F. G. Tappan, the genial director of the school of electrical engineering, is proud of his E.E.'s and they find him just as close a friend after graduation as he was during their student days. They bring him their problems from all parts of the state and find him always ready to be of assistance.

School of Electrical Engineering

By F. G. TAPPAN, Director

THE school of electrical engineering is one of the four original schools in the college of engineering when it was organized first as a school of applied science in 1904 and later as the college of engineering in 1909. More students have received the degree of B. S. in Electrical Engineering than any other degree.

The curriculum in electrical engineering leads to work in the design and manufacture of electrical machinery, to the installation and operation of this in steam and hydroelectric power plants; to work with electric railways and other transportation; to communication both by wire and radio; to transmission and distribution of electrical power and the commercial application of vacuum tubes.

Locally the school supplies men to the telephone, power, and transportation companies of Oklahoma; men for the electrification of the oil fields and mines of the state, electrical superintendents of oil companies, men for geophysical work in the Southwest, and men for engineering work, consulting, designing, application, and sales engineering in many industrial fields, hospitals, and research laboratories.

The electrical experimental and research laboratories are equipped to do testing and research work with voltages from a low value up to 300,000 volts and at frequencies of twenty-five cycles up to and including the broadcast band and on into the short wave lengths as far as two or three Oklahoma jurist had resolved to uphold the dignity of the bench in his conduct of the Oklahoma episode.

Rules and regulations governing spectators, attorneys and newspapers were issued and rigidly adhered to. At no time during the proceedings did Judge Hurst relax and permit noisy crowds or unwarranted activities to interfere with the orderly processes of justice.

Judge Hurst had been in charge less than a day before every one connected with the case realized that he was not interested in personal publicity, currying favor with any one, or cared two hoots about anything except getting the evidence before the jury in the fairest and quickest manner.

The public has great respect for a jurist who sticks to his job and who does as good a job as Judge Hurst did in this instance. We hope his example is a mark for all of the trial judges in Oklahoma to follow.

In the snapshots, left to right, are Noble John Kruger, Jerome Byrd, Al Tonkin, Clay Chiles, Don Cowan, Dick Sneed and George Latham Yates.