

petitive industries, such as the cotton manufacturing industry.

The growth in large-scale production and the decrease in the cost of production made it possible to reduce the prices of commodities and at the same time to increase the profits. But business managers reduced the prices of the products they had for sale only to the extent that it was necessary for them to do so—it is only by following this policy that they are able to protect their profit margins. The following of the policy of holding up prices brings about an accumulation of a surplus stock of finished goods in the hands of producers and distributors. By the fall of 1929 this surplus of goods became a burden in many industries.

By September these unfavorable underlying conditions produced a nervousness in the stock market. It became evident that the stock market was over inflated and in October the break in the market started. The stock market break was the beginning of a definite recession in general business conditions. Confidence in the business outlook was shaken, and the unfavorable underlying business conditions became evident.

The break in the stock market reduced the current buying power of a large percentage of our population which in turn had a depressing influence upon the re-

tail market. There was then a general slowing up of buying on the part of retailers and wholesalers. The slowing up of trade brought about a break in the prices of goods of all kinds which in turn brought about a reduction in the output of goods. The reduction in the output of goods brought about unemployment and a reduction in the buying power of the public. Reduction in the buying power of the public brought about further decline in prices and a further reduction in output. The recession continued to become intense until about March 1. Since that time there has been a slight improvement in conditions.

The stock market has now been deflated. The prices of securities are back on a much lower level. The inflated credit used in the stock market has been squeezed out, interest rates have been reduced, prices have been reduced, the volume of retail sales is now increasing, excessive stocks of goods have been reduced, there has been some increase in the physical volume of production, and business is assuming a more normal aspect. It is probable that business as a whole will be fairly good by next fall, but some industries will be left in a depressed condition, such as the automobile industry, cotton textile industry, and probably the oil industry.

Large or small, light or heavy, no matter what type physically, there is always a place for him on the wrestling mat. In wrestling every muscle of the body is exercised and a harmonious and complete development can be had. A wrestler acquires as perfect a physique as it is humanly possible to get. Wrestling inculcates in a boy the qualities of determination; desire to win; self confidence; independence; and a desire to keep in the best physical trim in order to be of greater service. Wrestling helps to keep us young in mind, body and spirit.

THE wrestling team is composed of native Oklahoma boys. There are five seniors on the team this year that will be greatly missed after their graduation. The three "mighty atoms" M. Leach, Capt. L. Mantooth, and L. Miller, all consistent winners for the last three years will be hard to replace. The other seniors are L. Danforth, and O. Leach. The juniors on the team are Captain-elect B. O. Bass, Philip Berry, and Raymond Inglis. The sophomores, Hardie Lewis, Curtis Turner, Elton Eubanks, and Earnest Childers, all gave a good account of themselves in this their first year, and promise to develop into excellent wrestlers. There are several other men who have not made the team but are wrestlers of unusual ability, and have given valuable opposition to the varsity men. Some of these are Kaspar Hurr, A. N. Griffith, Harold Sidwell, Douglass Lane, King Massey, and Sam Krasner.

The freshman squad was unusually large and strong. There were about seventy-five freshmen checking out suits, and more than fifty remained out all year. Those with the most outstanding highschool records are Lloyd Gibson, Geary, 155 pound state champ; Merle Watkins, Hobart, 95 pound state champ; Luther Farris, Yale, unlimited state champ; Cecil Farris, Yale, 125 pound state champ for 1928 and Warren Gunter, Elk City, 145 pound runner-up.

Other freshmen of unusual ability were W. J. King, Sand Springs, 115 pounder; Ted Garvin, Ponca City; Marion Johnson, Broken Arrow, 125 pounds; Albert Mantooth, Purcell, J. L. Mayes, Norman, 135 pounders; J. Murray, Cleveland, A. N. Wilkins, Bartlesville, and Cecil Ferec, Skiatook, 145 pounders; H. Musgrave, Elk City, S. T. Hucky, Norman, Ray Frogge, Norman, and Ralph Sewell, Oklahoma City, 155 pounders. Forrest Hasbrooks, Anadarko, Ray Waugh, Okmulgee, 175 pounders.

Several of these men are expected to fill holes in the varsity caused by graduation.

IN A tournament that set a record for the number of men weighing in, and which established a precedent for keen competition in all weights, school and individual wrestling championships were determined at the University of Oklahoma February 21 and 22.

A total of 107 high school wrestlers

Oklahoma's conquering wrestlers

Native Sooner team gives accounting of itself

By PAUL KEEN, *Wrestling Coach*

THE University of Oklahoma wrestling team of 1930, by decisively defeating all other members of the Missouri Valley intercollegiate athletic association, won their first conference championship in wrestling. In the conference dual meets Oklahoma scored a total of ninety-nine points to their opponents twenty-three. In the conference tournament Capt. Lawrence Mantooth, national collegiate, and Big Six conference 125 pound champion, Marvin Leach, Big Six conference 115 pound champ, and Leo Miller, 135 pound runner-up in the national collegiate tournament in 1929 were unable to attend, yet Oklahoma won her share of the honors in this tournament.

Hardie Lewis, 145 pound sophomore, and Philip Berry, 155 pound letter-man, both won titles in their weights. Lewis was voted the outstanding wrestler in the tournament, while Berry ran him a close second. Elton Eubanks, sophomore 165 pounder won second place honors and Captain-elect B. O. Bass won third.

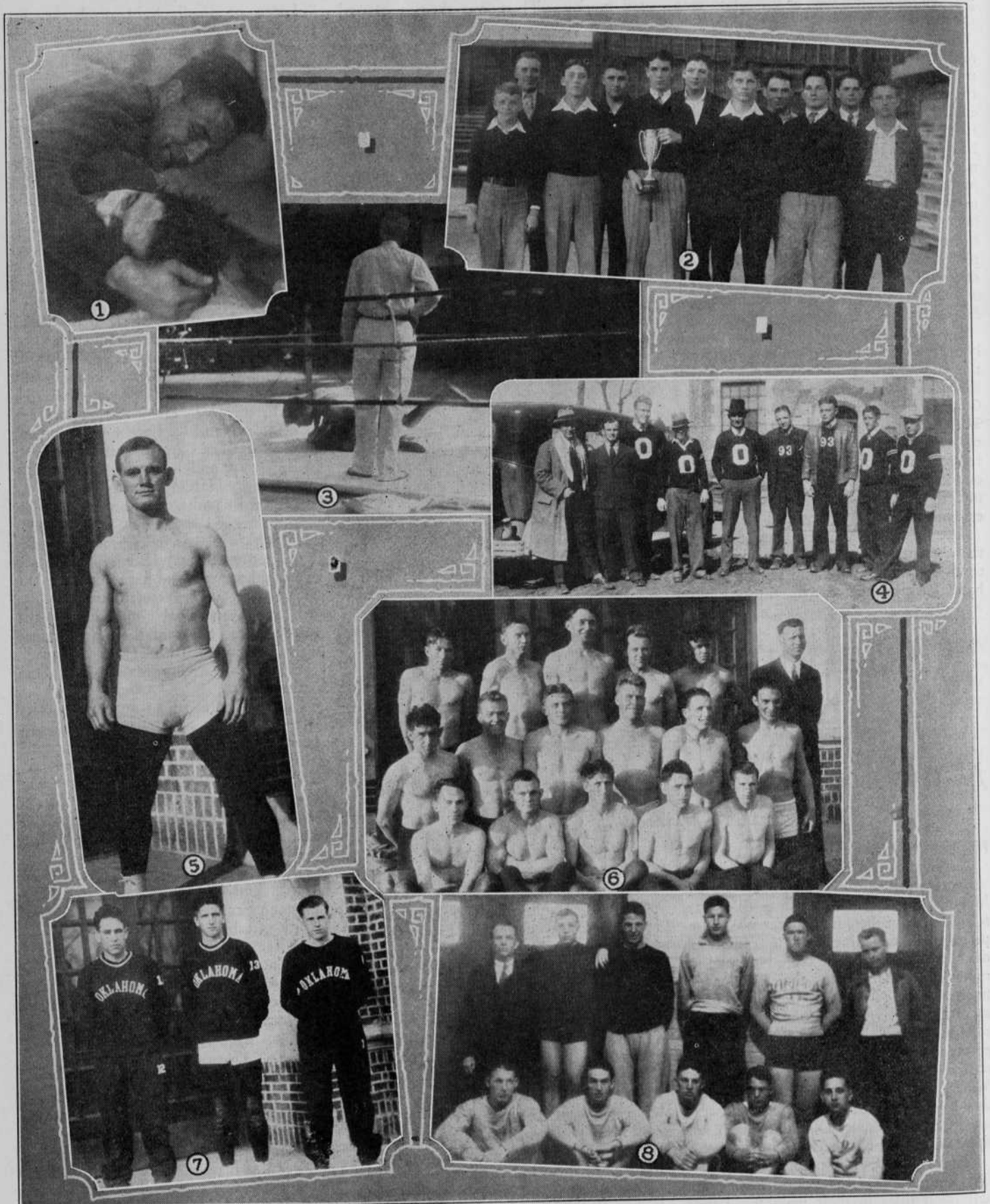
In the national collegiate tournament, Captain Mantooth won first for the sec-

ond time at 125 pounds. Hardie Lewis won the 145 pound championship. M. Leach in the 115 pound class won third place and P. Berry, who touches the scales at 155, won third in his event.

Oklahoma placed third in the tournament with twelve points. Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical college placed first with twenty six points, Illinois placed second with fourteen.

Wrestling has reached the place where it is recognized as one of the most popular sports on the campus. Over 150 men have checked out suits this year, with a large wrestling room under the stadium equipped with six mats, and a roped ring, every boy in school has an opportunity to participate in the sport.

It is just as natural for a boy to want to wrestle as it is for a duck to swim, or a bird to fly. Men have wrestled since the dark ages, and it is the first sport that a boy ever engages in. No matter how young or old a man is, he can take part in wrestling with wonderful benefits. Every type of boy can participate in the sport, with healthful results.



1 COACH PAUL KEEN SHOWS LEO MEYER A TRICK. 2. CUSHING WRESTLERS, WINNERS OF THIS YEAR'S HIGH SCHOOL TOURNAMENT. 3. LEACH WINS FROM LATIMER OF THE KANSAS AGGIES. 4. OFF FOR KANSAS—THE TEAM. 5. LEWIS, OKLAHOMA'S 145 POUNDER, NATIONAL CHAMPION. 6. O. U.'S BIG SIX CHAMPIONS. 7. O. U.'S "THREE MIGHTY ATOMS." 8. O. U. SANDWICH SHOP BASKETBALL TEAM, INTRAMURAL WINNERS.

weighed in for the matches. This was up to the time the tournament was held, a national record. It was by far the largest tourney ever held in Oklahoma. Competition throughout the tournament was all that could be asked for by the most enthusiastic mat fan. All weights were well represented, and in no case did a man win a place merely because he had entered. Moreover, no weight was over-represented, for the entrants were well distributed throughout the nine weights.

High schools represented included Altus, Earlsboro, Tulsa, Cushing, Geary, Maud, Quapaw, Edmond, Stillwater, Elk City, Newkirk, Enid, Blackwell, Erick,

Picher, Perry, Norman, Chickasha, and Hobart.

From the start it was a duel between Cushing and Stillwater, and the championship was not determined until the consolation rounds were over. Cushing piled ahead with 28 points, to 24 for Stillwater, while Elk City, and Geary were tied with 12 each. Other schools finished as follows: Enid 9, Altus 8, Hobart 6, Clinton high of Tulsa 5, Earlsboro 4, Blackwell 2, Quapaw 1, Edmond 1, Newkirk 1, and Norman 1.

Individual championships in the remaining three weights went to Geary, Hobart, and Altus.

Buchanan, the man

He was an ideal university man

By DR. CHARLES N. GOULD

REMEMBER as if it were yesterday the first time I ever saw Professor Buchanan. It was at Christmas time, 1899. I had been invited by President David R. Boyd and Professor A. H. Van Vleet to come to Norman and discuss with them the matter of spending the next summer in the field with the newly-organized Oklahoma Geological and Natural History Survey, of which Doctor Van Vleet was then director.

Doctor Van Vleet met me at the train, and we walked up to his home on the corner of Comanche and the Boulevard. As we came into the yard, he said, "I want you to meet a member of the faculty, Professor Buchanan, who teaches history." A next-door neighbor, Mr. Buchanan, was out in the back yard. We walked across and Doctor Van Vleet introduced us.

I saw an upstanding man in middle life, well proportioned, with a long ox-horn mustache, who took my hand in a firm grasp, and looked me squarely in the eye.

This was the beginning of a friendship that lasted uninterruptedly for three decades. We grew to know each other intimately. On the campus, on the old-time faculty picnics, in his office, in my office, in faculty meetings, as we visited back and forth discussing things of mutual interest to ourselves and to the university we became fast friends. He had the solid basic foundations of ancestry, environment, and training, upon which to build a great life. No one would call him particularly brilliant. Rather would he be called solid, substantial.

Each day he attacked the day's job, whether instruction, administration, or research, as it came up, and each day he finished the task in a workmanlike manner.

One of his outstanding qualities was

that of friendship. Everybody liked Professor Buchanan. I presume he never had an enemy. He was one of those men to whom one instinctively applies a nickname. And the nickname came. About 1902 a favorite nephew, "Tom B." Matthews came to the university from the home state, Tennessee, and it was he who first here applied to his uncle the familiar name "Uncle Buck" which his nephews and nieces in Tennessee had used. It was only a short time until other young men and young women, intimates of Tom B., were saying "Uncle Buck." The name grew until it spread over the campus, over the State, and "to the uttermost parts of the earth." Today there are men and women in far-away lands who will shed a silent tear when the news comes that "Uncle Buck" has passed on.

Professor Buchanan was a man of affairs. In an early day he was a member of the city council. I remember well the time when he asked me to meet one evening with the council to discuss the installation of the first water system in Norman. He served in the constitutional convention in which he was a member of the committee on geological survey. He was instrumental in having written into the Oklahoma constitution a paragraph providing for the establishment of a geological survey, Oklahoma being the only state that has such a provision in the constitution. He was long an active worker and an officer in the state historical society.

He was an official in his church, the superintendent of his Sunday school, member of a civic club, of the chamber of commerce, and of a prominent fraternal order. He was a community builder, generous with his time, his influence, and his money, in every worthy cause. He saw the university grow from small beginnings. When he came to the campus in 1895 there was but a single building on

a bald prairie and a handful of students. He lived to see the school grow until it ranks among the great universities of the land, with a student body of 5,000 young men and women, and the beautiful campus we see today with twenty great buildings.

Professor Buchanan was an ideal university man, namely, a teacher, a scholar, and a drudge. For, in order to be a complete success, every university man must needs be these three things. First, he must be a good teacher. He must attract students, make his work interesting, and build up a department. Then he must be a scholar, a research man. He must do things in his chosen line outside the four walls of the classroom. He must enlarge and enrich his profession and make a name and reputation for himself. And lastly, he must be willing to do the hundred and one things on the campus that some one must do, and that few people like to do. He must serve on committees, advise with students, look after details, and help keep the wheels moving. In other words, he must be a faculty drudge.

ALL of these things Professor Buchanan did and did well. He was a good teacher. There are today thousands of men and women in middle life who remember with delight his classes in American history. His researches in early American history were scholarly. A few years ago he spent a winter in Washington, and on his return I heard him say that while there he had read every letter in the archives at the Capital city written by Andrew Jackson, on the history of whose life he had been working for many years. His researches in Oklahoma history were profound, and he was joint author with Professor Dale of a text book on the subject.

As a matter of detail in university affairs, he has had no superior. First, as head of the department of history, then for many years as dean of the college of arts and sciences, as acting president, as president of the university for one year, and as vice president for five years, he has been more intimately connected with the internal working of the school and has served in more different capacities in university affairs than has any other single man among us.

To all of these things he brought a wealth of information, of patience, and a solidarity of purpose rarely equaled. Kindly, friendly, jovial, willing to listen, willing to advise, "he lived in a house by the side of the road" in university affairs, and "was a friend to man." He knew sorrow and joy, he knew defeat and victory, he gave much to life, and life, in return, gave him much.

And now he is gone from us. No more shall we have his kindly counsel. We shall all miss him, but those who knew him best miss him most. He lived a full life, a useful life. He was a typical American citizen, a Christian gentleman. The world is better because James Shannon Buchanan "Uncle Buck" has lived.