1. CALL MEETING TO ORDER

2. ROLL CALL

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
   a. March 6, 2004 (Final Budgeting)
   b. December 1, 2004

4. PUBLIC COMMENT

5. PRESIDENT’S REPORT
   a. Delegates
   b. Helena Trip
   c. Break Contact Information
   d. Christmas Party
   e. Other

6. VICE PRESIDENT’S REPORT
   a. Committee Appointments/Removals
   b. KBGA - Thursday at 8:30 a.m.
   c. Other

7. BUSINESS MANAGER’S REPORT
   Special Allocation - $13,373.10
   Travel Special Allocation - $11,106.06
   STIP - $98,640.80
   Zero-Base Carryover - $60,481.64
   a. Zero-Base Carryover request by SPA for a Legislative Intern - $748.80/$998.40 (4-0)
   b. Academy of Student Pharmacists Special Allocation request - $1,530/$0 (3-1)
   c. Other

8. COMMITTEE REPORTS
9. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
To see a list of resolutions in their entirety with the action taken on them, please go to
http://www.umt.edu/asum/government/resolution.htm
a. SB30-04/05 Resolution for Review of Alcohol Policy and Alternative Revenue Sources
b. SB31-04/05 Resolution supporting the Curry Health Center Fiscal Year 2006 Proposal
c. SB32-04/05 Resolution to Amend ASUM Bylaws Section 9
d. SB33-04/05 Resolution encouraging Diversity in University of Montana Holiday Displays
e. SB34-04/05 Resolution in Support of Vice President Robert Duringer and Alternative Revenue Generation

10. NEW BUSINESS

11. SECRET SANTA/COMMENTS

12. ADJOURNMENT
# ASUM Senate Tally Sheet

## Senate Members
- Bryce Bennett
- Andrew Bissell
- Brad Cederberg
- Tyler Clairmont
- Nezha Haddouch
- Shawna Hagen
- Chris Healow
- Andrea Helling
- Casey Hogue
- Derf Johnson
- Britta Padgham
- Kim Pappas
- Josh Peters
- Rebecca Petit
- Jake Pipinich
- Ross Prosperi
- Jon Snodgrass
- Leslie Venetz
- Rob Welsh
- Nathan Ziegler

## ASUM Officers
- Gale Price (President)
- Vinnie Pavlish (Vice-President)
- Cassie Morton (Business Manager)

## Faculty Advisors
- Professor Anderson
- Professor Ausland

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<th>Roll Call</th>
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*Note: The table above represents the roll call for the ASUM Senate meeting on December 8, 2004.*
Chair Pavlish called the meeting to order at 6:04 p.m. Present: Price, Pavlish, Morton, Bennett, Bissell, Cederberg, Clairmont, Haddouch, Hagen, Heallow, Helling, Hogue (6:10), Johnson, Padgham, Pappas, Peters (6:07), Pettit, Pipinich (6:05), Prosperi, Venetz, Welsh and Ziegler. Excused was Snodgrass.

The meeting minutes for March 6, 2004, (moved by Prosperi-Venetz) and December 1, 2004, (moved by Bennett-Ziegler) were approved as written.

Public Comment
*Michael Parrish of the Hillel group spoke in favor of SB33.
*Julie Ammons spoke in favor of SB33 and hoped it hadn’t been trivialized in committee. She felt it had support from students, staff and faculty.
*Erin Thompson, a CAJA representative, spoke against SB34 and distributed information and a report on the investigation of Colombian plants (Exhibit A). Four colleges have terminated their Coke contracts. For more information on a pending lawsuit, call 412-562-2518.
*ASUM President Price read a letter from Ben Corteau, in his absence, in opposition to SB30.
*Tom Abling spoke against SB34. Union leaders came to Missoula to speak about Coke policies and felt they were spurned by University officials.
*A student spoke in opposition to SB34 because of alleged human rights abuses. He doesn’t understand why the University would lend its name and give other privileges for Coke’s use. He hasn’t been able to find out details about the revenue connected to the contract.
*Ali Tabibnejad spoke about the resolution passed December 11, 2002, regarding the Coke contract before it was implemented.

President’s Report
a. SPA Director Bassett talked about student delegates for the legislative session and hoped Senators will participate. She anticipates it will take no more than one hour per week. She circulated a sign-up sheet.
b. Price will be going to Helena tomorrow to meet with other student government leaders. She will return to Helena on the 17th with the newly-hired lobbyist to make plans for the legislative session.
c. Price circulated a sheet for Senators to note their break contact information.
d. A holiday party for Senators will take place at Hu Hot Friday evening.
e. David Bell and Rick Curtis from the Curry Health Center spoke about SB31 and explained the process they went through to arrive at the request.

Vice President’s Report
a. The following committee appointments/removals were passed: ASUM Off-Campus Renter Center – Patricia Bassett (Bennett-Hagen); Enrollment Management – removal of Erin Rogge (Haddouch-Peters); Andrea Helling (Bennett-Hagen); Student Complaint – Rob Welsh, Gale Price (Peters-Pappas); NAS Building Planning – Karen Johnson & Mike Turcott, alternate
(Hogue-Clairmont); Childcare Santa - Chris Anderson (Bennett-Pappas); Adopt-a-Family Santa - Alex Rosenleaf (Peters-Bennett).

b: SPA Director Bassett will represent ASUM on KGBA tomorrow.
c: Pavlish said Senators' one-hour office requirement could be satisfied by being a delegate.

Business Manager's Report
Special Allocation - $13,373.10
Travel Special Allocation - $11,106.06
STIP - $98,640.80
Zero-Base Carryover - $60,481.64

a. A Zero-Base Carryover request for $748.80 by SPA for an intern for the legislative session was recommended by Budget and Finance for $998.40 and approved for same after a previous question call by Helling.
b. A Special Travel Allocation request for $1,530 by Pharmacy students was recommended by Budget and Finance for $0 and passed for same after previous question calls by Heallow (failed) and Haddouch.
c. Morton explained to the Good Health Whole Foods Group's representative that the group didn't receive their Special Allocation request because the speaker cancelled. They may enter a request at a later time if needed.

Committee Reports
a. UC Board (Helling) - They looked at the FY06 budget proposal and discussed voice mail and computer access for the organization suites.
b. ASUM Transportation (Heallow) - They will be proposing more bike parking. Director Wilson will be traveling to California soon to shop for another new bus.
c. Relations and Affairs (Heallow) - SB34, SB31 and SB30 received do pass recommendations. SB32 received a do not pass recommendation. SB33 died in committee.
d. SPA (Padgham) - They talked to the newly-hired ASUM lobbyist.
e. Board on Membership (Cederberg) - The following slate of groups were approved for ASUM recognition on a motion by Heallow-Pappas after a previous question call by Heallow: UM Cycling Club Team, Linguistics Club, South & Southeast Asian Cultural Organization, Volunteers in Action, Kappa Sigma, U of M Circle K, Amnesty International, UM Chemistry Club, Japan Club.

Unfinished Business
To see a list of resolutions with the action taken on them noted and the resolutions currently being considered in their entirety, please go to: http://www2.umt.edu/asum/government/resolution.htm.
The Chair ruled that the agenda would be modified to consider SB31 first in consideration of those in attendance from Curry Health center.
a. SB31-04/05 Resolution supporting the Curry Health Center Fiscal Year 2006 Proposal (Exhibit B) passed on a motion by Pappas-Helling.

Five-minute recess
b. SB30-04/05 Resolution for Review of Alcohol Policy and Alternative Revenue Sources came from committee in two parts, to be considered by Senate separately. SB30-04/05 Part I (Exhibit C) was moved by Pappas-Helling. A motion to amend by Price-Hogue to strike "Grizzly football games" and insert "University of Montana events and related activities" in its place and strike "during football games" and insert "at University of Montana events" in its place in the "Therefore Let It Be Resolved" paragraph and insert "at athletic events" after "beer" in the last paragraph passed. Healow-Helling moved to delete "and Sales" in the title; delete "the sales and" in the sixth whereas; omit the eighth whereas; delete "and is in favor of exploring the possibility of beer sales at University of Montana events" in the second to the last paragraph; and delete "or the sales of beer" in the last paragraph. The proposed amendment failed after a previous question call by Hogue. Bennett-Bissell moved to strike "during football games" and insert "within University of Montana venues" in the fifth paragraph. Bissell-Healow moved to amend the insertion to "during many UM events." After a previous question call by Welsh, the amendment passed. After a previous question call by Welsh, the amended amendment was adopted with unanimous consent on a motion by Healow. A previous question call by Hogue on the amended motion failed. A motion by Healow-Pappas to add a final paragraph stating "Let It Be Further Resolved that ASUM urges The University of Montana's administration to include students in any future advertising or sales contract negotiations that may occur in the future" failed after a previous question call by Healow. The resolution as amended passed after a previous question call by Welsh. Hogue and Pipinich asked that their names be added as co-sponsors.

c. SB30-04/05 Part II (Exhibit D) was moved by Cederberg-Helling. A motion by Price-Bennett to delete "and Alternative Revenue Sources" from the title and delete the final paragraph passed. A friendly amendment by Welsh to strike the last two "Whereas" paragraphs was accepted, and the amended resolution passed after a previous question call by Venetz. d. SB32-04/05 Resolution to Amend ASUM Bylaws Section 9 (Exhibit E) was moved by Bennett-Morton. Price withdrew her sponsorship. A motion by Peters-Helling to strike the third "Whereas" paragraph failed. A previous question call by Hagen failed. A motion by Hogue-Hagen to delete the sixth "Whereas" paragraph failed. The resolution as amended failed after a previous question call by Helling.

The meeting was disrupted when a call for a recess was denied by the Chair but members left anyway. The Chair called for quorum after approximately five minutes, and the meeting resumed.

e. SB33-04/05 Resolution Encouraging Diversity in University of Montana Holiday Displays died in committee due to lack of quorum. Padgham-Price moved the text of the resolution (Exhibit F). An objection to consideration by Welsh-Hagen failed 6-13 on a roll call vote (see Tally Sheet). The Chair recognized the presence of Venetz and Ziegler. A
motion by Bissell-Hogue to strike “Christian” in the first whereas and insert a new paragraph “Whereas, the Christian faith celebrates the birth of their savior Jesus Christ” after the thirteenth “Whereas” passed after a previous question call by Ziegler. A motion by Pipinich-Hagen to delete paragraphs 4-15 failed after a previous question call by Johnson. The resolution as amended passed after a previous question call by Ziegler.

A motion by Ziegler-Cederberg to set adjournment at 10:30 p.m. failed.

f. SB34-04/05 Resolution in Support of Vice President Robert Duringer and Alternative Revenue Generation was postponed until the next meeting on a motion by Ziegler-Price.

New Business
a. Resolution to amend election Bylaws (2)
b. Resolution to investigate human rights abuse by Coca Cola
c. Resolution to amend Fiscal Policy (2)
d. Resolution to amend Bylaws
e. Resolution to amend Fiscal Policy Article IV
f. Resolution to amend Bylaws to change the name of the Music Union
g. Resolution to support open wireless network on campus
h. Resolution to support EVST

A motion by Welsh to limit comments to two minutes each passed.

Secret Santa/Comments

The meeting adjourned at 10:47 p.m.

Carol Hayes
ASUM Office Manager
NYC FACT-FINDING DELEGATION ON COCA-COLA IN COLOMBIA
Hon. Hiram Monserrate Councilman City of N.Y. 250 Broadway New York NY 10007, 212-788-6862

A Preliminary Report:
An Investigation of Allegations of Murder and Violence in Coca-Cola’s Colombian Plants

Introduction

Coca-Cola is ubiquitous in American society. The company has positioned itself as a "household" name that has grown from simple products on a shelf to a cultural marker for the modern day image of the United States consumer. And, beginning with its popular 70s slogan, "I would like to buy the world a Coke," the company has moved beyond the borders of North America and set out to master global markets. Unfortunately, allegations, testimonials and evidence from Coca-Cola’s bottling plants in Colombia have begun to paint quite a different picture of this great multinational corporation on the ground.

After four decades of violence, Colombia is a dangerous place for a trade union activist. In Colombia, workers are killed, threatened, tortured or "disappeared" on a daily basis. In 17 years, close to 4,000 union members have been murdered for standing up for workers’ rights. Of this number, a majority have been killed by right-wing paramilitary forces, also known as death squads. This violence is often committed with complete impunity from the Colombian justice system.

Colombia is distinguished amongst Latin American countries for being Coca-Cola’s most profitable market, returning a profit margin of 80 percent to headquarters in Atlanta in the 1990s. Unfortunately, numerous allegations, press reports and legal challenges in both Colombian and U.S. courts have alleged that the Coca-Cola Company has been taking advantage of the country’s chaotic political and military environment to break Colombian trade unions active in their facilities. Reportedly, they have done so by contracting with paramilitaries to perpetuate a cycle of violence, intimidation and murder against trade unions and their members.

Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de Industrias Alimenticias (SINALTRAINAL) is the National Food Workers’ Union, which represents Colombia’s Coca-Cola employees. According to the union, their members and leaders have seen 14 assassinations (7 from Coca-Cola), uncounted death threats, the forced displacement of their membership, the incarceration of workers and union leaders on false charges, the raiding of union offices, cooperatives and homes of union members, union decertification through outside coercion, the violation of their collective agreements and the kidnapping of union members in order to force them to renounce their right to association.

Unfortunately, these allegations have gone unanswered by the centralized government in Bogotá. In fact, the government has seemingly eroded the country’s support for labor rights by privatizing public sector companies, eliminating labor laws, and creating “free-trade” zones where workers have few rights.

The new approach to Colombian labor market policy was codified under Law 50, passed in 1990, and sponsored by current President Alvaro Uribe Velez while he was serving as Senator. This law had devastating effects for Colombian workers since it provided the framework to eliminate all
permanent employment and replace it with unstable, temporary work. It also greatly inhibited the
ability for unions to organize new workers hired on a temporary basis, who now comprise the vast
majority of the workforce in corporations such as Coca-Cola.

In July of 2001, SINALTRAINAL in conjunction with the United Steelworkers of America
(USWA) and the International Labor Rights Fund (ILRF) began proceedings in the United States
South Eastern District Court in Florida against the Coca-Cola Company and its Colombian
subsidiaries. The lawsuit, an Alien Claims Tort Act (ACTA) civil suit filed in the Federal District
Court for the Southern District of Florida, No. 01-03208-CIV, on July 21, 2001, alleges that Coca-Cola
subsidiaries in Colombia were involved in a campaign of terror and murder towards its unionized
workforce through the use of the right wing paramilitary troops of the Autodefensa Unida Colombiana
(AUC). Shortly thereafter, Coca-Cola filed charges in Colombian court against the U.S. plaintiffs for
slander and defamation and calling for 500 million Colombian pesos in compensation.

Council Member Hiram Monserrate, representing the large and growing Colombian community
in Jackson Heights and Elmhurst, Queens, organized the New York City Fact-Finding Delegation on
Coca-Cola in Colombia — a coalition of students, human rights activists, and U.S. trade unionists and
members of the Colombian immigrant community living in the New York City — to investigate the
alleged abuse of labor and human rights in Colombia and ensure that one of Coca-Cola’s largest
markets — New York City — is not underwriting labor abuses beyond our borders.

In late July, 2003, Council Member Monserrate met with top Coca-Cola officials to discuss
disturbing allegations of murder and violence. During the meeting, Coca-Cola officials testified that
the allegations were false. Monserrate asked Coca-Cola to take the following affirmative steps to
confirm their support for labor rights in Colombia:

(1) to sponsor an independent fact-finding delegation to Colombia to make a fair
assessment of the allegations;
(2) to cause the immediate dismissal of the criminal charges against the union members
who have filed suit against Coca-Cola in the U.S.; and
(3) to publicly denounce anti-union violence.

Following the meeting, Coca-Cola responded in writing that the “Company does not anticipate
supporting in any way any form of ‘independent fact-finding delegation to Colombia,’” and that
allegations would only be reviewed locally.

Independent Fact-Finding Trip

Following the initial meeting with Coca-Cola, Council Member Monserrate organized an
independent fact-finding trip with major U.S. labor organizations to provide international validation of
the abuses alleged by the Colombian labor movement. The delegation returned from its 10-day trip on
January 18, 2004, having gathered evidence during meetings in Bogotá, Barranquilla,
Barrancabamrmeja, Cali and Bugalagrande with workers, members of all levels of government, and
various sectors of civil society, including human rights organizations. The delegation also continued
its ongoing dialogue with Coca-Cola by meeting with executive representatives of Panamco/FEMSA.

1 Panamco is a wholly owned subsidiary of Coca-Cola FEMSA (Fomento Economico Mexicano S.A. de C.V.), operating in
Colombia and will for the duration of the report, be synonymous with The Coca-Cola Company.
2 FEMSA, the largest bottler in Latin America, owns 45.7% of its stock, while a wholly owned subsidiary of the Coca-Cola
Company owns 39.6%, and the public 14.7%. Coca-Cola FEMSA stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange.
Over the course of the trip, the delegation gathered hundreds of photos, transcribed dozens of interviews, received written documentation and analysis from officials, both government and union, and recorded hours of video-taped testimonies from victims and eye-witnesses.

Preliminary Findings

Coca-Cola Workers:

During the 10-day mission, the delegation heard testimony from SINALTRAINAL members and leaders who report being subject to violence, including many of the witnesses who are plaintiffs in the case filed in Miami courts.

The delegation heard from eyewitnesses to the murder of Coca-Cola worker Isidro Gil inside the walls of a Coca-Cola bottling plant in Carepa, Colombia. The manager of this plant—who fled just before the assassination—was reported to consort with the paramilitaries in the region and had allegedly made threats to wipe out the union prior to this assassination. Eyewitnesses to this murder no longer consider themselves safe in Colombia. Many have sought refuge elsewhere, including the United States through a joint AFL-CIO and US State Department program for threatened trade unionists. As of this time no one has been brought to justice for the death of Isidro Gil, nor any of the other Coca-Cola workers killed throughout Colombia.

Testimony was also heard in Barrancabermeja, a site of continuing anti-union violence and a paramilitary stronghold. Luis Eduardo Garcia and Jose Domingo Flores, along with several others, were imprisoned after the chief of Coca-Cola’s security accused them of placing a bomb in the plant. The Coca-Cola Company brought criminal charges of terrorism against these employees and three others in 1996 from their Bucaramanga plant. These union activists were detained for over six months until the charges were dismissed as without merit by the prosecution. The workers and their families were never compensated for damages suffered, and some report suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder incurred from their experience in prison. Coca-Cola has failed to condemn these workers imprisonment on the false charges brought against them by their own subsidiary Panamco.

It was brought to the attention of this delegation that there has been continued violence towards Coca-Cola workers since these attacks. As recently as the 11th of September of 2003 Garcia and Flores reported they were victims of subsequent physical attacks. Previously, on the 22nd of August, 2003, an assassination attempt was reportedly made on the life of Juan Carlos Galvis, Vice President of SINALTRAINAL in Barrancabermeja. The delegation also heard first hand testimony in the Atlantic coast city of Barranquilla from Limberto Carranza and his 15-year-old son David Jose, who was kidnapped on September 10th while riding his bicycle. During his captivity, the boy was said to be physically and mentally tortured while he was being questioned on the whereabouts of his father, a union leader in Barranquilla. Witnesses continue to claim that exchanges of money between personnel and the paramilitary agents are taking place on regular basis.

Coca-Cola Executives:

Despite the delegation’s repeated requests to visit the Coca-Cola bottling plants, to tour the facilities in question and interview workers as well as management, Coca-Cola officials agreed only to hold one office meeting with executives in Bogota. Specifically, the delegation meet with executives of Panamco on Tuesday, January 13th, 2004. During this meeting, the delegation questioned local Coca-Cola officials regarding the following concerns:
Coca-Cola’s internal response to violence perpetrated against its workers and their reporting of these issues to government authorities; 

(2) criminal charges brought against workers in Colombia who are the plaintiffs in the ACTA civil suit in Miami; 

(3) alleged links between plant management and paramilitaries; and 

(4) a proposal by the delegation for the establishment of an independent human rights commission. 

In response, Coca-Cola officials denied all complicity in such violence, yet made three significant acknowledgements: 

(1) The company’s representatives acknowledged there was a possibility that persons employed by the company—but acting without authorization—could have worked with, or have had contact with, paramilitaries. Officials of the U.S. Embassy in Bogotá also acknowledged this possibility during a meeting on January 10th, 2004. 

(2) The company’s legal counsel said that the charges in Colombian court were a “consequence” of the ATCA case filed in the U.S. The delegation interpreted this to mean that Coca-Cola intended the Colombia charges as an act of direct reprisal. 

(3) Despite employees’ deaths and repeated allegations of violence and the potential for cooperation with paramilitaries, company officials said they have never undertaken any internal or external investigations of these life-threatening allegations either within their plants or affecting their workers. 

Recent Events: 

Just three days ago, on Monday, January 26th, 2004, the Colombian prosecutor involved in Coca-Cola’s case against its employees who filed suit in the U.S. dismissed the charges of slander and defamation as without merit. This represents the second time Coca-Cola’s charges against its employees have been dismissed by Colombian courts. This dismissal comes a mere three weeks after the delegations’ visit to Colombia and their repeated requests calling for just such an action. 

Despite these repeated legal loses, Coca-Cola continues its legal strategy unabated; the company has brought similar charges against employees in Valledupar, Colombia. 

Conclusion 

Council Member Monserrate and the delegation found both the quantity and nature of Coca-Cola’s employees’ allegations both shocking and compelling. In the face of such disturbing testimony, the delegation also found the Coca-Cola Company’s lack of an investigation and the admitted retaliatory intent of subsequent legal actions against their employees equally concerning. 

In light of such evidence, the delegation’s investigation reveals the potential that the Coca-Cola Company is, either through intention or negligence, prioritizing the Company’s interests and image rather than the lives and safety of its workers. Due to the seriousness of the allegations and consequence of inaction, the delegation calls for further investigation and the institution of previously requested accountability measures to ensure workers’ human and labor rights, including:
Further Investigation:

(1) The delegation is of the understanding that documentation supporting Panamco's position that they assisted workers in filing complaints to the government regarding paramilitary harassment for union activity will be provided to the delegation by the company. The delegation has sent a letter to Coca-Cola officials in both Atlanta and Colombia to confirm officials' stated intention to send the materials and request immediate delivery.

(2) The delegation believes this fact-finding trip to be the first step to completing a thorough, in-depth investigation of these serious charges. This delegation will continue to verify testimony, both transcribed and videotaped, in anticipation of a fully detailed, comprehensive report and anticipates additional investigatory delegations to Colombia for further study.

(3) The delegation is concerned that such aforementioned violence has apparently been committed with complete impunity from the Colombian justice system. The delegation will take necessary steps to urge the Colombian government and law enforcement to pursue thorough investigations both to seek justice on behalf of these victims and to prevent further abuse of trade unionists.

Needed Actions:

(1) Dropping retaliatory criminal charges against employees:
The delegation is concerned about the chilling effects of a company such as Coca-Cola filing retaliatory charges against workers who have used the legal system to address their grievances.

(2) A public statement from Coca-Cola supporting international labor rights in Colombia and denouncing anti-union violence as well as the investigation of affected employees' allegations:
The delegation believes that Coca-Cola's apparent refusal to investigate charges of such a serious nature against their employees appears to undermine their support for human and labor rights. Such a statement and investigation would serve to bolster international consumer confidence in the company's corporate behavior.

(3) An independent human rights commission:
Given conflicting reports, an independent human rights commission is necessary to evaluate all allegations and plant conditions to determine credible threats and identify potential means to protect both workers' rights and verify Coca-Cola's standing as a good global citizen. In order to maintain credibility and objectivity, the commission should be made up of equally participating partners from Coca-Cola, SINALTRAINAL and other relevant labor representatives and internally recognized human rights experts.
Members of the NYC Fact-Finding Delegation on Coca-Cola in Colombia:

Hon. Hiram Monserrate, Council Member, City of New York
Dorothee Benz, Communications Workers of America Local 1180, New York
Lenore Palladino, United Students Against Sweatshops
Segundo Pantoja, Professional Staff Congress-CUNY, New York City
Jose Schiffino, Civil Service Employee Association, New York City
Luis Castro, Assistant to Council Membeber Hiram Monserrate
Stateside Coordinator: Bridget Fisher, Legislative Director, Council Member Hiram Monserrate

Attachments:

(a) Initial letter to Coca-Cola officials requesting a meeting in NYC
(b) Request letter given to Coca-Cola officials at 7/31/03 NYC meeting
(c) Formal response letter from Coca-Cola
(d) Memo to Colombian Coca-Cola officials at 1/13/04 Bogota meeting
(e) Follow-up letter to Coca-Cola officials after Bogotá meeting
(f) Documentation of the ownership of Panamco and FEMSA
Colleges and Universities Active in the Campaign to Stop Killer Coke

Colleges and universities that are active in the Campaign to Stop Killer Coke include:

Antioch College, Ohio
Bard College, New York*
Bowdoin College, Maine
Brandeis University, Massachusetts
California State University, California
Carleton College, Minnesota *
Carnegie Mellon University, Pennsylvania
College of DuPage, Illinois *
Cordozo Law School, New York
DePaul University, Illinois
DePauw University, Indiana
Evergreen State College, Washington
Georgetown University, Washington, DC
Hofstra University, New York
Illinois State University, Illinois
Illinois University, Illinois
Indiana University Northwest, Indiana
Lake Forest College, Illinois *
Leeds University, England
Loyola University, Illinois
Loyola University, Louisiana
Macalester College, Minnesota
Malaspina University College, Canada
Maynooth University, Ireland
McMaster University, Canada
Michigan State University, Michigan
Mt. Holyoke College, Massachusetts
National College of Art and Design, Ireland *
New York University, New York
Northeastern Illinois University, Illinois
Northern Arizona University, Arizona
Oberlin College, Ohio *
Purdue University — Calumet, Indiana
Purdue University — West Lafayette, Indiana
Queens University, Canada
Rutgers University, New Jersey
St. Louis University, Missouri
Salem State College, Massachusetts *
San Francisco State University, California
Smith College, Massachusetts
SUNY Geneseo, New York
SUNY Stony Brook, New York
Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania
The Student School, Canada (High School)
Trinity College, Ireland *
Truman State University, Missouri
University College Dublin, Ireland *
University of California — Berkeley, California
University of California — Santa Barbara, California
University of California — Santa Clara, California
University of Chicago, Illinois
University of Detroit Mercy, Michigan
University of Edinburgh, Scotland
University of Guelph, Canada
University of Illinois at Chicago, Illinois
University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign, Illinois
University of Iowa, Iowa
University of Massachusetts, Massachusetts
University of Michigan, Michigan
University of Missouri (Kansas City), Missouri
University of Montana, Montana
University of San Francisco, California
University of Toronto, Canada
University of Washington, Washington
University of Western Ontario, Canada
University of Wisconsin — Madison, Wisconsin
University of Wisconsin — Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Western Michigan University
Western Virginia University, West Virginia

* Colleges and universities that have terminated major contracts with Coca-Cola due to the company's human rights abuses in Colombia. Many labor unions and other institutions (such as the Park Slope Food Coop in Brooklyn, NY) have also terminated contracts and/or removed Coke machines or banned the sale or distribution of Coke products from their premises.

The Gill-Montague (Massachusetts) School Committee voted to not accept Coke's offer of a new scoreboard for the high school athletic field in exchange for a 7-year contract to sell Coke products in the schools. Gill and Montague are two small towns (populations of about 1,000 and 8,000) in Western Massachusetts. The school district is composed of several elementary schools, 1 middle school, and 1 high school.
Resolution supporting the Curry Health Center Fiscal Year 2006 Proposal

Whereas, the Clinical Health Fee funds the operation and range of service offered by Curry Health Center, including medical, dental, counseling, health enhancement, substance abuse, and sexual assault recovery services;

Whereas, the personnel wages and non-insurance benefits are estimated to increase by approximately 3%, beginning November 2005, pending contract ratification (approximately $120,200);

Whereas, the employer contributions for employee benefits are increasing, including an estimated increase in the employee insurance program of $35 per month per eligible employee (approximately $29,600);

Whereas, inflation for operational expenses including utilities, supplies, maintenance and repairs is increasing by approximately 5.28% ($60,800);

Whereas, a $8.85 fee increase is necessary to fund the contractual and inflationary increases to maintain current services;

Therefore Let It Be It Resolved that the Associated Students of The University of Montana endorse an increase of the Health Fee from the current $148.50 per semester to $157.35 per Fall/Spring semesters (5.96%).

Written by: Rick Curtis
Sponsored by: Kimberly Pappas
Endorsed by: Gale Price, ASUM President; Vinnie Pavlish, ASUM Vice-President

Passed 12/8/04
Resolution For Revision of University Alcohol Promotion and Sales Policy

Whereas, the University of Montana Athletics Department has recently posted a massive budget deficit,

Whereas, students have been forced to shoulder much of this financial burden and many students remain opposed to increased athletics fees and ticket prices,

Whereas, student attendance at Grizzly Football games has decreased this year,

Whereas, students, faculty, and administration have called for a more acceptable solution to the budget deficit,

Whereas, current University policy does not allow for any sales or promotions of beer or other alcoholic beverages during football games,

Whereas, the sales and advertising of beer at football games would result in a tremendous stream of income for the University,

Whereas, beer distributors and promoters have offered to provide free alcohol safety education in exchange for the opportunity to purchase advertising space at football games,

Whereas, sales of alcohol during football games would encourage attendance during and after half-time increasing support for half-time shows and 3rd quarter football,

Therefore Let It Be Resolved that the Senate of the Associated Students of the University of Montana (ASUM) supports a policy that allows for alcoholic beverage advertising at Grizzly Football games and explores the possibility of beer sales during football games;

Let It Be Further Resolved ASUM supports a policy that requires any revenues from advertising of alcoholic beverages or the sales of beer go toward reducing student ticket prices and athletics fees.

Authored by:

Senator Brad Cederberg

Co-sponsored by:

Senator Lance Hogue
Senator John Ripich
Resolution For Review of Alcohol Policy and Alternative Revenue Sources

Whereas, The University of Montana (UM) Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee (DAAC) drafted its “Strategic Plan for Alcohol Abuse Prevention” in 2002,

Whereas, this report contains many recommendations that could effectively help address the problem of alcohol abuse on the UM campus,

Whereas, this report also contains recommendations for policies that attempt to effectively eliminate the display or promotion of any alcoholic product or logo on the UM campus,

Whereas, this report also suggests that the university attempt to limit students’ right to display these promotions or logos and defines “unstructured free time for students” as a “problem” which should be remedied,

Whereas, this report advocates a university policy that would attempt to dictate promotions at local establishments that serve alcohol,

Whereas, some of the recommendations contained in this report represent violations of students’ constitutional rights,

Whereas, this report ignores the possible benefits of revenue from alcohol advertising and anti-alcohol abuse measures that could be provided by alcohol producers and distributors,

Whereas, this report is representative of a university policy that might be ignoring possible sources of revenue that could be used to alleviate tuition and other costs to students,

Therefore Let It Be Resolved that the Senate of the Associated Students of the University of Montana (ASUM) support a review of the 2002 “Strategic Plan for Alcohol Abuse Prevention” and any policy that has been implemented because of it;

Let It Be Further Resolved that the ASUM Senate supports the consideration of other “creative” policies that would help to reduce tuition and fee costs to students.

Authored by:

Senator Brad Cederberg

Passed 12/18/04
Resolution to Amend ASUM Bylaws Section 9

Whereas, currently the Student Political Action (SPA) Committee can only offer guidance and supervision for the SPA Director;

Whereas, the SPA Committee is an extremely valuable resource to the ASUM Lobbyist;

Whereas, in the case of inconsistency between the ASUM President and SPA Director, concerning the ASUM Lobbyist, it would be an asset for a third party to be present to settle differences;

Whereas, the SPA Committee is responsible for creating the platform for the Lobbyist and the ASUM lobbying effort;

Whereas, the SPA Committee is responsible for compiling the programmatic goals for the Lobbyist and the ASUM lobbying effort;

Whereas, the SPA Committee currently has no clear voice in the actually lobbying efforts of the ASUM Lobbyist;

Whereas, the SPA committee will be working directly with the ASUM Lobbyist throughout the Montana legislative session;

Therefore Let it Be Resolved that ASUM Bylaws Section 9 be amended to read:

Section 9. Student Political Action Committee (SPA):
A. The Student Political Action Committee shall consist of 12 members, of whom five shall be members of the ASUM Senate, and six shall be students-at-large. The other position shall be occupied by the SPA Director. The Committee shall be chaired by an ASUM Senator.
B. The ASUM Office of Student Political Action shall be composed of one SPA Director.
C. The SPA Director and the ASUM lobbyist shall be appointed by the President and approved by the Senate by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote.
D. The SPA Committee shall serve as an advisory board to the SPA Director, providing guidance and supervision.
E. The SPA Committee shall serve as an advisory board to the ASUM Lobbyist, providing guidance and direction.

Authored by Bryce Bennett, ASUM Senator
Endorsed by Tricia Bassett, SPA Director
Tyler Clairmont, ASUM Senator
Ryan Knobloch, SPA Committee, Student at Large
Kim Pappas, ASUM Senator
Vincent Pavlish, ASUM Vice-President
Gale Price, ASUM President
Rob Welsh, ASUM Senator
Resolution encouraging Diversity in University of Montana Holiday Displays

Whereas, the holiday displays on the University of Montana campus are predominantly representative of the Christian holiday of Christmas;

Whereas, there are many cultural and religious traditions that are not represented in the University of Montana’s holiday displays;

Whereas, diversity on a campus provides students with an opportunity to learn about and explore other cultures than their own;

Whereas, the Jewish faith celebrates the Hanukkah, the “festival of lights”;

Whereas, the Muslim faith celebrates both Eid-al-Fitr (The Festival of Fast-Breaking) and Eid-al-Adha (The Festival of Sacrifice);

Whereas, some of African heritage celebrate Kwanza, a celebration of positive African traditions;

Whereas, the Wiccan faith celebrates Yule, a holiday to celebrate the returning light;

Whereas, the Hopi & Zuni Soyala tribes hold a New Year Festival, a time for purification and renewal;

Whereas, the Baha’i faith holds a feast to honor the one Deity as Masa’il (mystery) as well as the one Deity as Sharaf (honor);

Whereas, the Zoroastrian faith celebrates the Divine Spirit Vohu Manah, creator and protector of animals;

Whereas, Zen Buddhist celebrate Mindfulness Day, a day for mindfully seeing and acting with compassion for the poor and oppressed;

Whereas, Taoists hold a festival honoring Wang-Mu/Empress Mother, Mother of Compassion and Wisdom, and manifestation of the Tao;

Whereas, the Indian culture celebrates Diwali, a “festival of lights”;

Whereas, all these faiths and cultures, as well as many more, are represented on The University of Montana campus;

Therefore Let it Be Resolved that the Associated Students of The University of Montana strongly encourage The University of Montana Administration to provide diversity in the campus’ holiday displays;

Therefore Let it Further Be Resolved that the Associated Students of The University of Montana strongly encourage The University of Montana Diversity Advisory Council to make creating a more diverse holiday display a priority of the Fall 2005 Semester.

Authored by Bryce Bennett, ASUM Senator
Endorsed by Tyler Clairmont, ASUM Senator

Passed 12/18/04