

Robert D. Evans is the sort of professional engineer his Alma Mater can be proud of. His ability and philosophical attitude toward his profession is evenly balanced by the commercial side of his nature, the blending of which has enabled Mr Evans to make tremendous strides forward in his engineering profession



Robert D. Evans

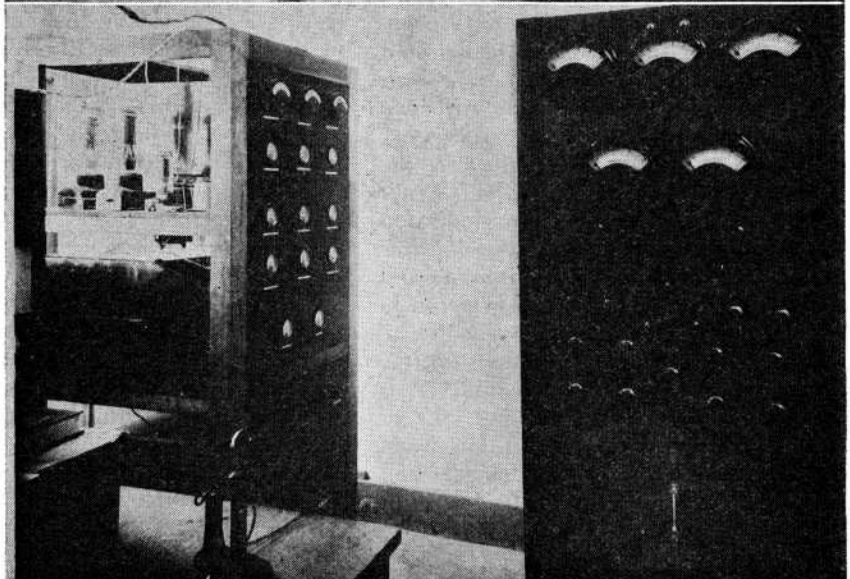
ROBERT D. EVANS, '14 B. S. in electrical engineering has the distinction of having been identified with one company since his graduation. He is connected with the engineering department of the Westinghouse company. Since 1916 Mr Evans has been in the central station department and is at present manager of transmission engineering.

The work Mr Evans has accomplished has been of tremendous importance. In fact, he has gone several steps farther than accomplishing his daily work. Possessing a creative mind, Mr Evans has constantly added to the engineering knowledge of his department. He is an inventor of quick-response excitation schemes, phase sequence devices, and improvements in voltage regulators, protective relays and stability measures. He has patents for these and in addition has about sixty patents either granted or pending. He has presented seven papers before the A. I. E. E., several of which have received prizes. He has written a score or more articles for *Electric Journal*, *Electrical World* and other engineering magazines.

Activities include membership in A. I. E. E.; company representative on N. E. L. A. and Bell Telephone system joint development and research subcommittee. He is active on technical committees on communication and power transmission and distribution.

For the past ten years Mr Evans has been active on most power supply projects for a-c. railways, particularly in connection with the Virginia & Pennsylvania electrification. He worked arduously until he mastered the first shop

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County Citizen, DeQueen, Arkansas. Mrs Ray Kimball, formerly a student here, will be society editor of the paper.

1931

Merton E. Munson, '29 arts-sc., '31 law, has opened an office at 409 Koehler building, Lawton for the practice of law.

Mildred Clark, ex '31, is learning all about housekeeping in her new job with the Oklahoma Natural Gas Corporation. She is director of a new department, the model kitchen in the home service division of the company. Included in duties of the department, is that of providing quarters for parties and meetings. Miss Clark's plans for spring activities also include demonstration classes for maids and a bride's course.

Dick Williamson, '31 G. E., is now with the Continental Oil company at Ponca City. His address is 418 south Palm.

Sam Alexander, '31 eng., is doing graduate work at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ralph Wassel, Jesse Neal, and Philip B. Anderson, all '31 eng., are at Randolph field, Texas.

Paul Thurber, '31 C. E., is in the mathematics department at the Murray Agricultural school at Tishomingo, Oklahoma.

Mary Camille Carey, '31 phys-ed., is one of the new swimming instructors at the Y. W. C. A. in Oklahoma City.

1932

John E. Cook, '32, Oklahoma City, has been appointed as a cadet in the flying school at Randolph field, San Antonio, Texas. He will report for duty March 2 to begin a three year course in aviation. He is former captain of the Sooner pistol team.

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tests on transmission stability in 1923. The first field tests of this were in California in 1925.

Evans obtained his professional degree E. E. in 1926.

The character of Mr Evans' work is of particular interest to the student or master of electrical engineering. It has consisted of application work in connection with power transmission for central stations and a-c. railway systems. Analytical and experimental investigations of the system problems of central stations and railway systems have been carried on. The analytical work has included development of "General Circuit Constants," and the "Evans and Sels Power Circle Diagram." Mr Evans was a leader in the group which first recognized the power system stability problem and which developed methods for improving stability. This has been Mr Evans' principal achievement to date, in the opinion of many experts. Mr Evans has been closely associated with Doctor Fortescue who discovered symmetrical components. He and C. F. Wagner have done much to extend symmetrical components and bring it into general use. Their article on this subject in the *Electrical Journal*, recently reprinted, is the first and only extensive

treatment of this important subject. Mr Evans, also, has been very active in the inductive co-ordination problem between communication and power or railway circuits.

The tribute that is paid to Mr Evans by his chief, Mr E. B. Roberts, of the educational department of the Westinghouse company, is a compliment to the University of Oklahoma college of engineering which graduated Mr Evans as well as to the young man himself. It is also an inspiration to young engineering students. Mr Roberts says, "Hardly anything you can say of Mr Evans can go too far. He is without doubt one of the most able men in our engineering department. He not only has the ability and philosophical attitude, but he has the commercial side of his nature so developed that it commands the immediate respect of executives in the business and engineering world as he comes in contact with them."

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WASHINGTON

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to the various colonies, especially the tobacco regions of Virginia and Maryland, during the reign of Charles the Second. The number of people living in America was, of course, a mere handful, but the sequence of events was strikingly similar to that of a later age in the complicated industrial and banking community. A period of great prosperity in which the price of tobacco had been high, trade active, and the plantation system constantly fed by new importations of indentured servants was succeeded by very hard times in which tobacco became a mere drug on the market. As usual, these difficulties pressed with great force on the recently established western farmers, some of whom had been indentured servants on the larger plantations of the wealthy men of the tidewater region. The results, as every one knows, were highly dramatic; for the western men in deep distress blamed their chief difficulties on the selfish policy of the aristocratic governor, Sir William Berkeley, and the group of favorites that surrounded him. By a curious coincidence in dates, just one hundred years before the declaration of American independence, which had in some respects a similar social as well as a political significance, the common people found a leader in a young planter named Nathaniel Bacon, a relative of the renowned Lord Chancellor of England. With the assistance of two friends, the Scotchman, William Drummond and "the thoughtful Mr Lawrence" as he was called by his neighbors, and under the pretense of defending the colony against the Indians, Bacon raised the standard of revolt, gained some initial successes, compelled the governor to accept far reaching democratic changes in the government of the colony, and proved his power by capturing the seat of government at Jamestown and burning the houses of that center of conservative control. But Bacon and his friends were ahead of their day, and the death of their leader left the discontented rabble unable to cope with the prestige of the wealthy planters under the banner of legitimate authority. A movement of great significance, which had had reverberations in places as distant as North Carolina and Maryland, suddenly collapsed. Bacon was dead, the dour Drummond was soon captured to meet the fate of traitors, and the

thoughtful Richard Lawrence barely escaped into the wilderness where perhaps under some new name he was able to take up again the career that he had left behind.

The results of this episode were probably more permanent and significant than the hard fate of the leaders would lead one to suppose; but when the early chroniclers looked for the cause of a great depression and of the revolt which came with it, in typical seventeenth century fashion they selected features in the general situation which were unique rather than those that suggested common experience in the history of such revolts. Thus a sober and detailed story of these events, the one to which historians have been chiefly indebted, commences at once and boldly by a type of explanation as much in fashion in those distant times as the theories of the business cycle are today: "About the year 1675," writes the planter whose initials are appended to this document, "Appear'd three Prodigies in that country, from which th' attending Disasters, were looked upon as Ominous Presages. The one was a large Comet every evening for a week or more, at Southwest; thirty-five degrees, high, streaming like a horse tail westwards, until it reaches almost the horizon, and setting towards the northwest. Another was flights of pigeons in breadth nigh a quarter of the mid-hemisphere, and of their length was no visible length; whose weights brake down the limbs of large trees whereon these rested at nights, of which the Fowlers shot abundance and Eat 'em. This sight put the old planters under the more portentous apprehensions, because the like was seen (as they said) in the year 1640 when the Indians committed the last massacre, but not after, untill that present year 1675. The third strange appearance was swarms of Flies about an inch long, and big as the top of a man's little finger, rising out of spigot holes in the earth, which eat the new sprouted leaves from the tops of the trees without other harm, and in a month left us." And after this remarkable introduction, the truthful Thomas Mathews, for such was probably the author's name, continued with evident impartiality to recount the events of the next two years in the old colony of Virginia.

For the purpose of this brief review, passing over other depressions of the colonial period, of which the one through which Washington passed in 1764 was the most notable, America had barely escaped from the political and military dangers of the period of the Revolution when she was face to face with the first of the panics of the national period. As is now well known, the hardships of the war had been largely limited to the tattered soldiers of Washington and Greene and to those communities which had been the scene of bitter civil contests between the patriots and the loyalists. In other places, money had never been so abundant, for both the British and the French had war chests and distributed gold and silver, in the colonial period almost unknown, with what seemed at the time prolific hands. Especially in the neighborhood of the seaports where the foreign soldiers were established the farmers found a ready market for their crops and even the artisans were working hopefully under the influence of high wages. The inflation of the monetary medium, due to the large issues of Continental bills and of local forms of paper money, increased prices as if by magic, and made it comparatively easy for the debtor to meet his obligations. Such prosperity in many places helps in part to account for the patience with which the American people endured the disadvantages of so long and true, the old trade routes to the West Indies true, the old trade route to the West Indies were no longer safe, the fisheries on which so many had depended for a livelihood were closed, and the whaling ships remained for years at their wharves in Nantucket. But war brought new opportunities and enterprising