on the Romanian oil history.

The whole amount of destructions worked out at almost 600,000,000 golden lei (£10,000,000) but the most important thing was the sufferance and human loss. The oil industry damages were so radical that only in 1925 the petroleum production could be reestablish after huge efforts and spectacular capital investments. Unfortunately, a new war rushed upon Romania bringing once again the smell of blood and oil. Ploiesti was an important strategic place, where some of the most modern refineries were located. The German army needed badly the Romanian high-octane ratio gasoline so it was vital for them to keep Ploiesti safe. Ploiesti was almost destroyed by British and American bombardments. More than 17700 explosive bombs and 2000 incendiary ones carried in the 6000 airplanes were dropped over this town and caused 457 fires, destroyed 8989 buildings and 103 public institutions. More than 800 people died and other 750 were injured. Almost all the refineries from Ploiesti suffered damages which affected them by 80 % in the 24 bombardments. After the war Ploiesti was such a complete ruin that it was considered the town with the greatest losses from Europe after Warsaw. A pretty long while petroleum lighted, heated and gave life. He has got his own place in War and Peace times. Reason of ruin or source of prosperity petroleum has brought to light the best and worst of things.

THE HISTORY OF OIL ALONG THE NEWPORT-INGLEWOOD STRUCTURAL ZONE - LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Stephen M. Testa, Testa Environmental Corporation, 19814 Jesus Maria Road, Mokelumne Hill, CA 95245 stesta@goldrush.com

Following the Los Angeles City Oil Field boom of the 1890s, other fields throughout the Los Angles Basin were subsequently discovered and developed. During the early 1920s, California became the most oil productive state in the country, and by 1923, one of every five barrels of oil was produced from the Los Angeles Basin. Notably, thirteen fields have since been discovered along what is referred to as the Newport-Inglewood Structural Zone. The northwest-southeast oriented Newport-Inglewood Structural Zone is an active fault characterized by major right-lateral movement in the southeastern portion of the Los Angeles Basin. Over 3.4 billion barrels of oil have been produced from these fields since the first field, Beverly Hills, was discovered in 1900. Most of the subsequent production was derived from discovery of the super giant Huntington Beach and Long Beach oil fields in 1920 and 1921, respectively. Nearly 40 percent of the total oil production for Southern California has come from fields situated along this structural zone. Dramatic production and decline trends during the 1920s and 1930s directly reflected the closely spaced town lot drilling campaigns and unrestricted wasting of reservoir pressure. Today, a mixed usage of land in a densely populated urban environment exists, including wetlands habitat, parklands, and commercial, industrial and residential developments. Current environmental issues along this zone are multi-faceted and pertain to seismic hazards, groundwater withdrawal and utilization, ongoing barrier projects via injection to manage salt water intrusion, gas leakage and adverse impact of the petroleum industry to overall groundwater quality.

In 1957, Los Angeles celebrated its rich oil heritage of Signal Hill with the symbol of oil derricks on the Seal of the County. Political correctness concerning the county's faith-based heritage resulted in this symbol's removal in 2004.

THE LOS ANGELES CITY OIL FIELD – CALIFORNIA'S FIRST OIL BOOM DURING THE REVITALIZATION PERIOD (1875-1900)

Stephen M. Testa, Testa Environmental Corporation, 19814 Jesus Maria Road, Mokelumne Hill, CA 95245, stesta@goldrush.com

Oil seeps have been noted by Native Americans and Spanish explorers in the vicinity of Los Angeles since about 1543. The Los Angeles Field was discovered in 1892 by Edward L. Doheny, Sr. The original oil field was located along Glendale Boulevard between Beverly Boulevard and Colton Avenue, near present day Dodger Stadium. Doheny's well, which extended to a depth of about 460 feet, produced 45 barrels a day, which put him on the road to becoming one of the wealthiest men in America. The discovery, situated in what is now Echo Park, would set off California's first oil boom during the revitalization period (1875-1900).

Being in close proximity to downtown Los Angeles, its discovery sparked one of the first major land booms in the city. By the second year of production following the discovery, 750,000 barrels of oil were produced, bringing California's output in excess of 1 million barrels. Within two years, 80 wells were producing oil in the area bounded by Figueroa, First, Union and Temple Streets, and by 1897 more than 500 producing wells existed. By 1898, the Los Angeles field made up 65 percent of the total quantity of oil produced in California for that year. Within a few years there were over 200 oil companies and 2500 wells within the city limits. The Los Angeles City Field would become one of the major oil producers in the world. As of 1913, the Los Angeles City Field encompassed about 0.6 square miles or 380 acres of proved land, with 400 wells (1000 original, some abandoned) or .4 acres per well (typically 4 to 8 acres per well was the economic limit). Total production at the