

risk of severe malarial disease when protection wanes. Thus, to define new ways to combat malaria, there remains an urgent requirement to identify the immune mechanisms that promote resistance to malarial disease and to understand why these so often fail. The review and primary research articles in this Research Topic illustrate the breadth of research performed worldwide aimed to understand the biology of the Plasmodium parasite, the roles of the various cell types that act within the immune response against the parasite, and the parasitological and immunological basis of severe malarial disease. The articles in section 1 exemplify the different vaccination strategies being developed and tested by the research community in the fight against malaria. The articles in section 2 review important overarching aspects of malaria immunology and the use of models to study human malaria. The articles in section 3 describe the ways through which the Plasmodium parasite is initially recognised by the immune system during infection, how the parasite can directly impact this critical event to restrict anti-Plasmodial immunity, and resolve the roles of key innate cell populations, such as dendritic cells, in coordinating malarial immunity. The articles in sections 4-6 outline the roles T and B cell populations play during malaria, highlighting the activation, diversification and regulation of the crucial cell types during malaria, and discuss some of the reasons adaptive immunity to malaria is often considered so poor compared with other diseases. The articles in section 7 provide up to date information on the pathogenesis of cerebral malaria, bridging our understanding of the syndrome in humans with information learned from animal models. Overall, the articles in this research, many of which are published by leaders in the malaria field, emphasize the imagination and technical advances being employed by researchers against malaria. We acknowledge the initiation and support of this Research Topic by the International Union of Immunological Societies (IUIS). We hereby state publicly that the IUIS has had no editorial input in articles included in this Research Topic, thus ensuring that all aspects of this Research Topic are evaluated objectively, unbiased by any specific policy or opinion of the IUIS.

The Hotine-Marussi Symposium is the core meeting of a “think thank”, a group scientists in the geodetic environment working on theoretical and methodological subjects, while maintaining the foundations of geodesy to the proper level by corresponding to the strong advancements improved by technological development in the field of ICT, electronic computing, space technology, new measurement devices etc. The proceedings of the symposium cover a broad area of arguments which integrate the foundations of geodesy as a science. The common feature of the papers therefore is not on the object, but rather in the high mathematical standards with which subjects are treated.

The essential guide that combines power system fundamentals with the practical aspects of equipment design and operation in modern power systems Written by an experienced power engineer, AC Circuits and Power Systems in Practice offers a comprehensive guide that reviews power system fundamentals and network theorems while exploring the practical aspects of equipment design and application. The author covers a wide-range of topics including basic circuit theorems, phasor diagrams, per-unit quantities and symmetrical component theory, as well as active and reactive power and their effects on network stability, voltage support and voltage collapse. Magnetic circuits, reactor and transformer design are analyzed, as is the operation of step voltage regulators. In addition, detailed introductions are provided to earthing systems in LV and MV networks, the adverse effects of harmonics on power equipment and power system protection. Finally, European and American engineering standards are presented where appropriate throughout the text, to familiarize the reader with their use and application. This book is written as a practical power engineering text for engineering students and recent graduates. It contains more than 400 illustrations and is designed to provide the reader with a broad introduction to the subject and to facilitate further study. Many of the examples included come from industry and are not normally covered in undergraduate syllabi. They are provided to assist in bridging the gap between tertiary study and industrial practice, and to assist the professional development of recent graduates. The material presented is easy to follow and includes both mathematical and visual representations using phasor diagrams. Problems included at the end of most chapters are designed to walk the reader through practical applications of the associated theory.

On the basis of an extensive empirical exploration of individual managers' adoption accounts the author analyzes the driving forces behind the adoption of management fashions in organizations and shows how managers tie themselves and their careers to popular concepts such as Total Quality Management, Business Process Reengineering, Knowledge Management. Cette étude est centrée sur la dynamique d'initiatives individuelles et associatives de financement et de construction du développement en territoires de Beni et de Lubero (RDC). à travers une approche par les acteurs et par leurs pratiques, l'étude veut savoir si la dynamique cible doit s'agrandir pour être efficace par rapport au développement durable. Et, au cas où l'efficacité ne viendrait pas de la taille, comment ces organisations peuvent-elles être fortes par rapport au développement sans s'agrandir ? L'étude révèle, selon les acteurs, le contenu du développement durable compris comme le maintien et le renforcement des structures grâce auxquelles ils ont des réponses individuelles et collectives à leur problème. Ce que les gens veulent durables, ce sont leurs initiatives, leurs manières de faire et les réponses aux besoins grâce à ces initiatives. L'analyse des pratiques montre un processus de développement inscrit dans la philosophie de la tontine s'appuyant sur les points forts de l'individualisme et du collectivisme. à travers un rapprochement des ressources, des acteurs et des systèmes de mobilisation, les dynamiques d'initiatives répondent aux besoins individuels et collectifs sans qu'elles s'agrandissent. Ces réponses relativisent l'argument de l'absence ou de l'insuffisance de l'épargne comme obstacle au processus de développement. Une capacité d'organisation, une disponibilité mentale à l'auto-prise en charge soutiennent ce processus de développement donnant place à l'individu et au groupe. L'étude révèle un potentiel énorme de développement à travers le renforcement des capacités d'organisation des gens et la complémentarité entre les acteurs populaires et l'État. Cette articulation des pratiques de l'acteur État et des acteurs populaires est une condition de la durabilité du développement et une possibilité en ce que, tout en donnant des réponses aux besoins, les acteurs populaires ne présentent pas leurs voies de solution comme alternatives, mais comme complémentaires à celles de l'État. Une éducation des acteurs aux manières dont ils ont vécu, ils vivent et ils vivront, d'une part, une orientation des ressources et de la philosophie de la tontine dans des projets intégrateurs, d'autre part, se présentent aussi comme des voies de durabilité sans agrandissement.

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