

# OGI Hires New Provost, Department Head, Faculty Members



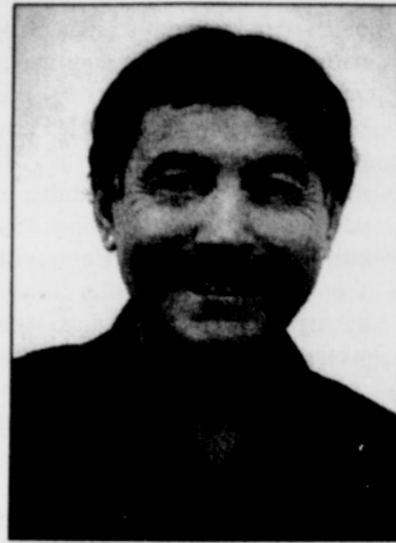
Dr. Martin Becker



Dr. Andrew P. Black



Dr. John Launchbury



Dr. Robert Jaffe

The Oregon Graduate Institute of Science & Technology announces the hiring of a vice president, department head and two faculty members.

Dr. Martin Becker is the university's new vice president for academic affairs and provost. He most recently was dean of the College of Engineering and Victor P. Clarke Professor of Engineering at the University of Miami.

Prior to that, Becker served for 24 years at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He joined RPI as an associate professor and was associate dean for research when he took the position at University of Miami in 1990.

He began his career with General Electric's Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory in Schenectady, N.Y. Becker earned his bachelor's degree in engineering science from New York University and his master's and doctoral degrees in engineering

from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. James Huntzicker, who served as OGI's provost prior to Becker's hiring, remains as senior vice president.

Dr. Andrew P. Black has taken the position of professor and head of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering. Black comes from Digital Equipment Corp.'s Cambridge Research Laboratory in Cambridge, Mass., where he was a member of the research staff. He joined Digital in December 1986.

While at Digital, Black taught at Harvard University. Other academic experience includes five years with the Department of computer Science at the University of Washington.

Black earned his bachelor's degree from the University of East Anglia in Norwich, England, and his doctorate from the University of

Oxford. His interests include not only computer technology but also its social impact. Specifically, he is interested in the use of computers by people with disabilities and the power of the Internet as an embryonic information highway.

As department head, Black succeeds Dr. Richard B. Kiebertz, who stepped down from the position after more than 12 years, to devote more time to teaching and to direct OGI's Pacific Software Research Center.

Joining the CSE department as a faculty member is Dr. John Launchbury. Launchbury last was with Scotland's Glasgow University, where he lectured in the Department of Computing Science for three years.

He earned his bachelor's (with first class honors) and master's degrees from the Uni-

versity of Oxford, and his doctorate in computing science from the University of Glasgow. He joins the CSE department as an assistant professor.

The Department of Electrical Engineering and Applied Physics has a new faculty member, Dr. Robert Jaffe, who will work as an academic coordinator and instructor.

Jaffe came to OGI from San Diego State University, where he taught in the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering. He also has held faculty positions in philosophy at Lewis & Clark College and the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Jaffe earned a doctorate in electrical and computer engineering from Portland State University. He has a bachelor's degree from Brandeis University and a master's from Harvard University.

## First Aid Training May Save A Life

Given the number of injuries and sudden illnesses that occur in the United States each year, you might well have to deal with an emergency situation someday. Consider the following:

- About two million people are hospitalized each year because of injuries, and injuries result in nearly 142,500 deaths each year.
- Infectious diseases used to cause the greatest concern about the health of children, but now, unintentional injuries cause most childhood deaths. Injuries also cause millions of heart-stopping moments each year. In fact, injuries are the leading cause of death and disability in children and young adults.
- More than six million people in the United States have cardiovascular disease. Cardiovascular disease causes about one million deaths in the United States each year. That's nearly half of the deaths from all causes.
- More than 500,000 Americans have strokes each year, and

150,000 Americans die each year from stroke.

Each time a person is injured or experiences a sudden illness, such as a heart attack or a stroke, someone has to do something to help. You may find yourself in the position of having to provide help someday.

Everyone should know what to do in an emergency. You should know who to call and what care to provide. Providing care involves giving first aid until professional medical help arrives. Everyone should know first aid.

By recognizing an emergency and taking action to help, you give injured or ill persons the best chance for survival. Know your local emergency telephone number. The rapid arrival of professional help increases the victim's chances of surviving a life-threatening emergency.

The American Red Cross recommends that everyone take a first aid or C.P.R. course. For more information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, 284-0011, ext. 296.

## "Survival Skills For Family Caregivers"

"Survival Skills for Family Caregivers," a free program for family caregivers, will be held on Thursday, Sept. 22, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. at Good Samaritan Hospital & Medical Center. The presenter will be Wendy Lustbader, MSW, an expert on caregiving and author of "Counting on Kindness." Ms. Lustbader will discuss techniques for deal-

ing with difficult or unappreciative behavior toward the caregiver, how to help extended family members understand the complexity of the caregiving problem; and how to set acceptable limits to care.

Pre-registration is required and can be done through Legacy Referral Service, #335-3500.

## Oregon's Tobacco Deaths Continue

Almost 30 years after the Surgeon General warned of the perils of smoking, one in four deaths of Oregonians was linked to tobacco. In 1992, 6,353 Oregonians died of tobacco-related causes, according to the newly released Volume II of the 1992 Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report. The statistical report, produced by the Oregon Health Division, focuses on the 25,714 Oregonians who died during 1992.

"Tobacco use is the most important cause of premature death in the state," said State Epidemiologist David Fleming. Other topics covered in the report include infant death and adolescent suicide.

Doctors linked to tobacco some 30 percent of Oregon's male deaths and 19 percent of the female deaths. Forty-one percent of the deaths among 55- to 64-year-olds were related to tobacco, a higher proportion

than for any other age group. Five Oregon counties reported about one in three deaths to be tobacco related: Gilliam County, 36 percent; Tillamook County, 32 percent; Coos County, 31 percent; Lincoln County, 31 percent; and Lake County, 31 percent.

Following are some highlights from the 1992 report:

\* For the first time since 1987 the state's death rate increased - by 3 percent to 863.2 per 100,000.

\* On average, an Oregonian died every 20 minutes.

\* A record 492 Oregonians committed suicide; the rate (16.6 per 100,000 population) was just 2 percent below the record high 1986 rate.

\* In one year, homicide deaths rose 24 percent to 168. AIDS deaths were up 11 percent to a record high 249.

\* For the third consecutive year

the infant death rate fell. The 1992 infant death rate was a record low (7.1 per 1,000 live births).

\* The death rate for newborns less than 28 days old also fell to a record low (3.8 per 1,000 live births). This is due, in part, to the use of a new medical treatment that eases breathing for newborns with underdeveloped respiratory systems.

\* The infant death rate was three times high for African Americans than non-Hispanic whites.

\* Most teens attempting to kill themselves (72 percent) used drugs as a suicide method. However, guns caused most (70 percent) of the teen suicide deaths.

\* The most common reasons teens cited for suicide attempts were: family discord, 59 percent; an argument with a boy/girlfriend, 35 percent; and school problems, 25 percent.

## Increase In Gonorrhea May Have Special Impact On Teens, ASHA Warns

A recent report that gonorrhea cases are on the upswing has special significance for teenagers, who have high rates of infection with this sexually transmitted disease.

According to the U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention, the number of gonorrhea cases reported nationwide during the second quarter of 1994 rose by 13.6 percent over the first quarter. In recent years, girls ages 15-19 have had the highest gonorrhea rates among women, while boys in this age group have had the second highest rates among men. "It appears that gonorrhea may be spreading at a faster rate, and this will have an even greater impact on teenagers than on older people," said Peggy Clarke, president of the American Social Health Association.

As high school and college students return to school this fall, ASHA urges them to be aware of the dangers of gonorrhea and other STDs and to make responsible choices about their sexual practices and part-

ners. People under 25 account for an estimated 8 million new cases of STDs each year, or two-thirds of all new STD infections. It is estimated that by age 21, one in five people have been treated for an STD.

"Teenagers and young adults are more susceptible to STD infection than older people," said Clarke. "This is partly because of anatomy. In this age group, especially young females, such factors as an immature immune system increase the likelihood that they will get an STD from unprotected sex."

"Also, sexually active young people are more likely to have sex with more than one partner, and they are more likely to choose a birth control method that offers no protection against STDs."

Clarke explained that, according to surveys, sexually active young people are twice as likely to use oral

contraceptives as condoms, the only birth control method that provides any protection against STDs. "There is compelling evidence that latex condoms are 98 to 99 percent effective when used correctly and consistently," she said.

In addition to HIV/AIDS, which is usually fatal, there are three other viral, lifelong infections: genital herpes; human papillomavirus (HPV), the cause of genital warts; and hepatitis B. Common bacterial STDs include chlamydia and gonorrhea, which can be cured if they are detected and treated but often exhibit no symptoms.

Free, confidential information about STDs is available through the National STD Hotline, operated by ASHA, 800/227-8922. People can also write for a new, free brochure, "Stopping Gonorrhea," to: ASHA, Dept. PR39, P.O. Box 13827, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, enclosing \$1 for postage and handling.

## "Red Wagon Brigade" To Welcome Kindergartners

A "Red Wagon Brigade" hits the streets Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1994, from 10 a.m. to noon welcoming some 80 new kindergartners to Kelly Elementary School (9030 S.E. Cooper).

Teachers travel in pairs with a wagon full of crayons and books, knocking on the doors of neighborhood homes where new students live.

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