, herbal medicine, pharmacognosy, toxicology, medicinal and natural product chemistry, and agriculture.

Shaping the future we want

The 2010 State of the Forest report (SOF) benefited from financial support from the European Union, the United States, Germany, France and UNESCO. It represents the collaborative effort of over 100 individuals from a diversity of institutions and the forestry administrations of the Central African countries. The SOF process began with the selection and definition of indicators relevant to monitoring the state of forests in Central Africa. The indicators are structured around three thematic areas: (i) forest cover; (ii) management of production forests; and (iii) conservation and biodiversity. They are presented in a hierarchical structure at the regional, national and management unit (i.e. logging concessions and protected areas) levels. The indicators were vetted by a representative panel of stakeholders of forest management in Central Africa. The indicators are used to guide an annual data collection process carried out between April and August by national groups of four to ten individuals working within the forestry administrations. The data reported on in the 2010 SOF were primarily collected in

2009 and 2010. Results were validated in national workshops attended by government officials as well as representatives of environmental NGOs, the private sector and development projects. The data provided an important basis for the authors of the 11 chapters of the 2010 SOF, which were under the coordination of a scientific committee of international renown. A final workshop was held 29-30 March, 2011 in Douala to review a draft report. Following amendments based on comments from a wide audience of experts the final layout was completed.

CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants

This encyclopedia contains a comprehensive treatment of the taxonomy of the families and genera of ferns and seed plants. The present volume, the fifth in this series, deals with three major groups of dicotyledons, the Capparales, Malvales, and Non-betalain Caryophyllales.

The Forests of the Congo Basin

Armen Takhtajan is among the greatest authorities in the world on the evolution of plants. This book culminates almost sixty years of the scientist's research of the origin and classification of the flowering plants. It presents a continuation of Dr. Takhtajan's earlier publications including "Systema Magnoliophytorum" (1987), (in Russian), and "Diversity and Classification of Flowering Plants" (1997), (in English). In his latest book, the author presents a concise and significantly revised system of plant classification ('Takhtajan system') based on the most recent studies in plant morphology, embryology, phytochemistry, cytology, molecular biology and palynology. Flowering plants are divided into two classes: class Magnoliopsida (or Dicotyledons) includes 8 subclasses, 126 orders, c. 440 families, almost 10,500 genera, and no less than 195,000 species; and class Liliopsida (or Monocotyledons) includes 4 subclasses, 31 orders, 120 families, more than 3,000 genera, and about 65,000 species. This book contains a detailed description of plant orders, and descriptive keys to plant families providing characteristic features of the families and their differences.

Flowering Plants · Dicotyledons

This text offers insights into the complex and disturbing questions of drug abuse by examining the range of factors that affect vulnerability, focusing specifically on factors and patterns associated with the transition from drug use to drug abuse.

Flowering Plants

Over the last three decades, Pierre Bourdieu has produced one of the most imaginative and subtle bodies of social theory and research of the post war era. Yet, despite the his influence, no single introduction to his wide-ranging work is available. This book offers a systematic and accessible overview, providing interpretative keys to the internal logic of Bourdieu's work by explicating thematic and methodological principles underlying his work. Firstly Loic Wacquant provides a clear and systematic account of the main themes of Bourdieu's work, outlining his conception of knowledge, his theory of practice and his distinctive methods of analysis. In the second part of the book Wacquant collaborates with Bourdieu to discuss the central concepts of Bourdieu's work, confront some criticisms and objections, and develop Bourdieu's views on the relations between sociology, philosophy, history and politics. Finally Bourdieu displays his sociological approach in practice: beginning with the practical demands of research, he moves, step by step, to a formulation of the principles of sociological reason. Supplemented by an extensive and up-to-date bibliography, this book will be essential reading for anyone who wishes to understand Bourdieu's unique and outstanding contribution to contemporary social thought.

Vulnerability to Drug Abuse

Release of the 2000 Red List is a major landmark for IUCN. It is the first time that listings of animals and plants have been combined and the first time that the Red List has been produced on CD-ROM. The 2000 Red List combines new assessments including all bird species, many antelope and bat species, most primates and sharks, all Asian freshwater turtles, more molluscs, and many others with those from previous publications. The combination of animals and plants into a single list containing assessments of more than 18,000 taxa (11,000 of which are threatened species) and the move towards improved documentation of each species on the list means that a hard-copy version of the Red List would run to several volumes. This, combined with the fact that the Red List will be updated annually, led to the decision to release the Red List in electronic format, via the World Wide Web and as a CD-ROM.

An Invitation to Reflexive Sociology

Le glaucome est une maladie dégénérative du nerf optique qui entraîne une perte progressive de la vision commençant tout d'abord en périphérie et progressant graduellement vers le centre. Cette maladie est souvent associée à une pression intra-oculaire (PIO) élevée qui comprime et endommage les fibres du nerf optique et de la rétine. Dans d'autres cas, malgré une PIO normale, une circulation sanguine inadéquate entraîne la mort (nécrose) des cellules du nerf optique et de la rétine. La perte de vision associée au glaucome est permanente et irréversible. Sans traitement, cette maladie peut mener jusqu'à la cécité. Le glaucome est une maladie fréquente puisqu'il atteint 2 % de la population totale en France. Ce sujet de santé publique fera l'objet du rapport annuel de la SFO en 2014. Le rapport abordera: - les bases fondamentales et cliniques; - la prise en charge thérapeutique; - les aspects socio-économiques et juridiques; - le dépistage et les incidences en terme de santé publique.

Ecosystem Services

Papers presented at a seminar held at Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla on 22-26 June 1987.

2000 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Cultural property, aboriginal people, ethnobiology, legal status, laws.

Glaucome Primitif À Angle Ouvert

This atlas illustrates the latest available data on the cancer epidemic, showing causes, stages of development, and prevalence rates of different types of cancers by gender, income group, and region. It also examines the cost of the disease, both in terms of health care and commercial interests, and the steps being taken to curb the epidemic, from research and screening to cancer management programs and health education.

Comparative Literature

Those who survived the brutal dictatorship of the Somoza family have tended to portray the rise of the women's movement and feminist activism as part of the overall story of the anti-Somoza resistance. But this depiction of heroic struggle obscures a much more complicated history. As Victoria González-Rivera reveals in this book, some Nicaraguan women expressed early interest in eliminating the tyranny of male domination, and this interest grew into full-fledged campaigns for female suffrage and access to education by the 1880s. By the 1920s a feminist movement had emerged among urban, middle-class women, and it lasted for two more decades until it was eclipsed in the 1950s by a nonfeminist movement of mainly Catholic, urban, middle-class and working-class women who supported the liberal, populist, patron-clientelistic regime of the Somozas in return for the right to vote and various economic, educational, and political opportunities. Counterintuitively, it was actually the Somozas who encouraged women's participation in the public sphere (as long as they remained loyal Somocistas). Their opponents, the Sandinistas and Conservatives, often appealed to women through their maternal identity. What emerges from this fine-grained analysis is a picture of a much more complex political landscape than that portrayed by the simplifying myths of current Nicaraguan historiography, and we can now see why and how the Somoza dictatorship did not endure by dint of fear and compulsion alone.

Beyond Intellectual Property

Pediatric retinal diseases are not simply retinal diseases that occur in children; rather, they are unique disorders that often are not found in adults. This textbook of the pediatric retina offers in-depth guidance on congenital and acquired diseases of the retina in the pediatric population. It is organized according to disease onset and timing, as well as anatomy. All chapters are written by leading authorities in the field from both the pediatric and the retinal perspective. A multidisciplinary approach to the topic is adopted, and critical information is included on disease classification and diagnosis, pathophysiology, genetics, complications, and prognosis. Pediatric Retina will be a useful source of information for pediatric ophthalmologists, retina specialists, and other eye care providers who care for children.

The Cancer Atlas

The growing impact of university rankings on public policy and on students choices has stirred controversy worldwide. This unique volume brings together the architects of university rankings and

their critics to debate the uses and misuses of existing rankings. With voices from five continents, it provides a comprehensive overview of current thinking on the subject and sets out alternative approaches and complementary tools for a new era of transparent and informed use of higher education ranking tables.

Before the Revolution

Jürgen Renn examines the role of knowledge in global transformations going back to the dawn of civilization while providing vital perspectives on the complex challenges confronting us today in the Anthropocene--this new geological epoch shaped by humankind. Renn reframes the history of science and technology within a much broader history of knowledge, analyzing key episodes such as the evolution of writing, the emergence of science in the ancient world, the Scientific Revolution of early modernity, the globalization of knowledge, industrialization, and the profound transformations wrought by modern science. He investigates the evolution of knowledge using an array of disciplines and methods, from cognitive science and experimental psychology to earth science and evolutionary biology. The result is an entirely new framework for understanding structural changes in systems of knowledge--and a bold new approach to the history and philosophy of science.

Pediatric Retina

Leading experts review the research on resilience and represent the diverse perspectives and opinions found among both scientists and practitioners in the field. Although the chapters are written to the standards expected by researchers, they are equally useful for program developers and others in applied fields seeking science-based information on the topic. This book is a unique resource in keeping with the growing interest in resilience both in research and interventions.

Universal Historical Dictionary

Recent developments in international policy on Reduced Emissions from Deforestation in Developing countries (REDD) open the way for crediting of carbon saved by rural communities through management of the forests in their vicinity. Since the annual changes in forest carbon stock under this kind of management are relatively small and often under the canopy, they cannot easily be assessed using remote sensing, so ground-level data collection is likely to be essential over large areas of forests. The potential role of communities in measuring, monitoring and reporting carbon stock changes in their forests has been explicitly mentioned in UNFCCC documentation on methodology for REDD+, the extended form of REDD that includes forest enhancement, sustainable forest management and forest conservation. This book presents practical methods by which communities can do it. These methods were developed and tested with communities in villages in Africa and Asia under a six-year research programme. The reliability of the data gathered by the community is shown to be equivalent to that of professional forest inventories while the costs are much lower. Involvement of local communities in collection of this data may be the most cost-effective solution for national REDD+ programmes. Moreover, it could provide the basis for a transparent system for distribution of the financial rewards from REDD+ and the carbon market. The book first presents the policy context, concepts, methods and general results, which include estimates of typical carbon savings resulting from community management in different types of tropical forests. It also looks at the governance issues that may be involved and a variety of ways in which incentive schemes might be designed to encourage communities to participate. The second half of the book is devoted to case studies from the countries involved in the research. These provide both ideas and practical experience to enable agencies to engage with local communities to monitor carbon stock changes.

Rankings and Accountability in Higher Education: Uses and Misuses

Including over 1300 literature references, this volume lists common causes of plant induced incidents and accidents in humans and animals together with a detailed discussion of the plant species most frequently implicated. It includes information on symptoms, treatments, elements of diagnosis and toxic doses.

The Evolution of Knowledge

Estelle is a nurse at an assisted living center, where she spends her days caring for the residents, taking part in their card games, and tending to them as the end draws near. But dealing with their

unfulfilled dreams and lonely final moments is no easy task. As she gets closer to the residents, Estelle experiences a new, inebriating freedom, but also risks losing herself along the way... A touching, far-reaching tale told from the rarely seen perspective of nursing home caretakers.

Essays on Indian Antiquities, Historic, Numismatic, and Palaeographic, of the Late James Prinsep

Topics covered include pollination, dispersal, ant/plant symbiosis and ecological variation of vegetative characters in different tropical plant families.

Resilience and Development

"The Secretary-General's in-depth study on violence against women, mandated by General Assembly resolution 58/185, was prepared by the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat"--P. ix.

Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, December 2001: Proceedings of the Community Epidemiology Work Group

Community Forest Monitoring for the Carbon Market