

Here is a view of part of the modern equipment of the college of engineering at the University. It is used entirely by petroleum and mechanical engineering students in laboratory research and testing work. It is a part of the engineering equipment which was found "very practical" and "in good use" by Dr. Henrique Pegado.

Brazilian Praises Engineering College

THE question is often asked how one department or college of a university can be much stronger than the same department or college in another university, especially, when the subject matter deals with a physical science in which the fundamentals are universal and the creative instinct is, perhaps, given a minimum of expression.

A fresh, unbiased statement of why the University of Oklahoma petroleum engineering school is one of the finest in the world was made in November when Dr. Henrique Pegado, dean of the engineering department at the Mackenzie college at Sao Paulo, Brazil, visited the campus.

He was sent by the Brazilian ministry of education to the United States to visit engineering schools to formulate a plan for the unification of all engineering education in his country. He flew by plane to Norman from Chicago to spend several hours inspecting the college here. When the scheduled time for his departure arrived he said:

"I am afraid my plans will have to be altered, because my visit here must be extended. The Oklahoma method of teaching engineering, particularly petroleum engineering and the courses it includes, is the best I have seen in the United States. My government will want details on your method of handling the students."

Dr. Pegado spent several hours strolling through the laboratories where students were working on experiments with the modern equipment of the college.

"Most unusual," he declared. "The students actually are running the machines and doing the work themselves. It is different at most of the eastern schools. There the professors demonstrate how the equipment is used. The students have little or no actual experience.

"Here the process is reversed. The students go ahead and get the experience. The professors stay in the background and offer suggestions and advice."

Dr. Pegado found the University college of Engineering one of the best equipped colleges of the dozen he had seen in this country.

"It is a wonderful combination," he declared. "Many of the schools have only the 'museum' type of equipment. Many of the schools that have the better equipment do not allow the students free use of it. Here the equipment is of the latest design and also is in use."

He was shown through the college by William H. Carson, director of the school of petroleum engineering and also director of the school of mechanical engineering. Carson assumed the directorship of the former only this year when H. C. George resigned to accept a similar position at the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. J. H. Felgar, dean of the college of engineering, was away from the campus the day Dr. Pegado visited.

"I am anxious to work out a plan of exchanging professors with your University," he said. "We could send one or two of our faculty members up here where they would gain valuable experience, while you could send an equal number to Brazil where they would be faced with new problems in engineering."

Dr. Pegado's visit to the United States was made after the Brazilian government a year ago passed a regulation to unify all engineering instruction in the republic. The unification has never been successful because of the varying types of practical engineers needed in the various sections of Brazil, he said.

▲ ▲ ▲ The World Around

Eighteen students from foreign countries are enrolled this semester at the University. Persia has the largest representation with four, while France and Colombia each have three. Seven of the students are enrolled for petroleum engineering. The group includes:

Petroleum engineering—Rafael Aran-

go, Barranquilla, Colombia; Foad Ali Mohamed Ashraf, Teheran, Persia; John P. Klep, Brussels, Belgium; Abbas S. Siapoosh, Tabriz, Persia; Gustavo Toledo, Paris, France; Mario Justiniano Cueto, Paris, France; Paul Dennis Bowlen, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Arts and sciences—Jose Fajardo, Cali, Colombia; Arthur J. Garcia, Olivo, Mexico; Humberto Luongo, Caracas, Venezuela; Mirza Ahmad Saidi, Khay, Persia; James Alvin Long, Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Architectural engineering—Joaquin Cueto, Paris, France.

Business administration—Albert Alcides Othick, La Paz, Bolivia.

Engineering geology—William Peter Salas, Mexico City, Mexico.

Graduate and unclassified—Edgardi Patino, Cali, Colombia; Melicio Veva, Philippine Islands; Sadig Turabi, Tabriz, Persia.

▲ Big Six Football Standings

Winning games from Kansas, Missouri and Iowa State and losing to Nebraska and Kansas State, the Sooner football team ended its 1933 Big Six season in third place.

In winning three and losing two, Coach Hardage's Sooners scored 67 points to 37 for their opponents. The scoring records of the Oklahomans in the five Big Six games gave Bob Dunlap 25 points, Jack Harris 12, Melborne "Nig" Robertson 12, Orville Corey 6, LeRoy Robison 6, Beede Long 2, Karey Fuqua 1, Jack Fleming 1, while 2 points were scored on a safety.

With only the Kansas-Missouri game unplayed, the standings follow:

	Won	Lost	Points Made	Opponent Made
Nebraska	5	0	83	7
Kansas State	4	1	60	9
Oklahoma	3	2	67	37
Kansas	1	3	20	44
Iowa State	1	4	27	73
Missouri	0	4	7	94

