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Newsletter

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Promoting the return of researchers to the European Research Area

Portugal's Science and Technology Foundation (Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, FCT) will launch in October the WELCOME II Programme, allowing Post-doctoral researchers, citizens of any Member State / Associated Country, living and carrying out research work in Third Countries (such as USA, Japan or China) for the past 3 years, to join institutions in Portugal through 3-year employment contracts with their host institutions.

Eligible researchers are Post-docs, citizens of one of the following countries:

EU Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

FP7 Associated Countries: Croatia, Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, Albania, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Applications should be submitted jointly by the host institution and the individual researcher. All fields are eligible and research topics can be freely decided upon. Applications are evaluated by international peer review.

Call launch: October 1, 2010, Deadline: December 12, 2010.

Further Information:

<http://alfa.fct.mctes.pt/welcome2>

<http://omega.fct.mctes.pt/contratacaodoutorados/welcomell.pdf>

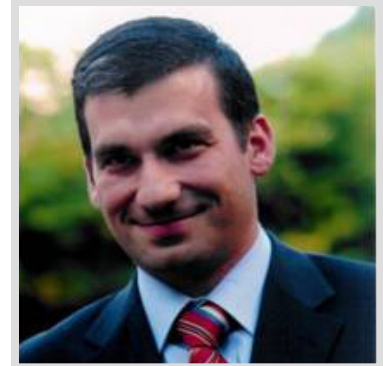


FCT Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia

MINISTÉRIO DA CIÊNCIA, TECNOLOGIA E ENSINO SUPERIOR

Dear advisors, I want to go to Uganda this Summer...

Jorge Pinto Ferreira
North Carolina State University and
Duke University
Graduate Student, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine



“You know too much about too little – next in line!”; “Your resume does not show any field experience... you have spent too much time in libraries and laboratories – next in line!”; “Where is the proof of your involvement in community work?! – next in line!”. These could be among the worst nightmares that graduate students can encounter following graduation. A good way to overcome these potential roadblocks is through involvement with summer projects.

Duke Global Health Institute, Progressive Health Partnership, and Mayanja Memorial Hospital Foundation have been working together for the past two years in Uganda to build a comprehensive health care system in the Kashongi district. This summer I had the privilege of being part of this project.

Initially the project was focused on pre-natal assistance to women in rural areas. This year, in addition to this area of study, a significant effort was undertaken to meet the tremendous need of clean water among the population. The goal of the clean water project was to first build 38 rainwater harvesting tanks in public buildings, and then do a cost-benefit analysis of this intervention.

Most areas in Uganda have been stable for the past 24 years. Besides that, it is probably one of the African countries where the colonization/ decolonization process was done in the most appropriate way. Therefore

the local people are extremely nice and have welcomed our presence the best way they could. “Bazungos Welcome” (white person in Runyankole) could very well be written at the entrance of the local villages!

In an office or inside a classroom, when planning a project like this, everything sounds quite easy... I can see myself thinking: well, not such a big deal... for the tanks, all we need is bricks, cement, sand, iron, some pipes... and a clear plan to combine all these pieces. A “few” items that I had

“this work can be the most exciting project of your career”

forgotten: what about transportation to the public buildings? And which buildings will get the tanks? The buildings that can provide water to more people (a humanitarian way of looking at this question) or the buildings where we can more easily separate treatment and control units (the research way of thinking)? And is there a list of public buildings? (In fact, in my mind, I had not only a list, but an Excel table with name of school, address, director’s name and phone contact... sure Jorge!) Which language will we use to communicate with the workers/contractors... English? Well, the local dialect is Runyankole and even after two months in Uganda I can only say “Nibanyeta Jorge kandi ebi nibyo bigambo bindi kubasa

kugamba omulunyankole, nitubasa kugamba omurujungu bambi/Hati!” which means: “ My name is Jorge and these are the only words that I can say in Runyankole, can we speak English please!” Above all, I had forgotten that to make cement you need... water, probably the scarcest resource in that region!

Working in a developing country can be seen from several different perspectives. On the one hand, this work can be seen as frustrating... “it will never be over; there is always something else to be done, there is so much to address that I don’t even know where to start, etc, etc, etc...” but from a different viewpoint, it can be seen as the most exciting project in which to engage during your professional career.

From my perspective, including an animal health side to the project equation – Animals + Humans = One Health in Kashongi – certainly represents a huge task. At the same time it is quite interesting to realize the interrelatedness of an action: introducing (healthy!) animals (e.g. sheep and goats) into a community can lead to the use of the animals’ manure as an alternative source of energy (biogas) and, with this, children do not need to spend a significant part of their time getting firewood, thereby avoiding deforestation and improving

the academic/school success rate.

The best way to help developing countries has been a matter of controversy. It is the classic dilemma of offering the fish or teaching how to fish... (note: when I asked my own daughter Carolina what she would prefer she answered: - Can't we just go to the bakery and buy a croissant?!). It has also been said that well-intentioned projects often have unintended negative consequences. I personally did face some struggles: do we have the right to stress a population making them be on time at 8am, and at 9.30am, and at 12pm, and at 5.45pm, and at 9.15pm? Are children surrounded by toys more happy than the ones that play with corn, rocks or sand? Is it correct to compensate our project helpers/workers using money, in an area where most people are so unfamiliar with money that they don't even have or know what a bank



account is? You might also have heard stories about absolutely unethical and unacceptable research that has been done in the past in African countries. Concerns about protecting people's privacy are therefore reasonable and necessary... but do all cultures face privacy at the same level?

History has taught us that Humanity takes time learning difficult lessons, and may repeat the same mistakes over and over again. Developing countries are in an excellent position to build their societies by learning from the mistakes that the so-called developed countries have already made. The list of things to avoid in setting a course for the future can be tedious but might include: avoiding bad credit habits, poor food choices, over-dependence on technology, learning about the factors that lead to complex diseases/syndromes like depression, diabetes, and obesity...

In one of my final field trips in Uganda, when we were driving on an asphalt road, I told the driver: - "This is great! No more dust... Such a great road!" His answer was a big surprise for me: "In fact, I find this the worst part of the road... before, people would drive slowly and get to their destination safely; now people drive too fast and many people have in fact died... We were better off doing things the old way." Clearly, the solution is not as easy as providing developing countries with financial resources in an isolated action. And transporting and implementing the "developed world way of doing business" is not the answer either.



Sustainability is another big issue faced by those working in developing countries: what will happen once we leave? Education. Education seems to be the most logical and feasible

"Implementing the developed world way is not the answer"

answer to this question. Well-educated and empowered communities should be in good shape to run their villages and solve the future issues. At the same time, teaching institutions in developed countries must also stop and think: Are we really educating global (health) students? Are our students aware of the realities outside of our borders? Are graduate programs flexible enough to allow students to engage in alternative (field projects) that contribute to making them well rounded professionals in the future?

Addressing all the social determinants of health and, in broader terms, happiness is a complex task. But above all it is a matter of fairness. The Ugandan motto could be: "Everything works out alright in Uganda!" It is important to keep this optimism, even when facing a devastating global economic crisis that should only make countries, companies and individuals rethink their priorities, investments, actions, decisions and policies.

Who is PAPS?

Tiago Castela
**Ph.D. candidate in History of
 Architecture and Urbanism**
U.C. Berkeley, California



I am a Ph.D. Candidate in History of Architecture and Urbanism, at U.C. Berkeley's Department of Architecture. My area of specialization is history and theory of architecture and urbanism in Europe and in its colonies during the Twentieth Century. I am particularly interested in the relation between the concept of space and political philosophies, and in forms of planning knowledge and practice that may be characterized as global.

I am currently writing my doctoral dissertation entitled "A Liberal Space: the Informalized Extensions of Lisbon, 1960-1986." The research was undertaken from 2006 onwards in the northern periphery of Portugal's capital, notably in the subdivisions of Casal de Cambra and Brandoa. It focused on the history of the suburbanization of low-income Lisbon households during the 1960s, and on the ways in which both journalists and state officials quickly described new suburban subdivisions such as Brandoa as "clandestine." This spurred legal changes that gradually informalized modes of building and land division defined as illegitimate.

In this context, I have been interested in understanding how, through the creation of "clandestine" spaces, both professional planners and residents engaged in liberalizing practices in a time of authoritarianism. During the last decades of the so-called "New State," suburban municipalities in the Lisbon area acted as entrepreneurial bureaucracies, flexibly employing elements of spatial planning for the management of the "clandestine." This flexible planning enabled residents to exercise certain freedoms in an agonistic relation with municipalities. After concluding my Ph.D. program, I intend to continue my research by addressing how this dual planning regime was being articulated in Portuguese colonies in Africa, in cities such as Lourenço Marques.

When I graduated from the Technical University of Lisbon in 1999 with a degree in Architecture, I was interested in pursuing a career in academia. Due to the specificity of architecture as a domain of knowledge that is eminently invested in practice, I believed that having professional experience was

crucial for my contribution to the field as a scholar. I thus started working as an architect, having received first prize in the 2004 International Competition for six regional ministries in Mérida, Spain. In 2005, I began my doctoral studies with the support of a Fulbright Scholarship. During my doctoral program, I taught both at U.C. Berkeley and at Escola Superior de Artes e Design in Caldas da Rainha, one of Portugal's foremost institutions of higher learning in the arts. I also had the privilege of coordinating PAPS Bay Area Regional Chapter for one academic year. I look forward to returning to Portugal to do research, to teach, and to continue contributing towards the valuable interdisciplinary debate that PAPS fosters among Portuguese researchers in the USA.

Info

email tcastela@berkeley.edu
Year of Birth 1974
Place of birth Lisboa, Portugal
Time in USA Aug'05 to May'10
City of Residence: Berkeley, California (until May 2010) and Porto, Portugal (current)
Position Ph.D. Candidate

Full job descriptions in PAPS website

Description	Employer	Location
Equiparado a Investigador Auxiliar: área de valorização e transferência de conhecimento e tecnologia	Universidade de Aveiro	Aveiro
Investigador Auxiliar, área de Proteases de Plantas	Centro de Neuro. e Biologia Celular, Univ. de Coimbra	Coimbra
Jornalistas Correspondentes	LUSA	U.S.A.
Constituição de bolsa de interessados para exercício de funções docentes: formação académica em Ciências Biomédicas	Universidade de Aveiro	Aveiro
Constituição de bolsa de interessados para exercício de funções docentes: formação académica em Medicina	Universidade de Aveiro	Aveiro
Professor Adjunto convidado em regime de tempo parcial: Área de História	Escola Superior de Educação de Paula Frassinetti	Porto
Professor-coordenador principal: área de Ciências da Educação, subárea de Didáctica das Línguas e Comunicação Educacional	Instituto Politécnico de Santarém	Santarém
Investigador Auxiliar/carreira de Investigação Científica: Engenharia de tecidos humanos	Departamento de Engenharia de Polímeros, Univ. Minho	Guimarães
Professor Auxiliar: área científica de Gestão	Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro	Vila Real
Professor Auxiliar: área de conhecimento de Serviço Social	Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro	Vila Real
Duas vagas de Professor Associado: área disciplinar de Matemática	Universidade da Beira Interior	Covilhã
Professor Associado: área disciplinar de Química (Electroquímica)	Universidade da Beira Interior	Covilhã
Professor Associado: área disciplinar de Letras (Linguística)	Universidade da Beira Interior	Covilhã
Duas vagas de Professor Associado: área disciplinar de Gestão	Universidade da Beira Interior	Covilhã
Professor Associado: área disciplinar de Informática	Universidade da Beira Interior	Covilhã

Full job descriptions in PAPS website

Description	Employer	Location
Professor Associado: área disciplinar de Eng. Electromecânica (Eng. Electrotécnica e Computadores)	Universidade da Beira Interior	Covilhã
Professor Associado: área disciplinar de Química (Biotecnologia)	Universidade da Beira Interior	Covilhã
Professor Associado: área disciplinar de Engenharia Electromecânica (Engenharia Mecânica)	Universidade da Beira Interior	Covilhã
Professor Associado: Ciências da Comunicação (Jornalismo e Relações Públicas e Publicidade)	Universidade da Beira Interior	Covilhã
2 vagas de Professor Associado: área disciplinar de Economia	Universidade da Beira Interior	Covilhã
3 vagas de Professor Associado: área disciplinar de Ciências da Saúde	Universidade da Beira Interior	Covilhã
Responsável de Investigação & Desenvolvimento (Unidade de Negócio Matéria Prima)	Corticeira Amorim SGPS	Coruche
Colaborador	NZYTech Lda. – Genes and Enzymes	Lisboa
Professor Convidado - Cátedra BES-Biodiversidade - domínio de Biologia, especialidade de Biodiversidade	Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade do Porto	Porto
Professor Convidado - Cátedra REFER-Biodiversidade - domínio de Biologia, especialidade de Biodiversidade	Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade do Porto	Porto
Constituição de Bolsa de Recrutamento de Docentes: Ciências da Nutrição	Escola Superior de Biotecnologia da Universidade Católica Portuguesa	Porto
4 vagas de Professor Auxiliar, Organogenese/Desenvolvimento Embrionário	Dep. de Ciências Biomédicas e Medicina, Universidade do Algarve	Faro
18 diferentes oportunidades de recrutamento	Banco Asiático de Desenvolvimento	Mundial
Professores de Inglês	Instituto Politécnico de Castelo Branco	Castelo Branco

**Know of job offers that may be interesting to PAPS community?
Send them to paps@papsonline.org and we will post in the Job Board!**

Opportunities and News

> IMM seeks applicants for post-doc/PI positions under the Welcome II Programme

The Instituto de Medicina Molecular (IMM) invites researchers to contact IMM research unit directors to discuss potential applications to the *Welcome II – Promoting the return of researchers to the European Research Area*. This new recruitment scheme, co-sponsored by the FCT and the European Commission (COFUND Marie Curie Action), targets post-doctoral researchers, citizens of any Member State/Associated Country, living and carrying out research for at least 3 years in Third Countries (such as USA, Japan or China) to join institutions in Portugal for 3-year employment contracts. Potential candidates are early postdoctoral fellows or more experienced researchers (equivalent to the IMM principal investigators or staff scientists). Work conditions offered are excellent and include the researcher's salary (€61,000 -€68,745/year), mobility and travel allowance (€1,600 on 1st year), research costs (€5,000/year) and host institution overhead (€5,000/year) for 3 years. All fields of research are eligible and applications should be submitted jointly by the host institution and the individual researcher. Note that eligible researchers already working in Portugal may apply, as long as they have not spent more than 6 months in Europe after the stay in a Third country. The call will be published on October 1st, and the deadline for applications will be December 12, 2010.

<http://www.imm.fm.ul.pt>

> Deadline coming up for Marie Curie International Reintegration Grants

Marie Curie International Reintegration Grants (IRG) offer financial support

for researchers who wish to return and find a job in Europe after they have worked in research in a non-associated third country for at least 3 years. The researchers must be from an EU Member State or Associated Country with at least 4 years full-time postgraduate research experience or a doctoral degree. At the deadline - September 7, 2010 - researchers should not have spent more than 12 months in any EU Member State or Associated Country during the previous 3 years.

<http://alfa.fct.mctes.pt/apoiios/mariecurie/irg.phtml.en>

> New Portuguese Fiscal rules favor professionals arriving from abroad

If you are a qualified professional – such as a scientist, engineer, doctor, architect, artist, computer programmer, or other – and are considering moving to Portugal for the first time, or after an absence of 5 or more years, this is a good time to do so. In an attempt to boost the ranks of its qualified workforce, the Portuguese government has issued an Act (Decreto-Lei no 249/2009) by which you will become a privileged taxpayer. Your tax rate will be capped at 20% for net income in categories A and B, and this low rate will be fixed for the next 10 years (after which the benefit is renewable). Measures have also been put in place to prevent double-taxation in case you maintain any foreign income. It's all pure genius!

<http://www.jornaldenegocios.pt>
sent by Mariza Costa-Cabral

> 12 Talent Awards delivered last July in Lisbon

The awarding ceremony of the 2009

Talent Awards was held at Convento do Beato, Lisbon, on July 23, 2010. This event was established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Secretary of State for Portuguese Communities, to honor the Portuguese and Luso-descendants living abroad, who have distinguished themselves in the exercise of activities in various sectors of social life. The 2009 Talent awards distinguished 12 Portuguese living across the world in several categories: Performing Arts, Visual Arts, Association, Science, Media, Sport, Dissemination of the Portuguese Language, Business activity, Humanities, Literature, Politics, and Liberal Professions.

<http://www.secomunidades.pt>

> Azorean bank looking to attract Portuguese-American graduates

BES Azores (a division of the BES group, one of Portugal's largest private banks) is taking young American college graduates with Portuguese roots to the Azores, in order to strengthen ties and attract talent, bank president Gualter Furtado has told Lusa News Agency. "We're always looking for new qualified personnel, and it's good to have people working with us [in the US] with Azorean roots", Furtado said. BES group's holdings in the US include a brokerage company, a division of its investment bank in New York and retail banking operations in New England, New Jersey and Florida. The bank created a programme to take business graduates with an Azorean family link back to the islands, where they will "get to know BES activities in the region". The first two graduates in the programme will come from Rhode Island University and Johnson and Wales University, Furtado added.

<http://www.theportugalnews.com>