



WTC's Christmas Plum

(See page 4 for related story)



A Confluence Of Christmas Culture Western Style

Editors Note:

The following story is a comparison of the cultures and customs of the pioneers of the West Texas Area. The story seeks to tell the difference in Christmas cultures of the cowboy, Indian, and Mexican-American.

By Steve Dillaha

West Texans have always had a special enthusiasm for celebrations and parties of any nature, but the most appreciated and exciting have always been those connected with the holidays. This enthusiasm, which is still present today, had its origin long ago in the early days of this area. The many nationalities and the conditions at that time spawned the special interest West Texans have in these festive occasions.

The first resident West Texans were, of course, the Plains Indians who lived off the great buffalo herds which roamed Texas at that time. The Indian tribes of this area are difficult to classify. There is some confusion as to what can correctly be defined as West Texas Indians in the early period of Texas history. The bounds of Texas in its early history extended from Arizona to Louisiana, as far north as Colorado and south into the present day country of Mexico. Still another difficulty is the fact that the Indians of the plains were of a nomadic nature

often roaming hundreds of miles in the course of a year. All of this leads to come uncertainty as to which Indian tribes can correctly be classified as residents of West Texas.

There are, however, two major tribes which may be used, in a very limited sense, as typical of the West Texas Indians. These two tribes (a tribe often consisted of several branch clans as is the case with both of these) were of a warlike nature, living not only off the abundant game but off their neighbors as well.

The Comanche Indians were raiders who were feared for their raids deep into Texas. Their campaigns often lasted several months and covered hundreds of miles.

The Apache Indians were no less feared, having gained a very deserving reputation as fearless and merciless fighters whose only desire seemed to be to stick a war lance or axe into the nearest foe at hand.

As with most other North American Indians, these tribes held some other things in common. These common traits were: philosophy, religious conviction, reverence, strict adherence to moral codes, and a love for celebrations and religious observances. The celebrations were highly regarded for their value to the people.

The celebrations and ob-

servances of the Indian tribes of the southwest varied greatly in form and reason. However, all of the many tribes of the southwest had some celebration of thanksgiving and praise to their god which they observed annually. These celebrations corresponded closely to Christmas.

The celebrations ranged from the green corn feast of the agricultural tribes to the scalp dances of the warrior cults of the southwestern United States.

These celebrations usually consisted of a special dance, often centuries old, which was performed by the members of the tribe. The dances often lasted for hours and in some cases days. During or after the sacred dance, came the ceremony of blessing and thanks. This was administered by the elders or the chief of the tribe. The period following the ceremony was one of feasting and merriment. Often during this feast the warriors would boast before the members of the tribe of the skills and powers which with the help of the great Spirit God led to the prosperity they were temporarily experiencing. The ceremonies ended when the participants were exhausted or the time for the ceremony allowed by religion or the food ran out.

With the coming of the West Texans, both brown and white, the Indians had some difficulty

finding something to celebrate. As the years and troubles progressed many of the ancient ways were lost or forgotten.

Today only a handful of Indians remembers the ceremonies and many sacred acts of their ancestors. They have adopted the ways of the Anglo and Latin celebrations, and in the west of today the red man and his tribe often celebrate the same holidays as the whiteman.

The Mexicans brought new celebrations and ceremonies. The consolidation of the different religions and national observances of the two brought about an unusual combination of cultures which was the origin of the West Texans and their ways.

The early West Texas settlers had a special enthusiasm for Christmas more than that of other holidays. The conditions of their environment and the difficulty involved in visiting neighbors served to compound the anticipation of the Christmas celebration.

Early in December a mass meeting was held to make arrangements for the celebration which often involved families from the furthest reaches of a county. This meeting called for a committee to arrange the various aspects of a successful Christmas. There was a committee to provide the tree, one to decorate the tree, and another to plan the celebration itself. Often in addition to the major com-

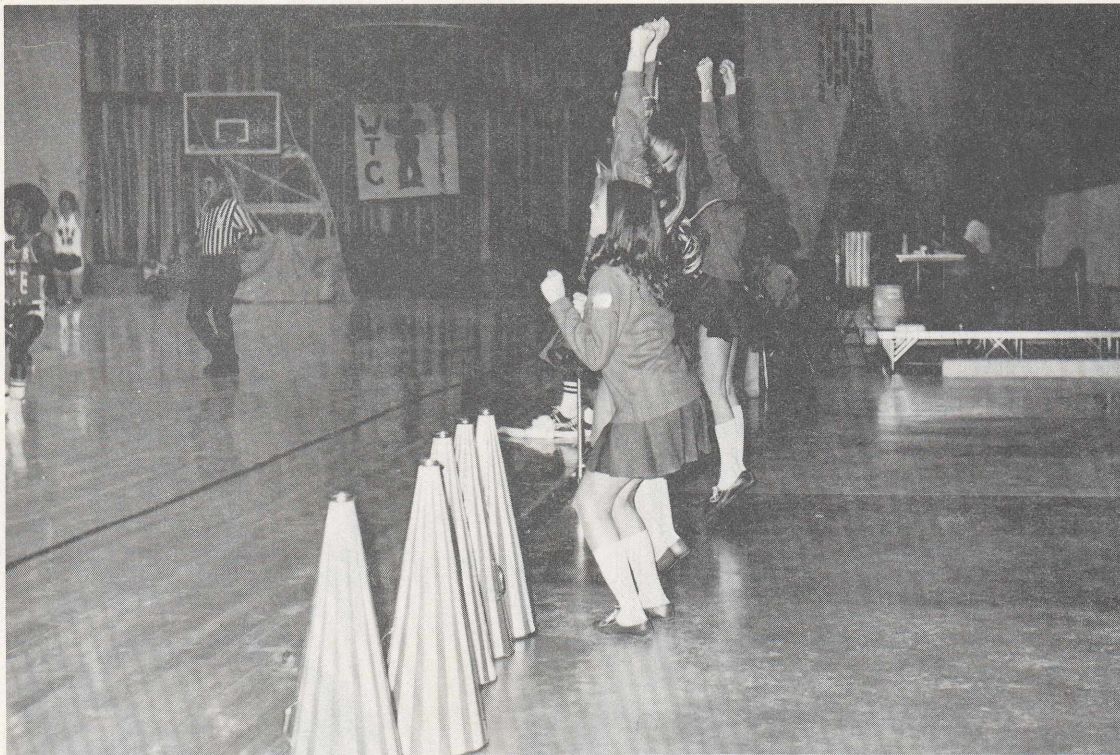
mittees, an extra was arranged to provide for those who could not attend, could not afford a Christmas, or were short of transportation into town.

With the committees set up, all went to work on their specific assignments. The school teacher or preacher set up the children's program of songs and hymns. The children often made their own sacrifices for the Christmas season by staying long after school hours to practice the program. The committee for the poor and unable solicited money for their program. The tree fixing committee really had a rough job as Christmas tree ornaments were virtually an unknown luxury. Everything had to be made by hand. Popcorn, nuts, paste wood stars and tinfoil were the main tree design materials.

When the long anticipated day arrived the families would load up and stream into town for the Christmas Eve celebrations. The children's program would begin following church services and the passing out of gifts followed the program. When the time came to exchange gifts, one child was chosen from the many present to pass out the gifts.

The day following the celebration there was a Christmas dinner of the best each family could afford or come up with and the Christmas season ended for that year.

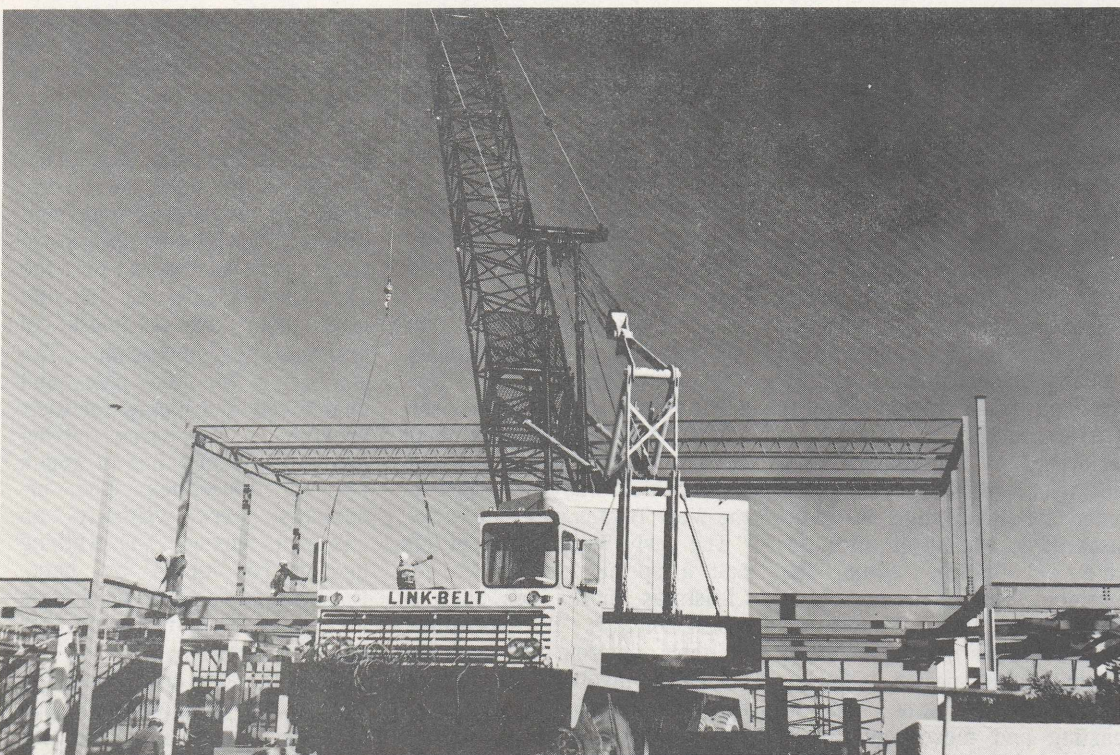
The Month In Review



The WTC cheerleaders show their enthusiasm for the team at the game with Southwestern Christian College.



Mark Davis, Lynn Wilkerson, and David Fields take advantage of one of the last warm days of the year by going to a favorite place to swing.



Floor material is shown being lifted into place for the new Student Center. The Student Center is scheduled for completion in August of 1973.

The following is a list of persons designated to help students with degree plans. Students who are undecided or need further help need to contact Mrs. Mary Hood or Jerry Baird in the counselor's office.

FACULTY ADVISORS

FINE ARTS	
Art	Warren Cullar
Speech-Drama	Charles Holland
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First The Good News

By Flavio Reyes

Everywhere one turns, a ten gallon hat is either going or coming. For the clean cut American, this may not be a cause for alarm. Our long haired friends may find themselves in moments of despair as the hats approach. With the herds of cowboys on campus it's no wonder that the long hairs go home every day in a daze and in a state of frustration. Specifically with these friends in mind, the club P.O.T. (People On Tea) was organized. The purpose of the club is to offer freaks a place of refuge from the stampede of cowboy boots.

The national organization of liberated women has taken a grip on the WTC campus and the result was the formation of an all girl sorority. In an effort to combat the imbalance caused by this club, a group of concerned males formed G.A.L. (Guys Advocating Liberation). To be a member one must genuinely feel discriminated against and threatened by the feminine gender. The most important requirement of all is that applicants must be males. Activities include burning of athletic supporters in the central courtyard and demanding the right to exemption from the draft, a privilege presently enjoyed only by women.

Had anyone previously thought of leaving college because of a lack of activity to appeal to their tastes, there is now no excuse to leave. As one can see activities through these new clubs should be diverse enough to include anyone and everyone.

Clubs are a very large and active part in any college campus, as they are at WTC. The wide variety of clubs available are open to the majority of the students. The minority left, however, have nothing in which to belong. In an effort to help these persons, the Western Texan provides this report on the new clubs available so that everyone will feel wanted.

Although religion is very big business in this country, there are still those few who feel it is not their "bag." For these people the club F.A.I.T.H. (Fellowship of Atheists in the Hemisphere) was created. The club president states that the only requirement is that applicants must be atheists.

Clubs for the intelligent are very common in colleges. Many students strive to reach the requirements; many fail. But failure is a hard thing to accept. So that these students do not take failure in shame, a club with open arms awaits them. The club calls itself I.Q. (Intelligence Quacks). It requires that the student maintain a D average for one semester to be eligible to join. Anyone with more than a D average need not apply.

Apparently, someone got tired of minority ethnic groups making headlines and decided that any group should be able to do the same. A club reporter submitted this piece of information to the Western Texan: "We are currently accepting membership applications to our club S.N.O.W. (Sons of Nationally Organized Whites). We are negotiating with the Administration on getting a "White Week, declared once a year. Our only requirement is that members not be of a minority ethnic group." Along with fighting for the declaration of "White Week," the club is also fighting for the civil rights of whites who are discriminated against.

The Western Texan	
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Senate
Christmas Dance
 December 8, 1972 - 8-12
 National Guard Armory
 Music by
THE CAVIELIERS

Mike Thornton

Local Metal Wizard Makes Jewelry

Does metal grow? Well, not in the usual sense of the word. But sometimes it does, after a fashion. It appears almost magical, but there are no incantations and no wizardry. Instead, there's Mike Thornton, art instructor at Western Texas College, making jewelry with a process called electroforming.

By definition, electroforming is the process of "growing" metal over a surface through electrodeposition. It is not a new procedure in itself, but one that dates back to the nineteenth century. It is basically the same process as metal plating, but with electroforming, the metal deposit is much heavier. However, electroforming has only recently been explored by the artist.

Mike Thornton, who teaches art, pottery, ceramics, and crafts at Western Texas College, has some solid experience behind his jewelry-making. In May of 1972, he received his Master of Fine Arts Degree from Texas Tech University. He has exhibited his electroformed jewelry at several shows, both in and out of Texas. He has won two awards at shows in Texas: one at the Inter-D Craft Exhibition in 1971 in McAllen and another at the 15th Texas Crafts Exhibition at the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts in 1971. He presently has some of his jewelry on exhibit in Midland and recently had two pieces of his work accepted in the Second Biennial Lake Superior Craft Exhibition at the University of Minnesota, Duluth, Minn.

Thornton has set up a small unit for electroforming in the WTC crafts lab. He built it for

approximately \$25, which is about the most inexpensive unit that can be made. He saw a picture of the basic setup in a book called *Metal Enameling*, by Polly Rothenberg, and built it from that. Although it looks somewhat like a contraption that might be found in a physics lab, and is far from the ideal setup, the unit works well. Thornton makes jewelry exclusively with copper, instead of gold and silver, because electroforming with gold and silver requires a bath of pure cyanide. Working with copper requires a less dangerous mixture of copper sulfate and sulfuric acid.

Electroforming as a creative

adventure has some drawbacks as well as compensations. Since it is a technical process, some research on the subject is necessary. All hinges, pivots, and other moving parts must be coated with a non-conducting material so the metal won't grow over them. Perhaps the biggest problem is planning the jewelry — getting everything together and knowing how the piece will look when it is finished. It takes some practice to predict the appearance, but it is necessary to plan the details. The creative possibilities of this process are endless. It is tremendously satisfying to the artist.

The actual process of elec-

troforming begins with a matrix, or model. The matrix can be made out of any material except organic matter. Organic materials, such as bones or soft stones, will dissolve in the chemical bath. If a porous material, such as wood or styrofoam, is chosen as a model, it must be sealed so it will not absorb the chemical bath. Any non-metallic matrix must be coated with an electrodag so the metal will form a coating over it. Any part of the surface of a non-metallic substance not coated with electrodag will remain blank. If a metallic matrix is used, the metal will automatically form on it. Any places that the artist

wants left blank must be coated with a nonconducting substance. A special solution for this purpose can be obtained, or even a material like fingernail polish can be used.

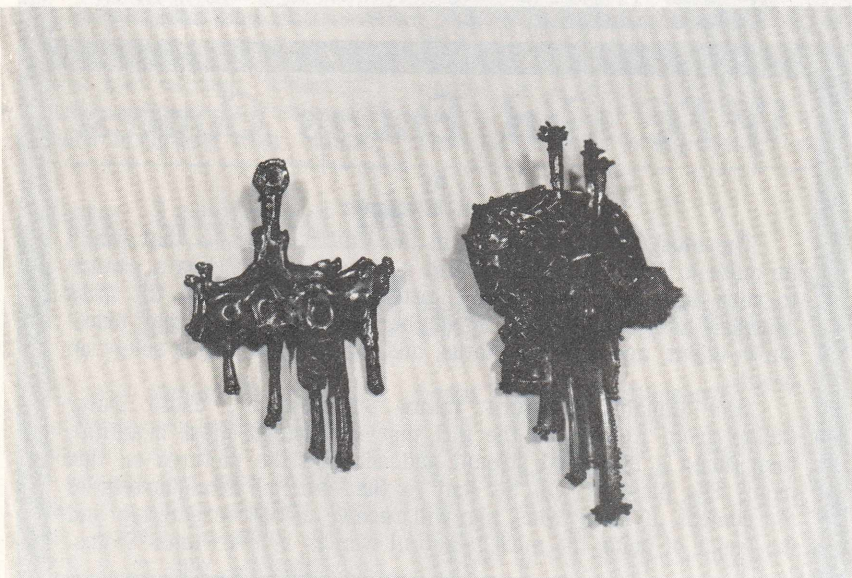
After the matrix has been prepared, it is put in the forming bath. The bath for copper consists of 32 oz. copper sulfate per gallon of solution, 10 oz. of sulfuric acid per gallon and distilled water. The copper supply comes from anodes — blocks of pure copper suspended in the bath. Electric currents pass through the solution and slowly dissolve the anodes. The copper then forms on the conductive parts of the matrix. The higher the amperage of electricity, the greater the amount of copper in the solution. The longer a matrix is left in the forming bath, the thicker the coating of copper will be.

After the desired thickness is reached, the matrix is removed from the bath, washed in distilled water, and the final finishing process is begun. The matrix may be completely removed and a structurally sound metal shape will be left. For example, if a wax matrix is used, it may be melted and removed, leaving a hollow shell of metal. The jewelry may be polished or finished in whatever way the artist desires.

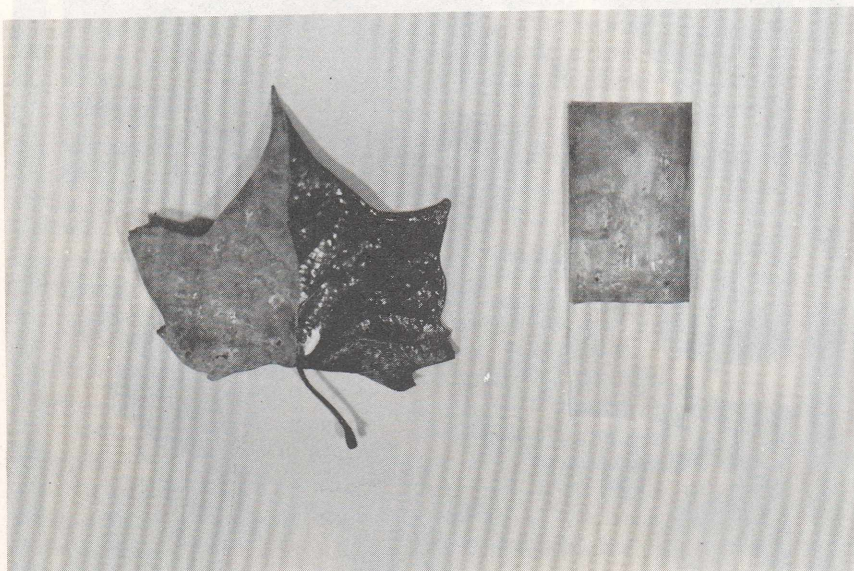
The opportunities found in electroforming are truly endless — limited only by the imagination of the artist. While it does take some technical knowledge and a servicable unit to conduct electricity, electroforming jewelry is a rewarding pastime and one that produces, as demonstrated by Mike Thornton, many fine, highly original pieces of work.



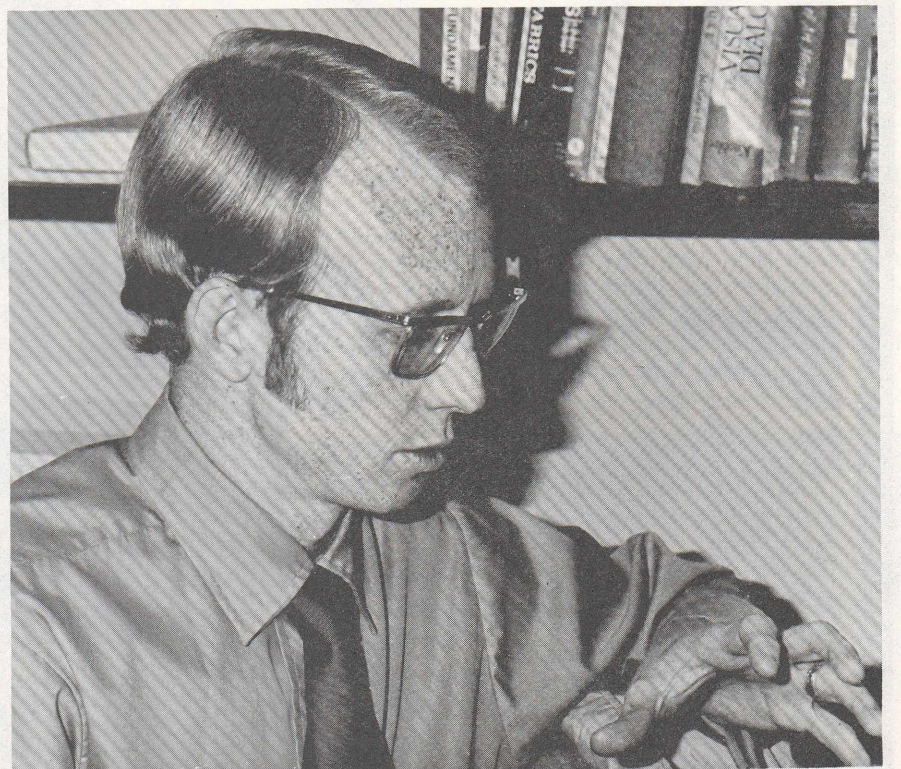
Mike Thornton prepares to dip a metal matrix into an electroforming bath.



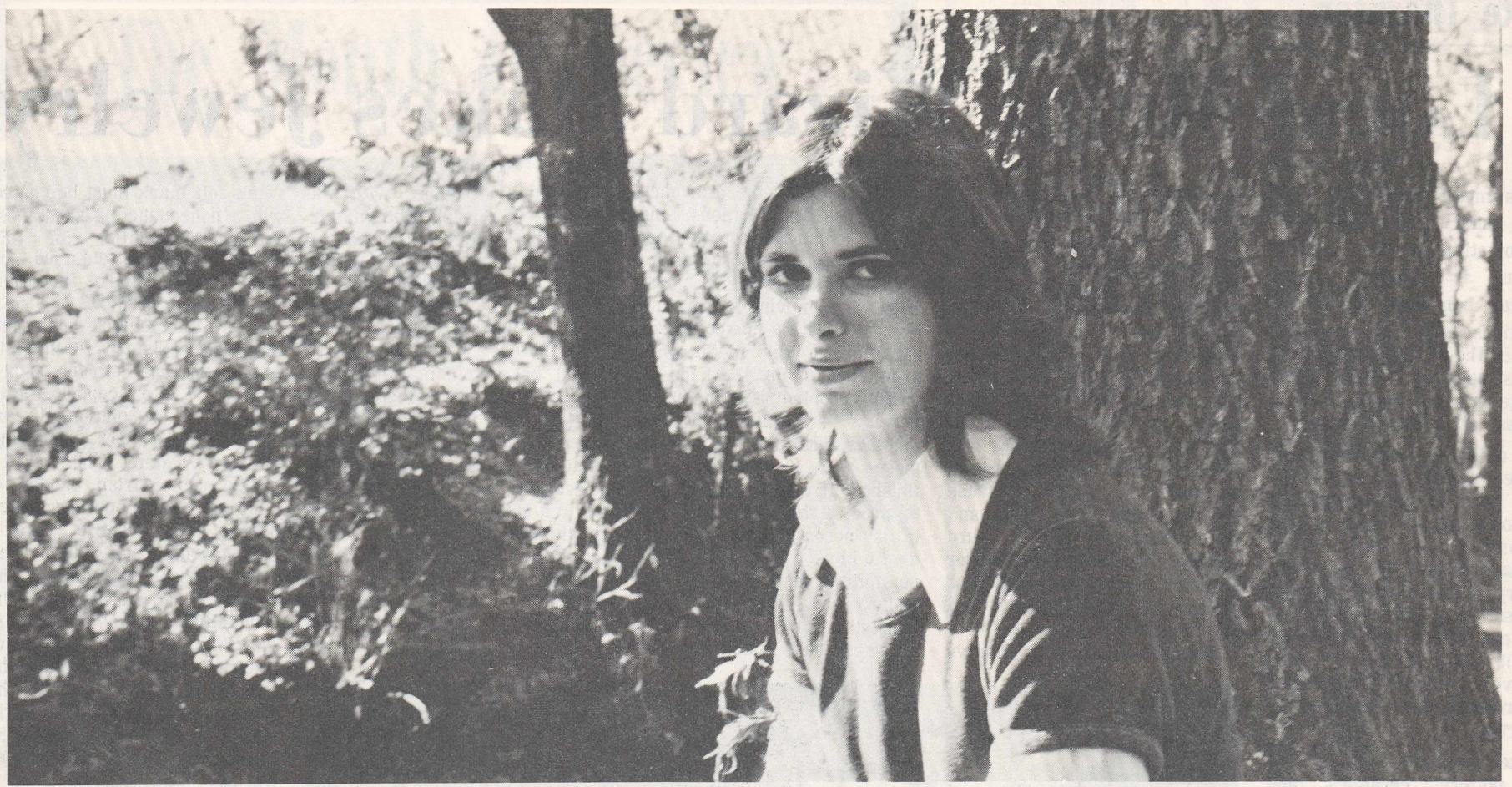
Examples of Thornton's unusual jewelry — two electroformed pins.



Almost anything can be electroformed, including a piece of paper and a leaf.



Mike Thornton explains the process of electroforming.



WTC Girl Enters Contest

by
Donna Messimer

The most beautiful woman in the United States — that would be quite a title to live up to. But a girl from WTC has a chance to earn that title. Everyone is probably familiar with the Miss America contest, but this is another contest — one that disregards talent, age, marital status, and figure, and judges solely on beauty.

Pete Canales, Western Texan photographer, chose Patty Collier from Abilene as the girl that he thought most beautiful, then found a tree-lined stream and snapped the pictures on this page. The pictures will be sent to the national headquarters of the contest. If Patty wins, she will receive a \$500 scholarship and the honor of being the most beautiful woman in the United States.



Wetbacks Arise

Mexican-Americans To Stand And Be Counted

by Flavio Reyes

"Wetback." The word has a bad connotation to many Mexican Americans in Texas. A more pleasant sounding word is "braceros," but nevertheless, they both mean the same. In an agricultural area like West Texas, a person could very easily have been acquainted with a "wetback."

This term was contrived because supposedly these Mexicans swam the Rio Grande to get to the U.S. Many "wetbacks" came to the U.S. with the intention of earning enough money to take back to their families to live a better life, financially. The wages paid in Mexico are too low for an ordinary man to make a decent living. Others, however, came to the U.S. to earn enough money to pay for their passports and to bring their families to the U.S.

These "wetbacks" usually work on farms or with construction companies to support their families. At the same time they send their children to American schools, hoping that through the education that they didn't have, their children will have a better life than they did. The father has the idea that if his children learn the English language and the American culture and way of life, they will have a much better chance to mingle with Americans and become part of the dream the U.S. has to offer. They have tried to leave the Mexican heritage behind because it had nothing but a vicious circle of poverty to offer to them. Unfortunately, many times, the children of these "wetbacks" tend to take the better way of life for granted and they forget the intentions that their fathers had when they came to the U.S.

Out of these groups of people come the current "chicanos". Being accepted as "chicanos" means accepting their culture,

a bilingual education, acceptance as equals, and opportunities for all the privileges and benefits of U.S. citizens. The latter two are already given to others.

In order to gain strength the "Brown Power People" unite to form organizations, clubs and form organizations, clubs,

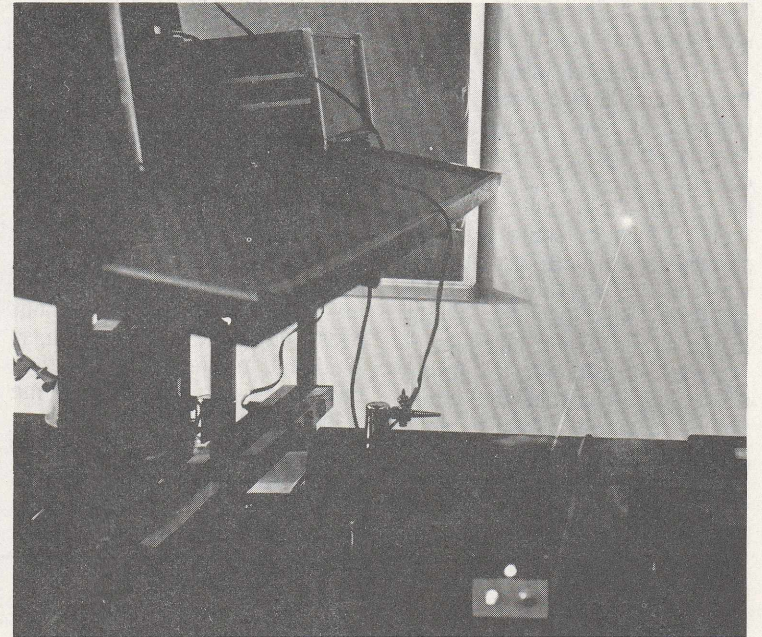
groups and political parties. Through these they present their proposals to the government on the city, state and national levels.

There is a drawback, however, to this concept. The intention may be of value and good; but, by uniting into such groups and being identified as

a separate body of peoples, they are antagonizing the unity between the Mexican people and the Anglos that their forefathers had dreamed of and worked for. In reality, although maybe not aware of it these "chicanos" are segregating themselves.

The one thing that has made the U.S. into a great land of

opportunity is that it is a "melting pot of races." This unity of races pulling in one direction is for the advancement and the welfare of the country and its people. When groups of people start pulling in different directions, the country will end in a stalemate.



Activities in the Occupational-Technical Education Department are varied in their many aspects. Activities range from metal cutting and welding to the use of the Laser beam in Electro-Mechanical Technology. At right in the Electro-Mechanical laboratory, the department's laser shoots a fine beam to the wall.

Dorm Supervisor Reveals Career Plans

Paul Alexander Wants A Four Year Degree To Complete His Education

Jimmy Brandon

After attending WTC last year as a part-time student and working as a criminal investigator for the Snyder Police Department, Paul Alexander was appointed to the position of Residence Hall Director by Dr. Hood, Director of Student Services.

Alexander, a 1956 graduate of Ackery High School, came to Snyder in August of 1971. Before coming to Snyder, Alexander worked as a deputy sheriff in Odessa for a year and a half. Then he returned to Big Spring

and worked two years as a patrolman and four years as a criminal investigator. Alexander also attended Howard County Junior College.

Alexander is on leave of absence from the Police Department to get his education, but is still a commissioned officer without pay. He is kept very busy in his spare time studying. Last spring and this fall Alexander took 15 semester hours. His subjects this fall are government, history, English, Spanish, psychology, and math.

When asked about his specific duties in the dorm, he said, "I try to keep students from tearing the dorm to pieces, try to have the girls in their rooms by 11 p.m., unless they have permission to stay out, and try to get students to clean their rooms and the lobbies, and to hold the noise down after 9 p.m."

Alexander met his wife Millie in Odessa while she was a teacher in barber college. They got married Oct. 31, 1958, and have two children, Gary 13, and Todd 10.

Alexander also said, "I like my stay in Snyder so far because it is a real fine town and there are a lot of good people here. I really enjoy my job as a Residence Hall Director because it serves the purpose of me getting my education, and I like it very much."

After finishing courses at WTC and getting a four year degree in law enforcement, Alexander plans to get a job as a Chief of Police or become an instructor in law enforcement.

New Learning Lab

LRC Has Resource Facility For Student Use

A new student learning aid facility is now available for the students' use. WTC is the first to acquire this kind of facility using the Telex cassette deck. The student learning aid in mind is the new Language Lab at the LRC.

The facility consists of 36 individual carrells and a console for the instructor. Twenty of the carrells are for tape listening, whether they be language or any other subject. These carrells may be operated by the individual student, if he has a recorded cassette for the unit. One unique feature of these units is that besides having a rewind, it also has a review button to retract the tape to any part he wishes to re-play. The color coded buttons are also printed in braille.

The console for the instructor is both traditional and innovated. It allows the instructor to listen to one student at a time or to groups of students. According to Dr. Jim Tully, director of LRC, with the advanced equipment available it is possible to conduct 20 dif-

ferent lessons simultaneously.

The new equipment also allows the instructor to record the students' response to the tapes. Visiting guests can use earphones and listen to the students as the instructor would through a set of input jacks in the console complex. Aside from the usual master tapes the instructor may also record his own cassette tapes, which he can place in a unit under the console. This allows the instructor to give his students additional instructions with "his" tapes as an aid to the master tapes.

The other 16 carrells are audio-visual booths. The carrells feature a synchronized slide and tape unit to aid the student in learning through the use of two senses. The synchronization of the slide and tape saves the student from the trouble of having to be re-adjusting the slide rack to the tape. The slide racks will be available to the student to be checked out at the circulation desk.

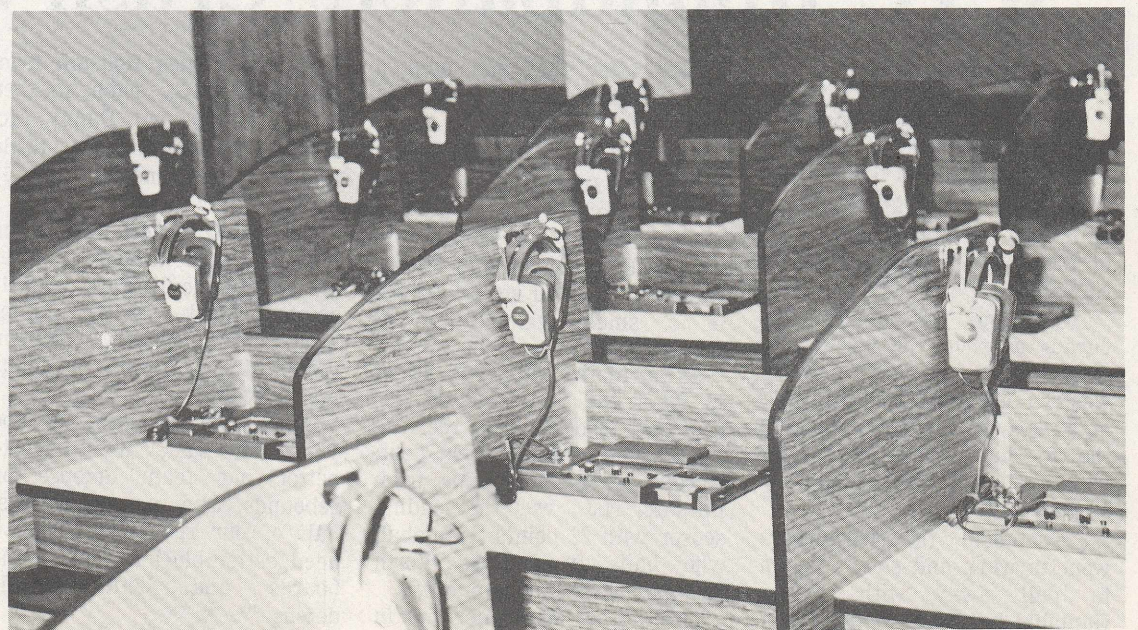
This new system will allow the student flexibility in his

class hours. According to L. V. Anderson, librarian, a departure from traditional classroom procedure could be seen for the future. Instead of having to meet the instructor at every class, the student could receive instruction through

tapes at any time that he wishes. The individual would have to discipline himself, however, if he is to profit from this future form of learning.

This new system would also have the advantage that faster students would not be held back

by slower students; and likewise, the slower student will not feel lost because classes move too fast. This instruction is termed as "self-paced instruction." A promising method of learning, no doubt, is at hand for the near future.



The LCR's recently opened language lab is available for the student's use.

Bull Rider Makes Good

WTC Cowboy Receives Scholarship In Art

By Bill Baldwin

If you ask Jimmy Cleveland about his fishing trip last year to Taos, New Mexico, he will tell you how he became the "Cowboy Artist" on the WTC campus.

"Larry New and I had been fishing around Taos," said Cleveland. "We decided to go into town and look things over."

"We wandered into A. Kelly Pruitt's Art Gallery and started looking at the sculpture on display. I said, 'I think I can do stuff as good as that. Old Larry made a bet with me right there. I bought some wax and started to work. Before the day was out, I collected that bet off Larry and he said, 'You're in the wrong line of business.'"

The truth is, Jimmy Cleveland is not in the wrong line of business, because he is probably more versatile than the average cowpoke on campus. For his artistic ability, he was awarded a scholarship by

WTC's art department, and for his cowpoke skills he received a rodeo scholarship.

Neither of these talents is a new thing with the 22 year old native of Lawton, Okla. He began riding horses at the age of three and trained himself as a commercial artist during his high school years. During his senior year at Lawton High, he won the Distributive Education statewide competition for advertising art. He turned down the college offers and job opportunities to remain with his first love, that of being a rodeo cowboy.

"When I was about six years old, my grandfather volunteered me to ride just about everybody's horse in the county. It didn't matter whether they bucked or not and believe me a lot of them bucked."

"That's what I've done all my life. I started going to rodeos at the age of 11. I was in what is called 'Little Britches' then.

That's the equivalent of the American Junior Rodeo Association around here."

In 1968, Cleveland took 2nd place in state high school competition for bareback bronc riding. He went on to national events and took 4th for bull riding. He has 33 belt buckles and 76 trophies decorating his home in different events, including bareback bronc, bull riding, and calf roping. He is a member of the National Intercollegiate Rodeo Association, International Rodeo Association, and the Southwest Cowboys Association.

Currently Cleveland is leading the Southwest Region NIRA in bareback bronc riding with 216 points, approximately 100 points over his nearest competitor.

Until this year at WTC, Cleveland says he did not believe that "cowboying" was a rough and tough life as depicted in popular western films. However, this year, he

has dislocated his shoulder, cracked two ribs, suffered pinched nerves in his back, been stepped on by a bull, and during the recent NIRA rodeo here, broke his left cheek bone and nose.

"I'd still rather rodeo than anything else," said Cleveland. "I'll probably be a professional cowboy once I get out of college. I hope I can go on rodeoing until I'm about 35 years old and then probably go into sculpting very seriously."

Jimmy spends about six hours each week studying art at WTC. Most of his work is sketching figures and detailing features. He does his sculpting in his spare time at home.

"I get in this certain mood," said Cleveland. "I just can't do anything until I get out of that mood. The only way to get out of that mood is for me to sit down and work on several pieces of sculpture that I have going."

To date, Cleveland has

finished three pieces of sculpture. His original figure is the head and shoulders of a cowboy, and the other two are a bull rider in action and a bareback bronc rider. He is now working on a cowpoke roping a horse in a corral and an Indian stalking a buffalo. According to Cleveland his real interest in art lies in the field of sculpture, though he is an accomplished sketch artist.

Warren Cullar, assistant professor of art at WTC, was impressed enough with Cleveland's work to award him a scholarship.

At first it might seem incongruous for a cowboy to be an artist. But renowned artist Charles Russell coped very well with the situation. Walt Garrison of the Dallas Cowboy's football team finds his pleasure in the off season rodeo circuit.

Perhaps if the category were up for election, Jimmy Cleveland would be named "A Cowboy For All Seasons."

WTC In Second

Golfers Finish WJCAC Fall Season Competition

WTC golfers have wrapped up their fall season with a second place standing in one of the toughest leagues in inter-collegiate competition.

Golf coach, Bob O'Day, said, "This region (Region 5) of the WJCAC is one of the toughest in the nation. There is a region in Florida that is as tough."

O'Day pointed out that many golfers from junior colleges in this region are heavily recruited by senior schools.

All members of the region participate to determine who shall go to the national tourney. The reason being, that many follow the lead of Odessa College and recruit golfers on a national level. Looking at the statistics compiled by the schools for the fall contests shows a close race between OC and WTC with other schools holding good potential for the spring rounds.

Odessa College has a two point lead on WTC at 43 points with South Plains College maintaining a steady third place with 35½ points. New Mexico Junior College is fourth

and still a potential candidate with 29 points.

The reasons for WTC's (only in its second year of competition) ability to push Odessa College, a major power in junior college golf having won the national tournament five times in the last ten years, is according to coach O'Day, the quality of boys recruited in the West Texas area. "With the top West Texas kids available," he said, "we can and are playing with the best around."

Five of the WTC team are in the top ten standings for the fall semester rounds. Blake Arnwine has a by far leading average of 66, with Danny Walters in 3rd at 70.2, Steve Rutherford in 6th at 72.2, Mark McCraney 9th with 72.8, followed by Max Tenorio at 73, who went to nationals last year as an individual medalist.

During the fall semester the floggers have been to matches 11 times with five of those for conference record. In conference action at Clarendon, WTC placed second, at Borger third, at Snyder first, at Roswell,

first and at the recent Odessa meet placed second.

Spring golf will get under way during the first weekend in March at Borger. O'Day said, "If Danny Walters, Steve Rutherford, Mark McCraney,

and Max Tenorio play consistently through this next semester they stand a good chance of being selected for "All-Conference."

O'Day anticipates overcoming Odessa College's narrow lead in

the coming season. "We will begin working on individual problem areas at the beginning of this next semester. I might add that we have some talented freshmen who could develop into top college golfers."



The WTC Westerners opened their basketball season Nov. 13 by whipping Southwestern Christian College 102-82. Above, Walter Hannibal prepares to put two more points on the board for WTC.

SWCC Blitzed 102-82

WTC Roundballers Crush Southwest Christian

By Buck Sitton

Western Texas College's Westerners blitzed Southwestern Christian College of Terrell 102-82 in the opening basketball game of the season for WTC in the Scurry County Coliseum Nov. 13.

Displaying the deadly accuracy on shots the Westerners took an early lead. Southwestern Christian caught WTC at 33-33 with 3:45 remaining in the first half. The visitor's rally came after WTC had built a 13 point lead.

Threatened, the Westerners went to work and slowly began to pull away with Walter Hannibal hitting an outside shot and James Houston connecting on two free throws. WTC never

trailed after that and built a 22 point cushion in the second half.

Hannibal broke his own school record for rebounds, pulling 30 off the boards. He collected almost half of the Westerner's total of 67 rebounds and hit for 19 points. The old school record in a single game was 27 rebounds.

As a team, WTC hit 43 of 93 from the floor for 46 per cent and 16 of 33 from the free throw line for 48 per cent. Harold Ward, freshman from Passaic, N.J., was the leading scorer with 22 points. Hannibal, who hails from Fort Worth Kirkpatrick is a sophomore.

Three other Westerners hit in the double figures. Fred Allen, freshman from Little Rock,

Ark. and James Houston from Charlotte, N.C., each meshed for 14 points and Danny McDaniel, freshman from Little Rock, also connected for 13 points.

For Southwestern Christian, four lads were in double figures led by Ronnie Howard with 17 points. Mark Scott, James Randel and Jeffery Calhoun netted 13, 12, and 11 points respectively.

Coach Sid Simpson of the Westerners said, "We'll have to better our team defense on rebounds. One man got almost half of our rebounds. And we need better blocking out on the boards and better inside defense."

Over-all, Simpson said he was pleased with the Westerners

performance in their first game of the season. However, he noted the locals are going to have to cut down on turnovers. They had 24 during the game.

Southwestern was beaten badly on the boards. They collected only 41 rebounds compared with the 67 for WTC. WTC ran a smoother offense than the visitors. Southwestern frequently resorted to "run and shoot" tactics.

SOUTHWESTERN (82)

	Fg	Ft	Pf	Tp
Calhoun	4	3	2	11
Lewis	2	0	5	4
Harper	4	0	3	8
Jones	4	0	4	8
Randel	5	2	5	12
Jenkins	0	2	1	2
Howard	8	1	5	17

Scott	6	1	3	13
Massey	0	1	2	1
McCarther	2	2	0	6
TOTALS	35	12	30	82

WTC (102)

	Fg	Ft	Pf	Tp
Neff	3	0	1	6
Grant	1	2	1	4
Blanco	1	0	0	2
Sparks	0	0	1	0
McDaniel	6	1	1	13
Allen, F.	7	0	0	14
Hannibal	7	5	3	19
Batteau	0	0	0	0
Ward	11	0	3	22
Dyess	1	0	1	2
Horsley	1	1	1	3
Houston	4	6	3	14
Allen, R.	0	1	5	1
Hill	1	0	3	2
TOTALS	43	16	23	102

SWC	43	39	82
WTC	51	51	102