The present time, the state of Oklahoma has the distinction of producing more than one quarter of the petroleum produced in the United States and one fifth of the petroleum produced in the world.

Oklahoma produces more than six times as much petroleum as all of the producing states located east of the Mississippi river.

The great growth in the petroleum industry which has paralleled the development of the automotive industry and the resulting demand for gasoline and other petroleum products, has been possible because of the finding and development of the great oil fields of Oklahoma, California and Texas.

Paralleling the rapid development of the petroleum industry during the past fifteen years there has been a corresponding demand for men specially trained in science and engineering to develop and operate the industry and solve its many problems. Geological engineers are needed to locate and develop oil fields. Petroleum engineers are needed in all branches of the industry, especially in the supervision of the drilling of wells and the operation of producing oil properties. Refinery engineers are needed in the construction and operation of oil refineries.

In 1912 the University of Pittsburgh was the first school in America to offer major work in petroleum engineering. Later Stanford university and the University of California established similar departments. In the fall of 1924, the University of Oklahoma established the school of petroleum engineering.

However, previous to this time, the University of Oklahoma had attained prominence in the courses offered in oil and gas geology, petroleum refining technology, petroleum economics, oil and gas transmission and oil and gas law.

Eight men in six different departments of the university teach petroleum subjects. Of this number three are in the school of petroleum engineering devoting all of their instruction to petroleum subjects. Each of the other five as a part of his instruction, teaches courses dealing with petroleum.

The names of these men given under the proper university department with the petroleum subjects taught are listed as follows:

School of petroleum engineering: H. C. George, director, professor of petroleum engineering, instructor in petroleum production and oil field management; Fred W. Padgett, professor of petroleum engineering, instructor in petroleum refining subjects; Wilbur F. Cloud, assistant professor of petroleum engineering, instructor in drilling and development and production.

School of geological engineering: V. E. Monnett, director, professor of geology, instructor in oil and gas geology and appraisal and valuation of oil and gas properties.

School of mechanical engineering: William H. Carson, director, associate professor of mechanical engineering, instructor in oil and gas transmission and air-gas lift.

School of chemical engineering: Joe E. Moose, associate professor of chemical engineering, instructor in analysis of oil and its products.

School of business: Edward C. Petty, assistant professor of business administration, instructor in business administration of the petroleum industry.

School of law: Victor H. Kulp, professor of law, instructor in oil and gas law.

Oklahoma with a fifth of the petroleum production of the world, occupying the paramount place in an industry representing more than eleven billion dollars of investment, a state producing more than half a billion dollars annually from mineral resources, chiefly petroleum and natural gas, should at this time take steps to provide sufficient educational facilities to meet the instruction needs at our state university for properly training the young men from the state who contemplate entering the petroleum industry.
PETROLEUM ENGINEERING FACULTY AND CO-OPERATING FACULTY MEMBERS

Several colleges and schools of the university offer specialized courses of interest to students in the school of petroleum engineering. Their photographs, as well as the faculty, are shown in the picture above. Reading from left to right, top row, are: Joe E. Moose of the school of chemical engineering; V. E. Monnett, director of the school of geology; and Fred W. Padyett of the school of petroleum engineering. The lower row, from left to right, are: Wilbur F. Cloud of the petroleum engineering school, Edward C. Petty of the school of business, H. C. George, director of the school of petroleum engineering, and Victor H. Kulp of the school of law.

Oklahoma Shows the Way
(Continued from page 255)

Since Oklahoma is the leading oil producing area of America, if not of the entire world, it is not exactly easy to understand the reluctance of the legislature to favor the bill proposing to appropriate money to build a petroleum engineering building at Oklahoma university.

Such a bill was before the legislature two years ago, but for reasons unannounced but considered sufficient the legislators refused to enact the measure. Now a similar bill is asking for legislative attention, but present reports fail to disclose any disposition on the part of the legislators to give the bill their definite approval. Perhaps legislative tardiness is attributed to the deadlock caused by impeachment proceedings in the senate.

But regardless of the deadlocks and impeachments this measure should receive fair consideration. Moreover, it probably should receive affirmative consideration. When area is considered, Oklahoma is the oil empire of the western hemisphere. And Oklahoma university is the head of Oklahoma's educational system. There are many, many reasons why this great oil producing state should recognize the importance of oil in our economic scheme of things and give our state university every possible facility for imparting instruction in one of the state's most important industries.