



IBNS News

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Melanie A. Paquette, Editor

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL: SITE OF THE 2007 ANNUAL IBNS MEETING FROM JUNE 12-16

By Marcus Brandão, Eliane Volchan, Claudio Cunha, and Sonia Gleiser

The 2007 IBNS meeting is scheduled for June 12-16, 2007 at the Rio Othon Palace Hotel in Copacabana Beach in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (<http://othonhotels.com/H00266/>).



Rio de Janeiro, renowned worldwide for its scenic beauty and natural resources, provides a pleasant and harmonious atmosphere for its inhabitants and tourists. The city, which occupies an area of 1.261 km² and has a population of around 6 million inhabitants, recognizes that one of its main virtues is the kindness and hospitality with which its residents welcome all visitors.

Rio de Janeiro receives more than 2 million foreign tourists and over 5 million Brazilian tourists annually. With its large infrastructure of tourism services, Rio de Janeiro is ranked among the top destinations in the world for cultural, commercial, and scientific events, including fairs, congresses,

conventions and exhibitions. The city has recently captured three important prizes in international tourism: the World Travel Awards of the best tourist city in the South America, best hotel (Copacabana Palace) and best convention center (Riocentro). The poll was promoted by the English magazine Travel Weekly and was based on the votes of official representatives of tourist organizations of various countries and travel professionals.

GETTING THERE

Please allow plenty of time to secure a passport, visa, and any other documentation required for international travel to Brazil from your country of residence. US citizens will need a passport with a minimum validity of six months, as well as a visa. Tourist visas for US citizens may be obtained within 2 business days if you apply in person, and the first entry into Brazil must be within 90 days of issuance. More info on passports and visas is available on the US Dept. of State website at: <http://travel.state.gov/visa/a>

[mericans/americans_1252.html](#).

"Within a few seconds we shall be landing in Galeão..." Rio de Janeiro International Airport is named for the greatest name in Brazilian Bossa Nova, Antônio Carlos Jobim, who immortalized the above lyrics in "Samba do Avião" ("Airplane Samba"). The airport is about 45 minutes northwest of the beach area and most of Rio's hotels.

The city also has a domestic airport: Santos Dumont Airport, which serves the Rio-São Paulo air shuttle and a few air-taxi firms. A great number of major airline companies, such as

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IBNS MEETING 2007
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American, Delta, United,
Continental, Tam, Tap,

Iberia, Air France-KLM,
British Airways, Lan and
Spanair regularly serve Rio
(www.rioconventionbureau.com.br).

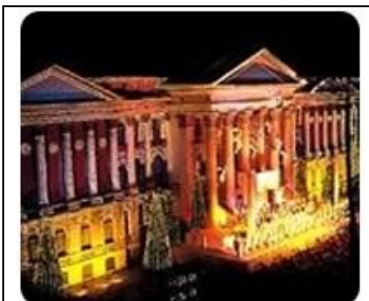
Special airport taxis have
booths in the arrival areas of
both airports. Fares to all

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SATELLITE MEETING ON LEARNING AND MEMORY TO BE HELD IN CURITIBA, BRAZIL JUNE 9-11

By Claudio Da Cunha

An IBNS Satellite Meeting on Learning and Memory was conceived in honor of the 70th birthday of Ivan Izquierdo, who is now the most famous South American neuroscientist studying learning and memory. The aim of this meeting is to acknowledge the most recent findings in the neurobiology of learning and memory from Latin American and invited American and European neuroscientists. Topics will focus on molecular signaling, physiological, and pharmacological aspects of learning and memory, as well as studies of clinical and animal models in which memory is compromised. The Satellite Meeting is scheduled for June 9-11 at the Mabu Royal & Premium Hotel (http://www.hoteismabucm.br/mabu_royal_premi/cohne.htm) in Curitiba, Brazil, approximately 850 kilometers (530 miles) from Rio de Janeiro, where the Annual Meeting of the IBNS will occur from June 12-16. Curitiba (<http://www.curitiba-brazil.com/>) is the capital city of the Brazilian state of Paraná and may be reached from Rio de Janeiro by plane, bus, or rental car.



The University in Curitiba.

Curitiba citizens are mostly descendents from European Immigrants, including Poles, Ukrainians, Italians, and Germans. Their ethnic influences are still present in the cultural and gastronomic life of the city, like in the huge restaurants of the Santa Felicidade neighborhood. The Universidade Federal do Paraná (Federal University of Paraná), the first in Brazil, was established in Curitiba in 1913. The city is about 315 years old, and colonial houses can still be seen in Largo da Ordem. On Sundays from 9 am to 2 pm, there is a big open fair in Curitiba with many

stands, musicians, and lots to see. Today, Curitiba is considered one of the most innovative cities in the world.

With a metropolitan population of more the 3 million inhabitants, it is among the largest and most important cities of Southern Brazil, being a cultural, political and economic center. It is a charming city with many public green parks (like the Barigui, Tingui, Tanguá), theaters, and museums, like the futuristic Oscar Niemeyer Museum, designed by the famous Brazilian architect. Other famous postcards of Curitiba's architecture include the Wire Opera House (a modern version of the Paris Opera), and the Botanical Garden Green House, inspired by 19th century English palaces. The link for the program and registration is available on the IBNS website (<http://ibnshomepage.org>).



The Botanical Garden Green House in Curitiba.

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parts of Rio are posted at the booths, and you pay in advance (about R\$50-R\$80). Also trustworthy and a more economical alternative (about 20% less) are the white radio taxis parked in the same areas. Three reliable special taxi firms are Transcoopass, Cootramo, and Coopertramo.

Buses run by Empresa Real park curbside outside customs at Galeão and outside the main door at Santos Dumont. For around R\$10 they make the 1.5 hour trip from Galeão into the city, following the beachfront drives and stopping at most hotels along the way. Buses leave from the airport every half hour from 5:20 to 23:00. Should you choose to rent a car, several car rental companies are found in Rio de Janeiro, such as Localiza Rent a Car (www.lokaliza.com.br), Hertz (<http://www.hertz.com.br>) and Unidas.

As you leave the airport and head towards Copacabana, you will drive for about half an hour on a highway from where you will begin to get a sense of the city's dramatic contrast between beautiful landscape and poverty. By the time you reach sunny Avenida Atlântica - flanked on one side by white beach and dark sea and on the other side by buildings and hotels - you will begin to recognize the postcard-famous

sights. Now you are truly in Rio, in the heart of Copacabana, one of the most beautiful and famous beaches in the world. There lies the Rio Othon Palace Hotel, the site of the 2007 Annual Meeting of the IBNS.

WHAT TO EXPECT

The official **language** of Brazil is Portuguese, but in places frequented by tourists, most people speak some Spanish or English. The state of Rio de Janeiro's main **natural resource** is petroleum, extracted from the sea in the northern part of the state. The primary **religion** in Brazil is Roman Catholic. **Electricity** varies from city to city, but in Rio de Janeiro is 110 volts.



The **currency** used in Brazil is called *Real* and one dollar is about 2.1 *reais*. Generally, exchange rates are better in the city than at the airport, and cash gets better rates than traveler's checks. *Casas de câmbio* (exchange houses) are found all over the city, especially along the beaches and on Avenida Nossa Senhora de Copacabana and Rua Visconde de Pirajá in Ipanema. Many change money without charging a service fee. International

Credit Cards are generally accepted in major hotels, stores and restaurants.

Despite Rio's reputation, many cariocas (people from the city of Rio) feel that the media unfairly portrays the city's **safety**. As with any large city in the world, you must remain cautious. Tourists should be careful about public transportation, should not walk wearing flashy jewelry and should not carry a lot of cash. Most crimes involving visitors in Rio occur in crowded public areas or along the beach streets where visitors should remain especially alert. Note that Rio will host the Panamerican Games in July of 2007. These will involve 5,500 athletes, 42 countries and 28 sport modalities, so there has recently been an enormous investment in infrastructure and security.

One great aspect of Rio is that the **weather** is very temperate all year round, even in fall and winter, which makes Rio a terrific holiday spot all year long. During the summer months, it can be a bit hot at times, but the humidity is not usually high. Although it rarely gets cold in Rio in June, when the Annual Meeting of the IBNS will be held, cloudy or rainy days are possible and make it a bit chilly on the beach.

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Casual **dress** is acceptable for most situations and occasions in Rio de Janeiro, where sports outfits predominate. In spite of being a liberal and informal city, several tourist locations do not allow entrance in swimming suits. One tip on dress: in June, especially early or late in the day, you may want to bring a light sweater.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS WITHIN RIO

Rio de Janeiro is the cultural capital of Brazil. It was home to the Portuguese Imperial family and capital of the country for many years, and its architecture was influenced by the Portuguese, English and French. There are more than 50 museums with collections that portray Brazil's 500-year history, found in beautiful buildings that are listed as national historic heritage sites or that have won awards for creative Brazilian architecture. Nature also has its influence. One has only to visit one of the most important collections of plants in the world at the Botanical Gardens or the Tijuca Forest, the green heart of this marvelous city (www.rioconventionbureau.com.br).

Visiting Rio can be started with a panoramic tour through downtown, passing

by the Sambodrome, the Metropolitan Cathedral, the traditional Cinelândia square with its historical buildings, the Municipal Theater, the National Library and the National Museum of Fine Arts. The Aterro do Flamengo will take you to the neighborhood of Urca where one of the largest symbols of the city is located: the Sugar Loaf. A ride to the top of Sugar Loaf Mountain gives the visitor a wonderful view of the city nestling between the mountains and the sea, and the sight of the sun going down over Copacabana beach is magical (www.grayline.com.br).



From any place in Rio de Janeiro, visitors can see one of its most beautiful postcard sites: the **Christ the Redeemer statue on the mountain of Corcovado**, located at 710 meters above sea level and inaugurated in 1931. You can take a cog train tour that begins in Cosme Velho's neighborhood

through the Tijuca Forest, the largest urban forest in the world, up to the statue. Once there, a panoramic and extraordinary view of Rio will be seen, including the Sugar Loaf, the Guanabara Bay, the beaches of Southern Zone and the Rodrigo de Freitas lagoon.

The unique juxtaposition of sea and mountains makes Rio the beautiful city that it is. You can experience the view from the ocean by taking a boat cruise to appreciate the historical forts built by the Portuguese in 1555 to protect Guanabara Bay, the Sugar Loaf, Copacabana beach and Corcovado from a very special angle. You can sail at Niteroi beaches, go swimming or just relax in the sun.

Besides being a wonderfully scenic city, Rio de Janeiro is also a champion of bohemian life. At the Plataforma show, you will listen the most famous songs in the effervescent rhythm of Samba. In Lapa, a neighborhood near the center of town, antique shops are juxtaposed alongside dance halls, both preserving important cultural habits of the city. Lots of cariocas recommend an eclectic lounge called Rio Scenarium. The three-story townhouse is decorated with yard-sale antiques like old bicycles,

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suitcases and gramophones with some of the best samba bands around.

One of the world's most famous beaches, curving along the elegant Atlântica Avenue, is Copacabana Beach, where the Othon Hotel is located. It is the perfect place to stroll, people-watch or soak up the sun. It stretches for around 3.4 km from Leme in the east to the Copacabana Fortress in the west. The widest beach in Rio, Copacabana is home to beach soccer and volleyball.

Next to Copacabana is Ipanema where the "Girl from Ipanema" was spied and then written into lyrical history by Tom Jobim and Vinicius de Moraes back in the '60s, today this posh neighborhood is a collection of tree-lined streets with buildings, fabulous restaurants and shopping. The beach is beautiful and attracts both tourists and cariocas from all over the city.

Rio de Janeiro is the city of Brazilian fashion, whose designers and models are becoming more and more famous on the international circuit. Fashion is without a doubt the major attraction in the shopping malls of the South Zone, where there is an infinite range of clothing for men, women and children. In

the South Zone, the main shopping malls are the Rio Sul, Shopping da Gávea and Shopping Leblon, competing with the stores and smaller malls of Ipanema where some of the largest jewelry and precious stone stores in the world are found. Here, there are also museums where the visitor can see the whole jewelry-making process from a model of a mine through design and construction.

Rio's dining choices are broad. Be prepared to indulge yourself in some of the finest dining you have ever experienced! The cuisine in Rio is a true reflection of the ethnic diversity within Brazil. There are wonderful Brazilian options, but Rio is also home to fantastic Italian and Japanese restaurants. The juice offerings in the "rodizio *churrascarias*" (restaurants specializing in grilled meats) can be an unforgettable experience for meat lovers. Several restaurants often serve the national dish, "feijoada" with a "*caipirinha*" (crushed lime, ice, and a sugarcane liquor called "*cachaça*"). Tipping in Brazil is normally 10% of the total bill, but most restaurants already include the tip in the bill (www.fodors.com).

Several options of city tours and restaurants directions can easily be obtained with the hotel front desk or with any travel agency (www.riodejaneiro-turismo.com.br).



TOURIST ATTRACTIONS OUTSIDE RIO

Rio is located in the heart of the Brazilian coast. From Rio you can travel to several different marvelous places. If you only have a couple of days, you can choose from: Buzios with its wonderful beaches and joyful atmosphere; Paraty, a Colonial City where you can take a schooner, sail and swim, snorkel or wander along beautiful beaches and enjoy the breathtaking vistas and scenery; Petropolis or The City of Pedro, the unique Imperial City of South America located 1.5 hours away from Rio where the Brazilian Emperor, Pedro II, ordered the construction of his summer palace in 1843.

From Rio you can also travel to further charming places in Brazil such as Iguazu Falls, Bahia with its great and cheerful resorts, Santa Catarina where many different beaches are waiting for you or many other options according to your preference. Brazil offers a spectacular kaleidoscope of attractions!

INTERNATIONAL MENTORING PROGRAM INITIATIVE INVITES PARTICIPANTS
AT ALL CAREER LEVELS: WHAT TO EXPECT IN A MENTORING RELATIONSHIP
By Nancy Ostrowski and Maria Toledo-Rodriguez



In May of 2006, the IBNS Council approved a pilot International Mentoring Program, Co-Chaired by Drs. Christine Hohmann and Nancy Ostrowski as a special project of the Education Committee. A Liaison Committee, whose members assist with the “matching” process, consists of: Drs. Robert and Caroline Blanchard, Wim Crusio, Robert Gerlai, Andrew Holmes, Jan Juraska, Kelly Lambert, Larry Reid, Henry Szechtman, and Marlene Wilson. This is the second in a series of articles on mentoring. The first article about “How to Get Started” can be found online. All members are encouraged to participate as a Mentor, a Mentee, or both.

Why would you want to participate? The goal of the IBNS International Mentoring Program is to foster international excellence in behavioral neuroscience. This program encourages the advancement of our members by promoting personal and scientific development, scientific expertise, international networking, research collaborations, career placement and advancement, scientific communication, increased competency in obtaining research funding, and publication excellence.

Do you feel like this?

“Currently, I am on the last steps to completing my Ph. D.,

and soon I will start a postdoctoral fellowship. I feel completely overwhelmed. I do not know what to do, and I am scared of the unknown. During graduate school the path is clear, one milestone after another, but what now? Coming from a working class family, I cannot get any advice from them. In fact, I am the first in my family to attend a university. Also, my husband is a non-academic and therefore cannot give me any advice. I really need a one-to-one counseling session with a person who is more advanced than me on the career ladder, a person who will give me specific advice for the advancement of my scientific career based on her or his experience and knowledge.”

Would you like to feel like this in a year or two?

“I cannot believe all that I have achieved during the last two years, and the fact that I had a mentor was crucial. The guidance of my mentor, Dr. Smith, enlightened me about the path to postdoctoral research, preparing me to become a successful professor. During the meetings and phone conversations with my mentor, I learned many tips that later helped me to attend and organize scientific meetings, write grants, create my webpage and “tailor” my CV so that the information

could have higher impact on the eyes of the hiring committee. Additionally, I am fortunate that Dr. Smith is a native English speaker, as she reviewed the language of my manuscripts and gave me tips on how to improve my English.

Dr. Smith was always there for me during my scientific crises. Her calm and confident guidance Dr. Smith was always there for me during my scientific crises. Her calm and confident guidance helped me to find the solution to the multiple problems I faced during these two years. Also, she showed me how many of my worries were unrealistic. Indeed, just the thought that “if there is a problem, I can email Dr. Smith for advice” gave me the courage to embark on new “scientific adventures,” like writing grants, asking for travel fellowships, or approaching heads of departments to ask whether there would be a opening for assistant professor in the near future and how should I apply, thereby taking the initiative rather than passively waiting for the job ad to be published.”

- Signed, A Real Mentee

If the answer to the above questions is yes, you are a perfect candidate for the new IBNS Mentoring Program. To sign up for the Mentoring Program, please refer to the instructions online under the new “Mentor Program” tab found under “Organization” on the website: www.ibnshomepage.org.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF IBNS PRESIDENT JOE HUSTON: A CAREER BY TRIAL AND ERROR



Joe Huston, IBNS President

Joe was born in Italy and travelled often in his youth, as his father was in the U.S. military and diplomatic service. He commenced his studies with two years of architecture in Munich, Germany ("My big regret is that I didn't continue with architecture."), which he followed with a B.A. in Psychology from the University of Maryland. At the time, Psychology did not particularly interest him, so he took up graduate studies in comparative literature. That was an even bigger blunder, so he moved back to Psychology, receiving his Ph.D. in Experimental Psychology at Tufts University in 1969 with a thesis entitled "The psychophysics of energizing and reinforcing stimulation of the brain". These were exciting days in Boston, where B.F. Skinner exerted his influence, and Joe finally found a temporary home with radical behaviorism. He then spent two years (1970-71) at the Institute of Physiology in Prague, supported by the National Academy of Sciences - Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Exchange Program. Besides the excitement of witnessing the Russian

occupation of the country and the purge of liberal communists, he found a true mentor in Jan Bures, who gave him a first glimpse into the brain and taught him some electrophysiology.

As an antidote to Prague, Joe decided to work with Alex Borbely at the Institute of Pharmacology in Zürich, Switzerland for one year, but ended up staying for 5 years. There, he delved into sleep research, took up intracranial self-stimulation work again, and learned some behavioral pharmacology. After serving as Chair of Experimental Psychology at the University of Zürich, he moved to the University of Düsseldorf, Germany in 1978 to become Chair of Physiological Psychology. There, he has the fortune to have pleasant, competent and enthusiastic co-workers.

Germany was a real challenge because, in the early days, behavioral neuroscience was practically non-existent there and one had to deal with, on the one hand, a medical establishment that considered the brain to be solely its territory, and on the other hand, an indifferent psychology establishment, which was (and still is) largely content to speculate about "cognitive" processes. However, the German National Science Foundation (DFG) has been supportive with generous funding

throughout, and he is grateful to them. In Düsseldorf, Joe initially focused his research on anatomical tracing and intracranial self-stimulation, rodent models of Parkinson's disease, the relationship between reinforcement and memory processes, and the role of neuropeptides in learning and emotionality. Later he shifted to behavioural neurochemistry, using in vivo microdialysis and HPLC. Current interests of his institute include the behavioural and neurochemical phenotyping of genetically manipulated mice, neuronal histamine, neurokinins, episodic memory, gap-junction connexins, models of depression, serotonin-cocaine interactions, ageing-related deficits, and the intranasal application of drugs. Joe has cultivated many international collaborations, including with Brazilian laboratories in Ribeirao Preto and Brasilia. He is chief editor of Behavioural Brain Research, Reviews in the Neurosciences, and the new book series, Handbook of Behavioral Neuroscience. He has published about 400 papers and books and received the Myers Lifetime Achievement Award for Outstanding Scientific Contributions to the Field of Behavioral Neuroscience in 2003.

Düsseldorf is a vibrant city, especially with respect to contemporary art, which Joe exploits fully. Fortunately, his son Alex soon joined him there from Zürich, and later his daughter Julia moved there from Vancouver.

ALTERNATIVE CAREERS FOR GRADUATE DEGREES

By Melanie A. Paquette

As an academician, I am occasionally accused of having attended graduate school merely to avoid the “real world.” So for those of you who are still trying to decide what to do with your graduate degree – or who are looking for a career change – here are some unique options from professionals with graduate degrees who took the road less traveled.

research agreements, and materials transfer agreements. The office also focuses on economic development in the greater Portland region, specifically with respect to developing a local biotechnology cluster.

I received my bachelor’s degree in India and then decided to apply to graduate school. I began the program at the University of Utah in 1986. During this time, it became obvious to me what I did not want to do (i.e., count pills or conduct

research). While conducting laboratory work in graduate school, I had a meeting (not an interview) with the Director of the Technology Transfer Office as a follow-up to a presentation to the Graduate Seminar Group. Afterward, he asked if I would be interested in working in the office, as they needed someone who could understand biomedical research, and I said, yes. That was in 1987, when I started my career in technology transfer as a work-study student. I stayed with the University of Utah until I graduated, then I became the Director of Technology Transfer at Colorado State Univ. Foundation in 1999. Finally, I moved to Oregon Health & Science University in 2004.



Name: Arundeeep S. Pradhan
 Job Title: Director, Technology & Research Collaborations, Oregon Health & Science University
 Birthplace: India

Training:
 • 1985, Bachelor’s of Pharmacy, Birla Institute of Technology & Science
 • 1989, M.S. in Pharmacy Administration, University of Utah

Job Description: The office of Technology & Research Collaborations (TRC) is responsible for managing industry-university interactions relating to intellectual property, sponsored

- Pros of my job:
- exposure to a wide variety of research
 - finding connections between research in different fields
 - the pleasure of putting something a plan in place and seeing it grow into a business

- Cons of my job:
- the time it takes to make everything come together
 - having faculty negotiate against you

Average salary: 120K-175K depending on experience, location and institution

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ALTERNATIVE CAREERS
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Name: Rachel Dresbeck

Job Title: Manager,
Research Funding and
Development Services,
Oregon Health & Science
University

Birthplace: Los Angeles,
California

Training:

- 1986, B.A. in Philosophy from Whitman College
- 1994, M.A. in English Literature from University of Oregon
- 1998, Ph.D. in English Literature from University of Oregon

Job Description: I run a small unit in the Office of the Vice President for Research. Our job is to help researchers find funding, write grants, and in general support the creation of research monies at the university. We do this through a variety of ways: newsletters and emails, events, teaching, and outreach. I teach courses in grant writing and scientific writing (1 course per term, plus dozens of workshops), as well as provide a great deal of individual consultation on these topics and on research

strategy, working with industry, etc. In addition, I serve as the liaison between the bureaucracy at the university and the research community, which means I spend a lot of time communicating back and forth between these groups. I help to translate research for the public, as well as to write grants for big university projects.

Pros of my job:

- Contributing to the success of researchers.
- Watching people demonstrate what they have learned from me by getting published and funded.
- Thinking of, developing, and establishing programs and services that are practical and make life and work better.
- Helping people fund their research is very satisfying and makes me feel I am participating in the great conversation of science.
- Learning about all the cool stuff going on is fascinating!
- Bringing in lots of money to the University is enormously satisfying.
- Participating in the strategic and administrative side of the university is far more intellectually compelling

than I ever thought possible.

Cons of my job:

- Meetings.
- Meetings.
- Meetings.

Average salary of someone in your position: Typical middle management salary.

My career involves teaching, writing, research administration, and self-employment. I never imagined I would be at an academic health center, but I have been here for nine years. I had recently finished my Ph.D. in English Literature and had no interest in becoming an English professor. In fact, I was teaching as an adjunct instructor at our local community college, which is a fantastic institution, and four tenure-track jobs opened up. I could not bring myself to apply to any of them. At the same time, I heard that someone at Oregon Health & Science University was looking for an individual to teach science writing on an independent contract basis. I contacted OHSU that very day, even though I had no science background whatsoever.

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ALTERNATIVE CAREERS (continued from Page 9)

I began to work with graduate students and post-doctoral fellows, teaching basic composition, but I soon fell in love with the discourse of scientific writing. My dissertation was in aesthetics, and I perceived immediately that the formal aspects of scientific writing were a lot like the formal aspects of sonnet writing and other classical forms. After a while, the person who hired me asked me if I could take a look at a grant from one of his principal investigators. Soon, I branched out into grant writing and editing.

At this point, I was still teaching at the community college, but after I began writing grants, I had enough freelance business to stop teaching. I became completely self-employed by 2000, with OHSU as a major client. The experience of owning my own business has been essential to my career: it taught me how to budget, plan, and market, all of which have been foundational skills for my current job.

My freelance career eventually grew to the point where I had to decide

whether to hire people or work for someone else. I was too busy! Meanwhile, OHSU was in the process of changing its administrative structure and had brought in a Vice President for Research. Working with a colleague in his office, we proposed to establish an office that would provide central services to investigators to help them find funds and write grants. My long-term relationships with OHSU investigators gave me a wealth of persuasive data: the need for what we were proposing was profound—and documentable! We established the office in late 2004, and I became its manager in 2006.

Career Advice: Extend your problem-solving skills to arenas outside science. This will hone your ability to manage, lead, and even start your own business. Apply the same kind of creativity you use in your science to your career.



Name: John Paul
Cameron

Job Title: Winemaker and
President of Cameron
Winery

Birthplace: Torrance,
California

Training:

- 1971, B.A. in Chemistry, University of Colorado
- 1975, Ph.D. in Marine Biology, Scripps Institute of Oceanography
- 1978, Postdoctoral fellowship completed, University of California at Berkeley

Job Description: I continually teach the world about the wonders of wine, its antioxidative properties, the influence of resveratrol on cognition and the upgrade that it confers on any meal! My day consists of any or all of the following: working with my 6 acres of vines, including bench grafting new varietals for Oregon; working with the wine in the cellar from grape to fermenter to barrel to bottle; selling and delivering wine around Portland; stirring up the

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Oregon Wine Industry via my organization of sustainable grapegrowers (the deep roots coalition); and the mundane aspects of just running the business!

Pros of my job:

- A great balance of physical and mental exertions.
- Working with plants, vast quantities of medium, and microorganisms.
- Blending technical skills (chemistry and microbiology) with the art of winemaking.
- Producing a product that people like!

Cons of my job:

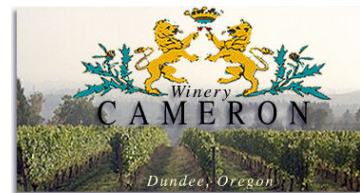
- Stress of balancing the checkbook and sustaining the business.

Average salary: \$100,000/year plus all the wine you could ever want!



My career trajectory took me initially through a rather normal sequence as I exited graduate school to become a postdoctoral fellow in a well-funded laboratory, doing pretty much what I wanted to do. But it also gave me insight into the workings of science, as my mentor passed most of the grant reviews assigned to him on to me. I therefore got to see what was being submitted and how it fared along the way. That was, frankly, rather depressing and queued me into the notion that assistant professors at major universities spent the bulk of their time writing proposals (many of which were rejected), as well as teaching and supervising graduate students and undergraduates. This did not appeal to me, so I fired some retro-rockets and changed course. Once I accumulated enough experience working in vineyards and wineries in various capacities and in different regions of the world, I decided to start my own enterprise in Oregon. Though I did not know it at the time, starting this business would turn out to be the most challenging event of my life; it literally made getting a Ph.D. seem like a

cakewalk (which we all know it is not!). It was not always fun, and it had its extremely stressful points, but overall I would not change the direction that I chose. Owning and running a winery is fantastic, challenging, educational and, if you do it right, in the end quite lucrative!



Career Advice: It is really quite simple: you need to love what you do! And if you have the perseverance and intellectual capacity to finish a Ph.D., then you are probably quite capable of doing whatever strikes your fancy. So pursue what you love.

Note from the Editor: If you know any professionals who have chosen to use their graduate degrees in unique ways and who might be willing to share their stories, please email their contact information to me at: paquette@ohsu.edu.

2007 STUDENT AND POSTDOC TRAVEL AWARDS CHOOSE 13 APPLICANTS
By the Education and Training Committee

A total of 53 travel award applications were submitted by students and postdoctoral fellows to defray the cost of attendance of the 2007 Annual Meeting in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Of these, a total of 13 (24.5%) were granted. Recipients included one undergraduate student, eight graduate students, and four postdoctoral fellows, who are listed below. These individuals will present their research at the annual travel award slide blitz and will receive a cash award, certificate, and waiver of registration and banquet fees.

**Congratulations
to this year's recipients:**



Undergraduate Student

Jeffrey Parrilla, Universidad del Este, Puerto Rico

Graduate Students

Michal Arad, Tel Aviv University, Israel

Catalina Cervantes, The University of Texas at Austin, TX, USA

Kelly L. Conrad, Rosalind Franklin University, Chicago, IL, USA

James Doherty, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, USA

Amanda C. Kentner, University of Ottawa, Canada

Jermaine D. Jones, American University, Washington, DC, USA

Noam Y. Miller, University of Toronto, Canada

Susanna Pietropaolo, ETH, Switzerland

Postdoctoral Fellows

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Christian P. Müller, University of Düsseldorf, Germany

Nupur Nag, Wellesley College, MA, USA,

Holger Russig, ETH Zurich, Switzerland

CONTENT FOR STUDENTS AND POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWS AT THE 2007 ANNUAL MEETING
By Sarah Johnson, Student Representative to the Program Committee

If you are a student or post-doc, consider attending: 1) the Student Social, 2) the Student Workshop on CVs, and 3) the Grant Workshop at the 2007 Annual Meeting. The meeting will open with the **Student Social**, which is a great opportunity to meet fellow attendees before the scientific content is in full swing, particularly for those who travel to the meeting alone. The workshops will close the meeting. The Education and Training

Committee (co-chaired by Vickie Risbrough and Susan Powell), in conjunction with the mentorship committee (co-chaired by Nancy Ostrowski and Christine Hohmann), will offer a **Student Workshop** geared at preparing an effective academic CV. A panel of IBNS members will give tips on the best formatting to communicate strengths, discuss what information should and should not be included, and will answer specific questions. Students

should ideally bring a copy of their current CVs. Finally, the **Grant Workshop** organized by Paul Rushing of NIH-NIDDK will address: selecting a funding program, the registration process, preparing a stand-out application, and thinking ahead to successful renewals. In the past, students and post-docs have expressed enthusiastic support for three all of these events, so we hope to see you there!