LAWRENCE — More than 5,400 students at the University of Kansas will receive about $26 million in privately funded scholarship support during the 2007-08 academic year. This is a 10.6 percent increase from the 2006-07 school year, in which KU students received $24.3 million in scholarship support.

So far, 7,603 scholarships have been awarded for the current academic year. Many students receive more than one scholarship. KU divides many scholarship awards between the fall and spring semesters, and there are some students who receive scholarship support for the summer term as well.

Virtually all scholarships, awards and fellowships awarded by KU come from private contributions to KU Endowment.

Among those receiving scholarship from Miltonvale are: Jodi Michelle Palmer, majoring in Medicine MD Prof 1, Lazlo K. and Esther L. Chont Scholarship. She is a graduate of Miltonvale High School and the daughter of Vernon and Kathy Palmer. Katherine Neal Remley, Chemistry BS Junior, Frank G. Crowell Scholarship and Floyd and Ruth Fassnacht Meml Chemistry Scholarship. She is a graduate of Concordia High School and the daughter of James and Patricia Remley.
GOVERNOR'S COLUMN

Preparring our students for tomorrow's working world

As the Kansas economy becomes increasingly global and highly competitive, we must prepare the children of Kansas with the training they need for the economy of the future.

Key to Kansas' ability to succeed in the new technology-driven marketplace will be workers who excel in math, science, technology and engineering; and right now, our students are underperforming compared to their peers around the world. Encouraging more students to focus on these fields and continue their education in math and science will help to ensure that we have the workforce for a prosperous future.

Quality teachers are essential to the success of our students; however, Kansas faces a shortage of math and science teachers. The Kansas State Department of Education recently reported that next year Kansas schools are likely to have over 680 vacancies for math and science teachers, but only 226 new math and science teachers are expected to graduate from Kansas schools.

Teachers have always had significant impact on the lives of their students, but now more so than ever, teachers dictate the future success of our economy as well.

Given the importance of these educators, it is essential the state produce not just more math and science teachers, but more effective math and science teachers. We can do this by encouraging math and science majors to enter the teaching profession and by supporting the development of highly qualified teachers in math and science fields. A new program at the University of Kansas will accomplish those goals.

UKanTeach is an innovative new program that allows students to earn degrees in math or science as well as a teaching license. The program, a collaboration between the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and the School of Education, aims to double the number of math and science teachers graduating from KU each year, resulting in an additional 50 new teachers in Kansas classrooms.

Last week the University of Kansas was one of 12 universities nationwide to receive a National Math and Science Initiative grant. The $2.4 million grant funded by the ExxonMobil Corporation will be used to fund the UKanTeach program. We know it works, because this program has been in place at the University of Texas and the results are encouraging.

We are pleased that KU was able to secure one of these competitive grants, and I am confident the UKanTeach program will produce more of the teachers our state needs to help our students thrive in the subjects of math and science. With programs like this and a continued focus on math and science, success in the classroom will no doubt extend to economic success in the future.
Class plans ‘green’ home for Greensburg

LAWRENCE — A University of Kansas professor and his architecture class are hoping to recycle some building materials from an abandoned ammunition plant for an environmentally friendly house they want to build for tornado-ravaged Greensburg.

For now, the biggest hurdle to the Studio 804 class building in Greensburg is the need to move quickly. The students want to have the house built, transported and hooked up in Greensburg by the first anniversary of the tornado that demolished the town — May 4, 2008.

But they also have to be done in time for graduation. The Studio 804 class is made up of architecture graduate students in their final semester before graduation.

“We operate at warp speed,” said Dan Rockhill, architecture professor.

Rockhill says they would like to take the building they make to Greensburg and show how others could use the same materials for other buildings there. They plan to use materials from the former Sunflower Army Ammunition plant southeast of Lawrence.

Rockhill said that if the studio can work through some political obstacles in Greensburg, the house will incorporate certain sustainable technologies that will make it more environmentally efficient. Greensburg has set a goal to be a “green town” when it is rebuilt.

“This could conceivably be something that leads to a whole lot of material that can be used to rebuild Greensburg,” said Rockhill. “We’ve spent three months with lawyers and negotiations. We’re working hard to push through that and get in there.”

He said the house will be passively solar and will use green materials throughout the interior and exterior.

“We’re experimenting with a roof design that will cut the cooling costs measurably,” he said.

The studio is looking for sponsors or donors who might be willing to underwrite some of the costs of the house. Though the studio is affiliated with the university, most of the costs of building the house must be generated either by selling the house or by donations. In an area like Greensburg, where housing prices are low, it can be difficult to recoup the investment.
Topeka theater to go digital

Projectionist Wade Inloes turns on a film projector at Wallace Hollywood Theatres on Tuesday afternoon. Early next year, the Topeka theater is scheduled to be one of the company’s first to transition from film to digital.

As less expensive alternatives to film get more popular, viewers may see good and bad changes on the big screen.

Topeka will be going hi-tech in 2006 as Wallace Hollywood Theatres switches from film to digital cinematography.

Spokeswoman Heather Wright said the company will begin installing new equipment in some of its 56 theaters nationwide as early as next year.

“Topeka will be in our first round of digital deployment,” Wright said. “We are mainly in medium-sized markets like Topeka. This location is one of our most successful.”

Matt Jacobson, an associate professor in theater and film at The University of Kansas, said he expects most theatrical production in the United States to be digital within the next 10 years. He said the main reason for the change is financial.

“Film is incredibly expensive,” Jacobson said. “You spell everything with dollar signs. It is not called show art. It’s called show business.”

Dollar signs aside, Jacobson said the experience for filmsgoers basically will remain unchanged.

“The differences (between film and digital) are no longer aesthetical,” he said. “Just mechanical.”

Jacobson and Wright discussed some of those basic differences.
**MOVING PICTURE**

**1895:** “Young Griffo v. Battling Charles Barnett” is first movie screened for a paying audience.

**1927:** “The Jazz Singer” effectively ends the era of silent movies.

**1960:** Hollywood introduces wide-screen films.

**1976:** Dolby stereo first appears.

**1993:** “Lost in Yonkers” is first feature film entirely edited on an Avid Media Composer system. By converting film into digital bits, it could now be electronically edited on a computer.

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### FILM vs. DIGITAL

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<tr>
<th>ADVANTAGES</th>
<th>DIGITAL</th>
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<tr>
<td>Filming is less expensive</td>
<td>Most theaters are equipped to show film reels, and switching to digital equipment will be expensive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easier to edit for special effects</td>
<td>Digital filmmaking allows some light in the areas of screen that are supposed to be black. Therefore, the black might look a little milky.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less expensive to ship to theaters. Can be sent via satellite or the Internet.</td>
<td>Large amounts of data are compressed when information is transferred. If the compression rate is too high, blocky images could appear on screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retains quality, meaning a show will look “exactly the same in its 13th week as it does opening night,” Wright said.</td>
<td>Someone wanting to pirate a movie theoretically could point their dish the same direction as the theater and get the video.</td>
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<tr>
<th>DISADVANTAGES</th>
<th>FILM</th>
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<tr>
<td>Easily scratched or damaged</td>
<td>Expensive to ship. For a typical blockbuster, studios must ship about 20,000 feet of film to 3,000 theaters</td>
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<td>Breaks down over time</td>
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Scholarships

155 2008

LAWRENCE — More than 5,400 students at The University of Kansas will receive about $26 million in privately funded scholarship support during the 2007-08 academic year, a 10.6 percent increase from the 2006-07 school year, the university said Tuesday.

So far, 7,603 scholarships have been awarded for the current academic year. Virtually all scholarships, awards and fellowships awarded by KU come from private contributions to the KU Endowment Fund.

The Capital-Journal
Business trends work against some

JESSE TRUESDALE
JTRUESDALE@THEWORLD.CO.INFO

Wallace Meyer Jr., a Kansas University business professor, says a number of factors make it harder for independent businesses to compete with chain-store competitors.

Meyer is director of entrepreneurship programs at the University of Kansas School of Business.

“The real underlying degree of difficulty created by chains and larger entities is the ability to leverage economies of scale or volume purchases,” Meyer said. “Retailers are probably the biggest example, with restaurants right after that.”

Meyer said service-oriented businesses can be among the most inexpensive to start up.

That’s because, he said, “you don’t have a huge capital investment,” and the business “can be run out of one’s own home.”

Additionally, Meyer said, “the individual develops a certain expertise,” such as in home repair or painting.

Auto repair is one industry that has ‘changed dramatically,’ Meyer said.

“Twenty to 25 years ago, where you got your auto repaired was at a gas station. Not only has that totally changed, the repair itself has been segmented by the kind of repair,” Meyer said. “Those kinds of individual repair institutions are now chain-dominated.”

For example, he said, people go to one chain for oil changes, another for air-conditioning repairs, and yet another for dings to their car’s bodies to be removed.

Even though these businesses are often individually owned, but part of a franchise, they “work in a highly regulated environment,” Meyer said.

The non-chain stores that succeed, Meyer said, “tend to be labor-intensive, where the customer service is the potential differentiator, as important in the customers’ experience. Those tend to be prone for either individual ownership or franchise ownership,” Meyere said.

The ones that don’t succeed, Meyer said, are “where you walk in expecting the lowest price, and are willing to sacrifice service for variety. Those (businesses) leverage strength of purchasing.”

It’s different, Meyer said, when a consumer is looking for customer service or a unique product.

Meyer said the need for businesses that service electronics is growing because of increasingly complex technology, while other businesses, such as those that offer shoe repair, are seeing a decline in demand for their services.

“The cost of repair is up and cost of shoes down,” Meyer said. “Unfortunately we live in a highly disposable society, to the detriment of our environment,” which makes it easier to dispose of products than to get them repaired.

“I don’t see a lot of this changing,” Meyer said. “I do think there will be a wholesale change as it relates to recycling, when you get into personal goods probably.”
Bioscience company coming to De Soto

Ellyn J. Jones
E.JONES@THIORKELD.CO.INFO

When she shares news with female friends of the breast cancer test her employer Oncimmune Ltd. is developing, Laura Peek has to temper their enthusiasm.

“They’re very excited,” she said. “They want to know if they can get the test. I have to tell them it’s not available yet.”

Peek’s friends are responding to the promise of Oncimmune’s blood test, which can detect the presence of breast cancer cells much sooner than mammograms.

“It detects the presences of antibodies the body produces in response to tumors,” she said. “It can detect cancer much earlier because the tiny tumors don’t show up in mammograms. In some cases, as much as four years earlier.”

Peek’s friends shouldn’t have to wait much longer. Peek, Oncimmune’s senior scientist, and Richard Sheriff, Oncimmune laboratory coordinator, were in De Soto Thursday to get a look at the company’s new home. Oncimmune plans to move in February into the second building in The Commons office complex on De Soto’s Commerce Drive. Oncimmune has been leasing space from IBT Reference Laboratories in Lenexa

FROM PAGE 1A

since opening its North America operation in November 2006.

With the move, Oncimmune will join Huhtamaki Americas Inc. and Intervet Inc. as European companies that have located their North American headquarters to De Soto.

John Robertson, a professor of surgery at Nottingham University in England, founded the company in 2003 to explore commercial applications of laboratory research.

The breast cancer detection blood test Oncimmune plans to market from Robertson’s research still is in its validation stage, Peek said. The goal is to begin marketing in March soon after the company moves to De Soto, she said.

“We’re going to be hiring a marketing director to develop a marketing plan to get the word out,” she said.

With the move to De Soto and the start of marketing, the company plans a significant expansion of its workforce, Sheriff said.

“Right now, we have 10 employees,” he said. “We’ll have 40 plus in a year to 14 months.”

To fill positions in the laboratory, Oncimmune will hire medical technicians and those with bachelor’s degrees in the sciences, Peek and Sheriff said. Salaries will be in the $40,000 to $45,000 range, Sheriff said.

The company continues research efforts in Nottingham but one of the reasons it located in the Kansas City metropolitan area was the opportunity for research cooperation with Kansas University. That effort benefited from $500,000 in vouchers from the Kansas Bioscience Authority to research transfer of its breast cancer technology to colon, prostate, lung and other cancers.

In addition, the company received a $2 million forgivable loan from the authority to equip Oncimmune’s new lab with advanced equipment needed to market its blood test. Janice Katterhenry, chief financial officer for the Kansas Bioscience Authority, said all of the loan could be forgiven if the company grew to 120 employees.

“Our thought is they would reach that 120 mark,” she said. “Forty, for me, that’s a nice growth for that company. I do think we’re all excited about the company.”

Oncimmune’s decision to locate to the metropolitan area is based on available research possibilities and cooperation with IBT is an indication of the promise of the Kansas Highway 10 corridor and the effectiveness of the bioscience authority, said Rich Caplan, executive director of the K-10 Association.

Caplan predicted continued spin off along the corridor in the life sciences as the Kansas State University Olathe Innovation Campus bioscience research park moves ahead, Kansas University expands its research presence and more office space becomes available.

“It’s an overused word, but there is such a thing as synergy,” he said. “Companies like to be near each other. Employees move around; it really breeds confidence if in the same field near you.”
11 De Soto students earn KU scholarships

Eleven De Soto students were among the 4,500 Kansas University students receiving the $26 million from privately funded scholarships for the 2007-08 academic year were:

The De Soto students were Kathryn Patricia Beaver, J. Trenton Hughes Memorial Scholarship; Emily Garza, Maude Landis Scholarship in Nursing; Leslie Hodges, Janice Freshman Honor Scholarship and Rankin Memorial Scholarship; James Ingalls III, J. Trenton Hughes Memorial Scholarship; Justina L. Jones, Arthur S. & Helen May Johnson Fund for Women; David Linhardt, Richard R. Riss, Sr. Scholarship and Isaac J. Vernon Scholarship; Jacob Longaker, Foreign Study Scholarships; Robin Rahardja, Social Sciences Multicultural Scholars; Stefani Rahardja, Donald D. Sbarra Scholarship; Benjamin Simpson, Religious Studies Departmental Scholarship, St. John’s Episcopal Church of Wichita and Zelma Edna McIlvain Scholarship in Religion; and Lucas Walker, Tom and Amy Larremore Singers Scholarship.
Top lawmakers enlist for biodefense lab recruitment

MARK FAGAN
MFAGAN@THEWORLDCO.INFO

The top two lawmakers in the Kansas Statehouse are willing to step up their efforts to win a national fight for a prize they consider essential to the state’s economic future: a $451 million national defense lab and the jobs and brains that would come with it.

Senate President Stephen Morris and House Speaker Melvin Neufeld didn’t pull any punches regarding the competition when addressing a luncheon crowd of about 80 Lawrence Chamber of Commerce members and guests Tuesday at Maceli’s, 1031 N.H.

The lab, which would be located in Manhattan, would have 300 scientists considered among “the smartest people in the country,” Neufeld said, and they would be doing more than working for the Department of Homeland Security to develop countermeasures for animal and human diseases.

“Getting that (lab) is critical, I believe, to the future of research and development in the state,” said Neufeld, R-Ingalls. “Bringing in that brainpower of those national scientists, to build a base for research — for all kinds of research — in Kansas, will give us a giant step forward for the future…. “Kansas needs to step up and do all we can … to get that.”

Manhattan is one of six sites considered finalists for the site. Neufeld said he considered sites in Texas and Mississippi to be the toughest competition.

Morris, R-Hugoton, said Kansas certainly had the best chance of landing the project, based on the site’s merits. Among other factors: Homeland Security could use an existing lab at Kansas State University while the new one was being built.

If the state misses out — a decision is expected to be announced in October — don’t blame the Legislature, Morris said. Lawmakers acted quickly last year to help support Kansas’ application, and will be prepared to do so again.

“If something does come up during the session, I know that the Legislature will be very supportive, and we’ll move as fast as we can to accommodate any needed changes or additional enhancements,” Morris said.

Neufeld said landing the defense lab project also could help Kansas University secure a “comprehensive cancer center” designation for the KU Medical Center from the National Cancer Institute.

Losing the lab, however, “may in fact mean the failure of the national cancer center designation.”

Amy Jordan Wooden, a KUMC spokeswoman, said KU was continuing its efforts to win the designation. While KU officials support efforts to get the lab, they are confident in their ability to earn the coveted designation.

“Getting NCI designation remains KU’s top priority, and we are making good progress toward that end,” she said.
As the Kansas economy becomes increasingly global and highly competitive, we must prepare the children of Kansas with the training they need for the economy of the future.

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(EDITOR’S NOTE: Submissions by any elected official are welcomed. Those submissions are not edited for content, spelling or grammar. They sometimes are edited for space consideration.)

Kathleen Sebelius Governor