
THE CEEN SCENE

PETER KIEWIT INSTITUTE
OMAHA, NE

<http://www.ceen.unomaha.edu>

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Career Resource Center:

Today's job market looks tough for recent graduates but PKI is doing its best to help their students gain an edge over the competition. The Career Resource Center (CRC) is a program located in PKI Room 391. Coordinator Dr. Doug Bahle helps students everyday in a variety of career related activities.

The mission of the Career Resource Center is two-fold: first, to make sure the students of PKI are the most qualified, most prepared entrants into the job market, and second, to serve as a liaison between PKI students and industry to place students in interesting, rewarding internships with local, regional and national businesses.

The CRC offers counseling services such as resume building workshops and mock interviews to help the student become a more attractive job candidate. They bring business representatives into the PKI atrium each month to meet with students and let them know about opportunities in their field. The CRC maintains a mailing list of students interested in employment and informs students of new positions in their area of interest via email.

The CRC office houses several desktop computers, a variety of career services reading material and a growing IST&E library. These resources are available to all PKI students.

If you are interested in taking advantage of the opportunities available at the CRC, stop in during normal business hours from Monday to Friday. Ask for Ashley, Lane or Dr. Doug Bahle.

Daren Scott

Employer Spotlight:

Garmin International Inc. is a leader in Global Positioning Systems (GPS). Garmin's products specialize in navigation and communications equipment for many markets. They

make panel mount GPS navigators for the aviation industry and the world's smallest portable GPS unit. Garmin was founded by Gary Burrell and Dr. Min Kao in 1989.

Garmin, headquartered in Olathe, Kansas, employs teams of electrical, software, and mechanical engineers who manufacture communication and navigational products. Job skills include a familiarity with CAD and other drafting tools, knowledge of computer languages such as C++ and Assembly language, and preparation of product layouts and schematics.

Rachel Krzycki

Did You Know?:

In June of 1956 the practical television remote controller first entered the American home. Zenith Radio Corporation created the very first television remote control in 1950 called "Lazy Bone." Lazy Bone could turn a television on and off and change channels but was not wireless. The Lazy Bone remote control was attached to the television by a bulky cable.

Eugene Polley, a Zenith engineer, created the first wireless remote in 1955 called the "Flash-matic." It was operated by four photocells, one in each corner of the TV screen. The viewer used a directional flashlight to control power, sound, and channel tuning. However, the Flash-matic had problems when the sunlight changed channels randomly.

The improved "Zenith Space Command" remote control, based on ultrasonics, went into commercial production in 1956. Ultrasonic remote controls remained the dominant design for the next twenty-five years. Inside the transmitter were four tuned aluminum rods that emitted high-frequency sounds. The first Space Command receiver units were fairly large due to the necessary use of six vacuum tubes.

In the early 1960s, after the invention of the transistor, remote controls came down in price and size. However, by the early 80's infrared devices were more favorable and replaced ultrasonic remotes.

Dustin Koppit

Fraunhofer:

A German research organization is setting up offices at the Scott Technology Center located south of the Peter Kiewit Institute. The agreement between the University of Nebraska and the Fraunhofer Institute, based in Darmstadt, Germany, enables the University to join an international computer graphics and design academy.

Officials with the Peter Kiewit Institute said the technology center will draw companies from around the country and internationally who want to work with Fraunhofer.

University of Nebraska students, faculty, and business people will be able to travel to schools that are members of the academy to complete a certificate program in multimedia design. Members include schools in Spain, Portugal, and Italy.

A Fraunhofer representative said he was impressed with the Peter Kiewit Institute. He said its faculty has expertise in technology that will help his organization's research effort which includes digital security.

The Fraunhofer partnership gives students, faculty, and businesses the opportunity to work with a research organization that has a strong international reputation.

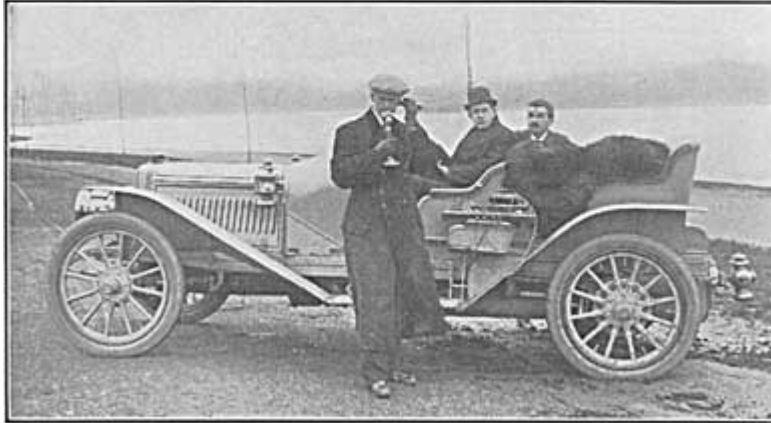
Fraunhofer has been doing leading-edge R&D in Digital Security Technology since the mid-1990's and has a staff of some 12,000, the majority of whom are scientists and engineers. Fraunhofer generates an annual research volume of more than one billion Euros.

Ardian Gjoca

THE SEATTLE SUNDAY TIMES
SEPT. 5, 1909.

FOR AUTOMOBILES

The Collins Wireless 'Phone Will Eliminate Many of the Troubles Experienced While Motoring at a Distance from a Garage.



MESSAGE FROM AN AUTOMOBILE.

Electronic Evolution

A. Frederick Collins formed Collins Wireless Telephone Co. in May of 1903. He used an arc to generate the carrier and modulated it with a carbon microphone. He claimed this unit could span a distance of eighty miles with a power of 2.4 kW. Collins stated that the wireless telephone would do away with all central exchanges, and that an automobile so equipped would be in constant contact with a garage “so as not to be stranded in case of trouble.”

Collins and his investors believed that “because of the lower cost of the wireless telephone, with no wires needed, the telephone and telegraph systems would soon be put out of business.” Consequently, they expected that the demand for the equipment would increase so rapidly that the stock price would quickly increase.

In December of 1911, four officers of the company were indicted and convicted for using the mail to defraud in selling worthless stock. Three were fined and sentenced on January 10, 1913 to prison terms of up to four years. A. Frederick Collins was sentenced to three years in jail in Atlanta. This was the end of the enterprise.

This invention would have probably worked, but the owners used the company as a means to sell stock illegally for personal gain, and the public wasn't ready for it.

Dana Tompkins