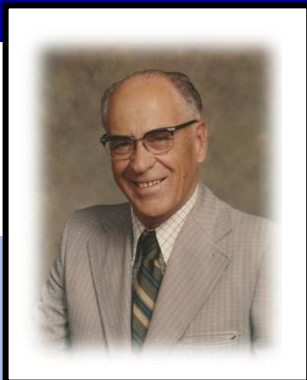


Kansas Sesquicentennial 2011



Courtesy of the Knedlik family

OMAR KNEDLIK
INVENTOR



Omar Knedlik 1916-1989

- Born and raised on a farm near Barnes, in Washington County.
- A veteran of World War II, he bought the Dairy Queen in Coffeyville in the 1950s.
- The soda fountain broke, so while repairing it he cooled bottles of pop in a freezer. Some turned slushy. Customers loved these.
- He was good with different kinds of mechanical work and taught himself about refrigeration. So he set out to invent a machine that would turn flavored syrup, water and CO₂ (carbon dioxide) into that same fluffy, slushy drink. It took five years to perfect the machine. By the 1960s over 300 machines had been manufactured.

EXTRA COOL: His invention, known as the ICEE (as well as other names) is sold worldwide. According to the ICEE website, over 500 million are sold yearly in North America alone.

Project of the Ad Astra Kansas Initiative www.adastra-ks.org

Kansas Sesquicentennial 2011

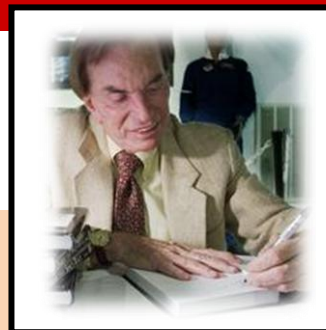


Photo credit USAF / Steve Tharow

LAWRENCE E. LAMB
AEROSPACE MEDICINE

United States Air Force School
of Aerospace Medicine



Lawrence E. Lamb

- Born in Fredonia. Earned medical degree at the University of Kansas Medical Center in 1949.
- Participated in Project Mercury, NASA's first manned space flight program, as a space surgeon. His specialty was the heart. He developed the physical exams used to test astronauts' cardio (heart) fitness.
- Wrote a nationally syndicated weekly column "The Doctor Says" for 24 years.
- Wrote "Inside the Space Race: A Space Surgeon's Diary" about his years with NASA.

EXTRA COOL: As a young Air Force officer he treated Senator Lyndon Johnson after his first heart attack and served as Johnson's doctor throughout his presidency.

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Rose ROZMIAREK current



Courtesy Kansas State Fire Marshal Office

Rose ROZMIAREK

Fire Science

Kansas State Fire Marshal Office, Topeka

- Earned degree in forensic science at Michigan State University. Has been chief investigator at the state fire marshal office for 10 years. The office investigates 350-400 fire scenes a year.
- When searching for a fire's origin and cause, both the systematic approach and the scientific method of investigation are used. This means starting at the outside of a fire scene and working to the inside; also, working from where there is the least amount of damage to the most.
- Physical evidence is collected, then a working idea or hypothesis is formed. More data is collected. If it disproves the hypothesis, a new one is formed, and more data collected.
- Works with a certified K-9 accelerant detector dog, a Labrador retriever named Tana.

EXTRA COOL: Responsible for starting the statewide Hazardous Device / Bomb Unit.

Kansas Sesquicentennial 2011



Courtesy KSU Dept of Grain Science & Industry

ROBERT SCHOEFF
GRAIN SCIENCE and INDUSTRY

Kansas State University



Robert Schoeff current

- In the 1970s, he was the first person to gather in-depth numbers on grain elevator explosions.
- His work helped recognize the explosiveness of all grain dust, especially in elevators. All it takes for an explosion is grain dust suspended in the air, oxygen and an ignition source like welding, metal sparks or electrical failure.
- His series of educational videos, "Deadly Dust," have been distributed in more than 42 countries to educate about preventing explosions.
- Because of his contributions to improving safety in grain elevators, workers are better educated and there are stronger building codes and safety standards in force. As a result, there has been a dramatic decrease in elevator dust explosions.

EXTRA COOL: Considered one of the world's leading experts in mill and elevator safety.



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2011 SCIENCE in KANSAS
150 years and counting