

Sanchez Continues Appeal Attempt

Editor's note: The following is an account of Brian Sanchez' case written by Jose Calderon. It has been edited for length, but we feel it will help the readers better understand Brian's situation.

Brian's wife Esther visited him in prison over the holidays and she said he is doing well and is in good spirits. He has been given permission to teach a teatro and communications class at the prison.

Esther said she has been notified that the offices of Sen. Floyd Haskell and Rep. Pat Schroeder are looking into Brian's case. Also, Jose Calderon has filed the original complaint Brian was prevented from filing against the immigration authorities.

Fund raising activities are still under way to help defray the costs of the appeal and to post appeal bond. Persons interested in helping are asked to call 442-2081. You may also write to Brian at: Brian Paul Sanchez, Box 1000, No. 84958, Anthony, New Mexico — Texas 88021.

by Jose Calderon

Brian Sanchez, a Chicano student and member of La Raza Unida in Colorado, tried to exercise his constitutional rights against two federal immigration officers on September 2, 1972, and found himself arrested, jailed, and convicted on two counts of assaulting a federal officer.

Presently, Brian Sanchez is in jail for three years as a result of a "quick" political trial in which federal of-

ficers lied to a jury that did not include one Chicano.

Ten witnesses who were with Brian on the night of September 2, 1972, testified that Gene R. Barth, an inspector with the Department of Agriculture, and James B. Stewart, U.S. Customs inspector, are guilty of assault, not Brian Sanchez.

The two officials filed assault charges against Sanchez, as was previously reported in El Diario (Nov. 17, 1972 issue). The officials claimed Brian had threatened them with a bottle of liquor he was carrying.

A third official who was off balance and fell when he was helping another official carry Brian to the police car also filed an assault charge. Brian was not convicted on this last charge.

In the court room the immigration officials lied. One of the "Hispano" officials claimed that the incident was a pre-planned demonstration by the members of La Raza Unida.

When questioned as to how he knew it was a demonstration, he answered that there were forty people and they were all wearing black arm bands. There were only eleven people in Brian's group — and they were wearing black arm bands to mourn the death of Ricardo Falcon.

When asked about his experiences with previous demonstrations, the "Hispano" noted his experience with demonstrations in Crystal City, Texas, where he was an agent. Crystal City is known (Continued on page 4)



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UFW begins Safeway boycott

by John L. Espinosa

For the first time in over 16 months, Boulder supporters of the United Farm Workers Union have taken to the picket line. They are talking to people and distributing information asking them to boycott Safeway foods stores until lettuce workers get a just settlement.

The secondary boycott of Safeway is in conjunction with the nation-wide lettuce boycott which is nearing its third year. The Safeway boycott was announced just before Christmas and was started simultaneously in over 40 cities on Jan. 6 of this year.

In Boulder, picketers have been working for two weekends and have reported much success. Leaders of the picketers estimate they have turned 660 customers away so far.

Boycott Coalition

A coalition of University students and townspeople have weathered the freezing temperatures and deep snows to man the picket lines. UMAS Farm Labor Task Force and the Boulder Lettuce Boycott Committee are responsible for most of the organization.

Jose Ortega and Victor Gonzales for the UMAS task force said the picketing will continue indefinitely. "We are trying to organize a daily picket line, but that takes a lot of manpower," Gonzales said. To date the picketers have been working only on weekends.

Non-violence stressed

Gonzales said the picketing has been and will continue to be conducted in complete accord with UFW leader, Cesar Chavez' non-violent philosophy. "We only want to inform the consumer of the plight of the farmworkers," he said. "When they know the facts, we are confident they will support our boycott."

In Sunday's **Boulder Daily Camera**, Dean Howe, manager of the Arapahoe Safeway, charged picketers with slicing shopper's tires. Picketers said the charges are completely untrue.

"In fact, any violence or destruction of this sort would be to the store's advantage," Ortega said. "If there is any trouble, the store can obtain a temporary restraining order against the picket line. That is why we avoid conflict at all costs," he said. (See related story on page 3.)

It was for this reason that Boulder's last UFW picket line had a restraining order issued against it. The picketers, mostly Chicanos, were picketing Liquor Mart for selling wines made from non-union grapes. The injunction never was enforced because the growers signed contracts the day before the court order was to go into effect.

Although Safeway spokesmen deny the boycott is having any economic effect, on several occasions they have labeled their head lettuce as being "union picked."

According to Richard Longoria, director of the Denver UFW boycott committee, Safeway has not bought UFW lettuce since October of last year. The "union" lettuce they sell is Teamsters' Union lettuce, and that is as scab as non-union lettuce.

On Dec. 29, 1972, the California Supreme Court ruled that Teamsters do not represent farmworkers. The court said that the conflict was not a jurisdictional dispute between the two unions (which is what Safeway claims).

Farmworkers Coerced

The high court said that the lettuce growers and the Teamsters together "coerced and harassed farmworkers into joining Teamsters." They said that the Jurisdictional Strike Act should not have been used to break the original UFW lettuce strike — the act was misused in favor of the Teamsters.

"Although the act was generally intended to protect an employer caught between the conflicting demands of two competing unions, the legislature was aware of the danger that an employer might attempt to convert the act from a defensive shield against improper union rivalry into an affirmative weapon which would be utilized selectively to eliminate to less favored or more feared of the two competing unions," the court said.

Teamsters' Contracts

Last week the Teamsters announced they had renegotiated farmworkers contracts with lettuce growers. The new contracts include many of the provisions the UFW contracts call for, but according to UFW spokesmen, the contracts are not protecting Farmworkers.

"It is unheard of for a union to renegotiate a contract in the middle of the term," Ortega said. The new contracts do not provide for union hiring halls and the Teamsters' dues are approximately three times higher than UFW dues.

The Teamster announcement said that the contracts protected farmworkers in 13 states including Colorado. UFW people say this is entirely false, the Teamsters do not have farmworker contracts in Colorado, or most of the other states listed.

The UFW was recently successful in obtaining contracts with Minute Maid, a subsidiary of Coca Cola. The contracts protect approximately 150,000 citrus workers in Florida.



Photo by John L. Espinosa

vocalist featured

Rita Dolores Orona, a music major at CU, has been selected soloist singer for Puccini's opera "Mi Chiamano Mimi" which will be on the Honor's Concert program for January 26.

The concert will be at Macky Auditorium at 8 p.m. Friday, and no admission fee will be charged.

Rita was selected from among all the students, including undergraduates, graduates and masters, in the CU School of Music. She will

be auditioning for a possible position with the Metropolitan Opera of New York on the day of the concert.



'Si se puede!'

Our brothers in the fields need our help! The farmworkers, most of whom are Chicanos, are bravely struggling for their right to collective bargaining through their union, the United Farm Workers.

We can help the *campesinos* by joining them in their boycotts against head lettuce and Safeway food stores. The time is now, if the farmworkers lose this battle, it is likely they will also lose their union.

Not only is the UFW engaged in two major boycotts, they are being forced to fight on several other fronts with the powerful Teamsters Union and various farm owner organizations which are pushing for restrictive farm labor legislation in a number of states (including Colorado).

The Teamsters are attempting to represent farmworkers, but they do not. They were not chosen by the farmworkers; their contracts, though they mimic UFW contracts, are not designed to raise the fieldworkers from their plight; and they have continually harassed the UFW's organizing efforts.

On December 29, 1972, the California Supreme Court ruled that the UFW does not represent farmworkers. The high court also found that the Teamsters and the growers "coerced and harassed farmworkers into joining teamsters." The court further ruled that the lettuce contracts' fight was not a jurisdictional dispute as Teamsters, Safeway and the growers claim.

Legislative attempts to undermine the efforts of the UFW are not a new approach. Last year, House Bill 1439 was being groomed by Colorado agriculture interest groups. Although the bill died an early death, it is certain it will be resurrected during the current legislative session.

HB 1439, like many other anti-UFW proposals, called for the elimination of the secondary boycott, a primary bargaining tool of the UFW. Bills of this sort have been passed in a number of states including Arizona.

The odds against the UFW in their fight with the powerful growers, Teamsters and legislators (mostly Republican) closely resembles the original odds the single farmworker had with the greedy grower.

It was through the union that the farmworkers gained strength. It is this same solidarity, a union of farmworkers and consumers which will give UFW sling the stone which will fell the powerful giant.

Let us take some time to join our brothers on the picket lines at Safeway. Let it be Chicanos who take the leadership role; if we turn our backs on our brothers in the fields, then we have turned our backs on all of our Raza.

We have many beautiful Anglo brothers on our picket lines, but how long will they support us, if we do not support our own people.

Remember a few years ago when the grape strike was just beginning, Cesar Chavez said "Sal, si puedes!" Today he and his union have another slogan, "Si se puede!"

Since those early days, Chicanos have won victory after victory in schools, political, arenas barrios etc., but let us not forget, it was the farmworkers who first showed us "Si se Puede!!"

Que viva la causa!!.

"I think they (the growers) are making a mistake. They seriously underestimate our patience and determination. This struggle has never been easy but farmworkers are accustomed to suffering and to hardship . . ."

Cesar Chavez

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We're still here, folks!

After a somewhat trying semester during which only four issues of the Chicano newspaper "El Diario de la Gente" were published, prospects for a efficient, self-sustaining Chicano voice seem much improved for the Spring semester.

Publication of "El Diario" began with a summer special edition which covered the activities of the '72 UMAS-EOP summer program. At that time the paper was published by two UMAS students for use as a recruitment brochure.

Plans for fall semester publication of El Diario were based on a projected weekly publication of eight pages which would gradually become self-supporting through advertising revenues. However, problems began to crop up almost immediately.

First, publication could only be realized through the efforts of a qualified staff. Only one staff member of El

Diario had any experience in newspaper publication, and he had to train other staff members while simultaneously trying to publish El Diario each week.

Secondly, we had intended to rely heavily on volunteers from the UMAS organization, but we found that few Chicanos had the time or the inclination to work on "El Diario."

Mainly due to the lack of a qualified staff, "El Diario" was published only sporadically, and advertisers were lost because we could not deliver the goods on time. As the semester progressed, however, we found that volunteers were beginning to trickle in, and the paper began to become more professional and its publication chances much better.

We begin the spring semester with high hopes, as we were allowed eight work-study slots by Joe Franco, UMAS-EOP director.

Students majoring in journalism will now have a chance to get valuable training in various aspects of newspaper publication.

Also, we intend to publish bi-weekly instead of weekly, which will give us time to prepare a much better newspaper, with more advertising revenues, greater dependability, and better coverage of Chicano news.

El Diario staff welcome your letters, comments and/or contributions. If you have something you wished to be published send your manuscript to El Diario, UMC 416, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, 80302. All letters must be typed, double-spaced, be limited to 300 words or less and be signed by the sender. Manuscripts will not be returned unless they are accompanied with a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Noticias

RECREATION

The UMAS recreation program is planning a number of activities for Spring semester including a Bowling league, and ping pong, football and basketball tournaments.

The deadline for signing up for the bowling league is Feb. 1; entry fee is \$2.00 per team. The teams will be made up of mixed-doubles — two guys and two girls. Matches are scheduled to begin Feb. 3.

The ping pong tournament will be played on Feb. 17 and 18. The deadline for registration is Feb. 14; fees will be collected at the tournament.

The football tournament has not been scheduled, but it is planned to take place early in the semester.

The annual UMAS-MAP Basketball tournament will be held on Feb. 10 and 11. It will

be a single elimination tournament with a 1st-round losers bracket. Registration deadline is Jan. 26 with a \$25 per team fee. Three teams from Nebraska are already entered.

The trophies can be seen at the Recreation office in TB 1. For registration for any of the events or for further information see Tom Garcia at TB 1.

SOCIOLOGY

Students who registered for Sociology or Mexican American Independent Studies 199 or 499 must contact personnel in charge

at Ketchum 11, no later than Feb. 23, for information and due date of assignments.

STIPENDS

Stipends will be distributed this semester as follows: Jan. 22, Feb. 2, Mar. 2, Mar. 30, and Apr. 27. NDLS's will be available beginning Jan. 22.

UMAS MEETING

The first Spring semester UMAS organization meeting will be held on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 7:00 p.m. in Chem. 132. Highlighting the agenda of this meeting are the elections for the board of directors and a discussion of upcoming ASUC matters.

UMAS

Meeting Thurs. Nite
7:00 p.m. — Chem. 140



Come and see what
you've been missing

El Diario de la Gente is an independent Chicano newspaper published biweekly by the United Mexican American Students at the University of Colorado. The editorial content does not necessarily reflect the views of UMAS-EOP or the University. Our offices are in the University Memorial Center, room 416, Boulder campus. For further information call 443-2211, ext. 8836.
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Assistant Editor Paul Mora
Business Manager Jim Sandoval
Editorial Staff Ken Chavez
Guillermo DeHerrera
Evelyn Martinez
Larry Medina
Leonard Suarez

El Diario

staff meeting
Wednesday, 3 p.m.

UMC 416

Volunteers welcome

The Law and the secondary boycott

(Editor's note: We remind readers that this article is intended to be a general guide to the legalities involved in picketing and boycotting. Statements contained herein are not the final word in legal matters.)

by Willy Garibay and Dan Casias

Although the National Labor Relations Act forbids secondary boycotts, the Act does not apply to farm workers. Colorado, unlike other states, has not yet passed any legislation prohibiting such secondary boycotts. Therefore, the urging of such a boycott in itself is not unlawful, and the assembly to do so is also not unlawful.

A secondary boycott is one in which economic pressure is applied to the retail outlet in order to force the manufacturer to comply with a demand supported by the boycotters.

While the boycott is legal, it is important that it be carried out in the proper manner. If traffic is impeded, the police can order the dispersal of the demonstration on the grounds that the demonstration causes an interference. To lower the chances of being busted for loitering, it is best that you keep moving.

Violence should be avoided, since if any occurs, the store being picketed can obtain a temporary restraining order against the boycott, and this injunction would end any attempt at urging support of the secondary boycott in the parking lots of the picketed business. Any physical confrontation, even if provoked, would be meaningless and would only hurt the boycott.

Although you will probably not be breaking any laws, the police may be called. How an individual reacts to police presence or harassment is up to the individual, but the police can take certain actions.

If arrested, first make the policeman explain exactly what he is arresting you for. He should then inform you of your rights.

Even if you feel that the police officer has no right to arrest you, you cannot legally resist that arrest. Under the former Colorado law, it was possible to resist an unlawful arrest.

But under a new law, if the officer is acting under the color of his authority and is not using "unreasonable or excessive force,"

color of his authority and is

not using "unreasonable or excessive force," the unlawful arrest cannot be resisted. To do so is a misdemeanor, punishable by a maximum sentence of 12 months and/or \$1000 fine.

It is also a misdemeanor to interfere with the arrest of another person. So if you feel an urge to add to the verbal barrage directed towards an officer arresting one of your brothers or sisters, he can arrest you for interference.

Also, if your blood runs hot enough that you feel the need to take your frustration out on the officer arresting you, you should know that applying physical force to an officer in the performance of his duty is a class four felony.

If the police do decide to arrest you, it would probably be best to go along and work out all the difficulties at the station. During a demonstration such as picketing, usually the most you can be charged with is a petty offense such as interfering with traffic.

However, resisting arrest could lead to many complications.

If you should be arrested while boycotting or picketing, you can call for legal help: David Moore, 449-3020, or Eddie Lobato, 443-2524.



Pickers young and old should be informed of their rights and responsibilities while urging a secondary boycott. Non-violence is a must and confrontations should be avoided at all costs. photo by Craig Russell

Chicano input discussed

MAP and UMAS students took part in a workshop presented last week to the principals and some teachers of the Boulder Valley School District.

Euvaldo Valdez, the district's coordinator for community information and services and organizer of the workshop, said the district is open to more Chicano involvement. He said he felt the workshop was a success.

The educators were introduced to three programs which have been successful in area schools.

The first was a presentation by Richard Garcia, director of MAP and director of last summer's Title One Migrant summer program. He presented a

slide show of the program. Many of the slides were taken by the students themselves.

The MAP summer program offered the children instruction in a variety of skills including cooking, chess, making adobe bricks, photography and painting. The students also visited area points of interest on field trips.

The second presentation on bilingual education was presented by Lena Archuleta and Esther Romero. Ms. Archuleta said there is a great need for Colorado Chicanos to better understand their language.

John Vigil, principal of Hulstrom Elementary in Denver, gave a presentation on

simulation programs. His program is designed to project a positive image of the Chicano.

Ralph Baccus, science coordinator for the school district, said he was not sure there was a need for the programs. He said he was educated in the San Luis Valley of Colorado where Chicanos made up half of the enrollment. Many of his Chicano classmates were successful without such programs, he said.

The Chicano members of the panel disagreed with Baccus. They said the few Chicanos who did succeed under the old systems were exceptions. A quick glance at the dropout rates for Chicanos shows that the majority didn't fare well.

UMAS dance troupe growing

It looks like the colorful UMAS dance group which performed at the Fiesta De la Gente last semester will be expanding their program. On January 26 they will

travel to Grand Junction where they will perform for that community. The program is being sponsored by La Voz de la Raza, a newly developed community

program which provides the Western Slope with cultural and Raza entertainment via radio, television and concerts.

The group is looking for new membership. Dance instruction is being offered through the physical education department. All members of the dance troupe must be enrolled in either the beginning or the advanced classes. For further information on the classes see either Eileen Torrez or Claudia Jasper at UMC 187.

Dance instruction is also being offered for children ranging in ages from 5 to 10. The classes will be conducted at Lincoln Elementary. All parents interested in enrolling their children should contact the above instructors.

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Chicanomajorslimited

Chicano students at CU are tending to major in three areas: Sociology, Business and Education. However, approximately half of the UMAS-EOP students have not yet declared a major.

Out of 745 Chicano students registering for the Spring semester '73, 58 are Sociology majors, 42 are Business majors, and 38 are Education majors. Chicanos are also majoring in many other areas, as is shown in the table drawn up by Gil Saiz of the tutorial component.

Almost half of the UMAS Chicanos have not yet selected a major. However, according to Mike Trujillo of the tutorial component, many of these undecided students will probably major in the areas listed above, meaning that there will probably be a surplus of Chicano Sociology and Education graduates.

El Diario plans to publish a bi-weekly listing of what types of jobs and opportunities are available to graduates of different schools. The listing will begin with the next issue.

Arts and Sciences	total	Business	
101 Anthropology	2	201 Accounting (12 hours)	3
106 Biology (with Ed.)	1	207 International Business	1
120 Biology	4	211 Marketing	1
105 Chemistry	1	217 Real Estate	1
173 Communications and Theatre	2	299 Undetermined	5
119 English	11		
121 Fine Arts-B.A.	11	Engineering	
124 Fine Arts-B.F.A.	1	331 Applied Math	1
125 French	3	305 Architectural Engineering	1
129 Geology	2	323 Civil Eng. & Business	1
135 History	8	311 Electrical Engineering	4
138 Humanities	2	325 Electrical Engineering and Business	1
145 Math	8	312 Eng. Design and Economic Evaluation	1
147 Medical Technology	1	315 Mechanical Engineering	1
149 Molecular, Cellular & Developmental Biol.	1	399 Undetermined	5
151 Philosophy	1	Graduate	
155 Physical Education	9	406 Basic Science	1
157 Physical Therapy	2	416 Education	1
159 Political Science	15		
160 Pre-Architecture	1	Journalism	
161 Pre-Business	42	550 News Editorial	1
177 Pre-Dental Hygiene	1		
115 Pre-Education	38	Pharmacy	
141 Pre-Journalism	5	801 Pharmacy	2
178 Pre-Medical Technology	2		
142 Pre-Nursing	11	Music-Undergraduate	
165 Pre-Pharmacy	1	609 Music Education	
179 Pre-Physical Therapy	4	— Instrumental	3
167 Psychology	19	607 Music Education—Vocal	3
166 Recreation	6	613 Performance	1
169 Sociology	58	699 Undetermined	5
171 Spanish	5		
174 Speech Pathology & Audiology	1	Education	
199 Undetermined	360	011 Distributed Studies—Secondary Ed.	1
		016 Elementary Ed.	10
Pre-Medical and Dental			
180 Pre-Medical (General)	17		
181 Pre-Medical (Biology)	2		
183 Pre-Medical (Psychology)	1		
185 Pre-Dental (General)	3		

Sanchez -----

(Continued from page 1)
nationally for its major political victories under La Raza Unida Party. La Raza Unida chairman Jose Angel Guterres resides and organizes there.

Maria Arellano, one of the witnesses for the defense, testified in court that Brian Sanchez did not have a liquor bottle when the incident occurred. According to Arellano, Sanchez had handed her the bottle when they were crossing the bridge.

Both of the immigration officials, however, testified that Brian had threatened them with a liquor bottle.

The judge prejudiced the jury by keeping all of the Chicano witnesses locked in the court room until the jury had safely gone home because he was afraid of "violence." He made statements such as "This court room will not allow any kind of violence."

The district attorney repeatedly brought up Ramsey Muniz, Machismo, Chicanismo, Richardo Falcon, and Frank Anaya. He told the jurors in his closing statements that Sanchez had tried to deceive them by shaving his beard and cutting his hair.

It should be noted that Sanchez's lawyers had advised him that "the jurors in Texas did not look favorably on long hair" and that "witnesses should cut their hair if they were willing to be as clean cut as possible."

During cross examination, defense witness Esther Sanchez, wife of the defendant, was asked why the group was wearing black arm bands. "In memory of Richardo Falcon," she said.

"Is he the one killed in New Mexico or Juarez?" the district attorney asked, referring to the deaths of Ricardo Falcon in Orogrande and Frank Anaya in Juarez, Mexico.

Sanchez was denied his sixth amendment right when the judge disallowed a motion for continuance before the trial began. Armandares, who was Brian's chief counsel, filed a motion for continuance for three reasons:

In the first place, the essential defense witnesses lived out of town, and the lawyer had not had a chance to meet with them.

Secondly, Armandares had just been appointed chief counsel in the case and was not yet familiar enough with the case to present a satisfactory defense.

Finally, many of the defense witnesses were active in pre-election activities (the trial was to begin Nov. 8, one day after the '72 elections) and could not be expected in El Paso until the day of the trial.

The judge denied the continuance with a statement to the effect that he had heard that everything would be done to continue the case, but he would not allow a continuance.

On November sixth chief counsel Armandares became ill and was hospitalized. Co-counsel Briones filed another motion for a continuance, because he had not yet had time to review the case or prepare a defense, and he was also too inexperienced to properly represent Sanchez.

Again the judge refused a continuance and appointed Briones, who had not yet been admitted to the bar, as defense counsel. Briones went to court without proper preparation and having only met defense witnesses two hours before the trial began.

After his conviction, Sanchez was transferred from an El Paso jail to La Tuna prison where he was kept in isolation for two days because prison officials believed he was David Sanchez, former National Chairman of the Brown Berets.

El Diario Honor Roll

The El Diario staff salutes the 95 Chicano students who have been named to the El Diario Honor Roll. In order to make the honor roll, students had to complete more than 12 hours with a 3.0 grade point average or better.

Special recognition goes to Patrick Garcia, Joseph E. Gonzalez and Michael L. Rogers all of whom maintained a perfect GPA of 4.0.

The following is a list of the known students on the Fall '72 Honor Roll.

Yvonne Eve Almanzar
Manuel Andrade, Jr.
Thomas Jessie Aragon
Nick Avila, Jr.
Jerry Jess Baros
Frank Oscar Borrego
Victoria Breedlove
Connie Campos
Angela Louise Chavez
Rupert Chavez
Betty J. Cordova
Frank Mark Davis
Carla Jo Dolce
Dorothy A. Duran
John L. Espinosa
Catilina Esquivle
Jose Luis Franco
Alex F. Gallegos
George D. Gallegos
Theresa Ann Gallegos
Patrick Garcia
Sheila Garcia
Sherry Garcia
Robert Eugene Gomez
Ernest Matt Gonzales
Floyd Aldert Gonzales
Richard E. Gonzales
Joseph E. Gonzalez
David Gutierrez
June G. Gutierrez
Trudy A. Gutierrez

Alan D. Hernandez
Cecelia P. Hernandez
Steve Hernandez
Lawrence Hidalgo
Yvonne S. Jiron
David A. Lopez
Lorelei A. Maes
Jo Ann L. Maestas
Leonard Maestas
Pete F. Maestas
Arlene L. Manzanares
Joseph Manzanares
Sylvia A. Manzanares
Michael Marex
David Pedro Martinez
Deborah S. Martinez
Eddie Martinez
Edward R. Martinez
Particia L. Martinez
William Martinez
Fred M. Medina
Luis A. Mendoza
Alice M. Montano
Mary S. Moore
Paul C. Mora
Freddy M. Morales
George Moreno
Raymond Munoz
Ronald S. Murray
Lucky M. Naranjo
Martha Naranjo
Edward Thomas Navarro

Patricia Irene Noriega
Anthony John Nuñez
Carmen R. Olguin
Lloyd R. Olmendo
Rita D. Orona
Jose Esteban E. Ortega
Corinne R. Ortiz
Janice M. Payan
Earl L. Payne
Gilbert Quintana
Ruth M. Rivera
Michael L. Rogers
Ramon D. Romero
Salvador Ruibal
Jacobo A. Ruybal
Anthony R. Salazar
Joselyn S. San Pedro
Jerry Sanchez
Herbert S. Sandoval
Leroy A. Sandoval
Amrosio A. Solano, Jr.
Gerald E. Taloya
Roberto Talamantes
Norbert Valdez
Susan F. Valdez
Roderick Valladares
John J. Vigil
Phyllis A. Vigil
Shirley A. Vigil
Veronica Vigil
Nick R. Zamora

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