

WISCONSIN STATE
LEGISLATURE
COMMITTEE HEARING
RECORDS

2003-04

(session year)

Assembly

(Assembly, Senate or Joint)

Committee on
Colleges &
Universities
(AC-CU)

(Form Updated: 11/20/2008)

COMMITTEE NOTICES ...

➤ Committee Reports ... CR
**

➤ Executive Sessions ... ES
**

➤ Public Hearings ... PH
**

➤ Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP
**

**INFORMATION COLLECTED BY COMMITTEE
FOR AND AGAINST PROPOSAL ...**

➤ Appointments ... Appt
**

Name:

➤ Clearinghouse Rules ... CRule
**

➤ Hearing Records ... HR (bills and resolutions)
**

➤ Miscellaneous ... Misc

**03hr_AC-CU_Misc_pt04b

ERIKS KRUMINS, CONSULTING ARCHITECT

Registered Architect - State of Wisconsin
Registration No. A-2685.

715 East Juniper Lane, Milwaukee, WI 53217-3635
Tel. (414) 352-5583, Fax (414) 352-5039
E-Mail: krumins@excepc.com

FAX LETTER

SENT TO: (608) 282-3693

TO: OFFICE OF REPR. KREIBICH
93RD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
ATTN: BRAD HUB ←

DATE: 8/23/02

SUBJECT: LAVIAN EXHIBIT - LIST
OF INVITED GUESTS

NO. OF PAGES: 3

NOTES: FOR YOUR INFORMATION:
a) LIST OF INVITED, OFFICIAL
GUESTS
b) LATEST EXHIBIT
ANNOUNCEMENT

BY: Erik Krumin

LATVIAN EXHIBIT

MADISON, WI. – SEPT. 7, 2002

LIST OF INVITED, OFFICIAL GUESTS

- 1.) Gov. Scott McCallum
- 2.) U.S. Senator Russ Feingold
- 3.) U.S. Senator Herb Kohl
- 4.) U.S. Congressman Ron Kind (3rd Dist.)
- 5.) " " " Tom Barrett (5th Dist.)
- 6.) " " " Mark Green (8th Dist.)
- 7.) " " " Jerry Kletzka (4th Dist.)
- 8.) " " " Tom Petri (6th Dist.)
- 9.) " " " Paul Ryan (1st Dist.)
- 10.) State Senate:
Majority Leader – Charles Chvala (D)
- 11.) State Assembly:
Republican Leader – Scott Jensen (R)
- 12.) Repr. Robin G. Kreibich – Assembly
(Future sponsor of Baltic "Support" Resolution in
State Legislature)

This is the maximum number of people we can invite as "Speakers" (5 min. ea.) for the one (1) hour long official opening.

By: Eriks Krums

AN EXHIBIT WORTH YOUR VISIT!

**LATVIA RETURNS TO THE
FREE WORLD:
FROM OCCUPATION TO
FREEDOM**

An exhibit created by the Museum of the Occupation of Latvia. Previously shown in the capitals of Europe, Washington D.C. (Russell Rotunda, Senate Office Bldg.), Chicago (Daley Center) and other major cities.

Where: Wisconsin's State Capitol, Capitol Rotunda, Capitol Square, Madison, Wisconsin.

**When: Saturday, September 7, 2002 –
Saturday, September 14, 2002.**

Official Opening: Saturday, September 7, 2002 at 12:00 noon.

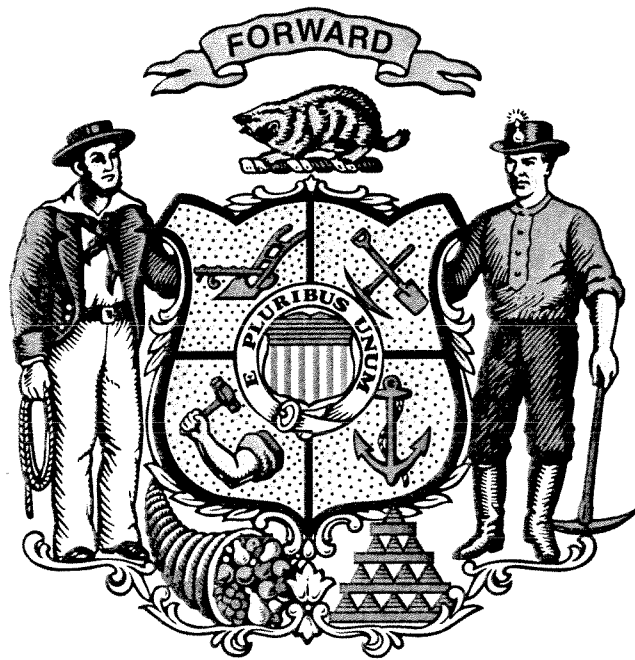
(The opening will be attended by the original Founder of the Museum – Prof. Dr. Paulis Lazda, History Department, University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire)

Sponsors:

- American Latvian Association, Inc.,
- United American Latvian Organizations of Wisconsin

For information contact:

**Mr. Eriks Krumins
Tel. (414) 352-5583
Fax (414) 352-5039**



Ladwig, Chris

From: Schneider, Marlin
Sent: Friday, April 18, 2003 8:43 AM
To: Rep.Kreibich
Subject: RE: Co-sponsorship/Joint Resolution/LRB-0149/3

Let me get this straight. You voted to ban my right to memorialize the Congress of the United States on issue of importance but now you want to memorialize Germany, France, and our other staunch allies? What is this?

-----Original Message-----

From: Rep.Kreibich
Sent: Wednesday, April 16, 2003 5:34 PM
To: *Legislative All Assembly; *Legislative All Senate
Subject: Co-sponsorship/Joint Resolution/LRB-0149/3

Dear Members:

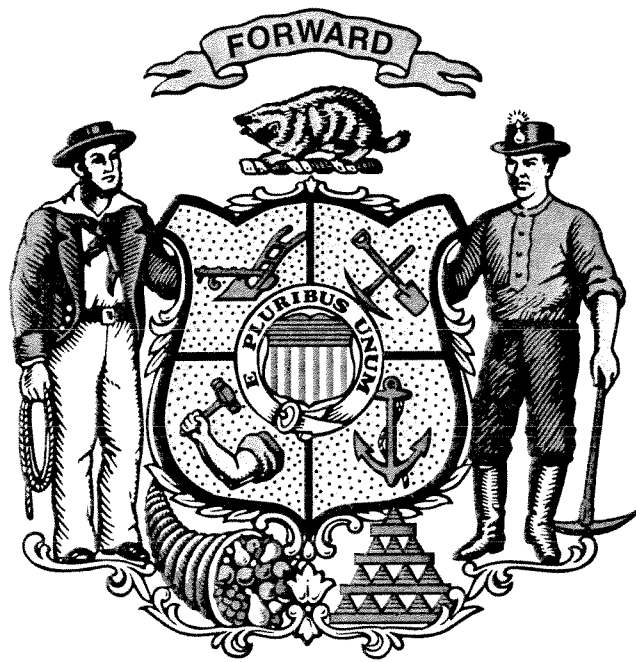
LRB 0149/3 Regarding a request to North Atlantic Treaty Organization supporting the admission of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

If you wish to co-sponsor resolution LRB-0149/3 please contact Rep. Kreibich's office @ 266-0660 or Pete in Senator Zein's office with the companion resolution 266-7511

The deadline for cosponsoring LRB-0149/3 is **April 24, 2003**

<< File: 03-01493.pdf >>

<< File: 03-01493.pdf >>



PROGRAM -- (Senate - May 05, 2003)

[Page: S5742] [GPO's PDF](#)

Mr. *McCONNELL*. For the information of all Senators, tomorrow the Senate will be in a period for morning business until 10:30 a.m. Following morning business, the Senate will begin the consideration of the energy bill. Under the previous agreement, no amendments will be in order to the bill until Thursday, but Members are encouraged to come to the floor to debate the bill.

In addition to the energy bill, **the Senate may begin consideration of any of the following items tomorrow: State Department reauthorization bill, the air cargo security bill, the FAA reauthorization bill, the NATO expansion treaty**, as well as any nominations that can be cleared. Therefore, **Members should anticipate rollcall votes during tomorrow's session. I encourage Members to plan for a busy week with votes possible each day.**

I am going to put in a quorum call in the hopes that we can work out the agreement under which we were going to go to the NATO expansion bill before we leave tonight.

Mr. REID. I say to my friend, we should be able to do this in the next few minutes, one way or the other.

Mr. *McCONNELL*. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. *McCONNELL*. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. *McCONNELL*. Mr. President, I renew my previous unanimous consent request related to the treaty consent of NATO expansion, with the following proviso: Provided further that the only amendments in order be the following: Warner-Levin-Roberts consensus suspension, 90 minutes equally divided; Dodd, administrative structure, 60 minutes equally divided, with relevant second degrees in order and limited to 60 minutes as well.

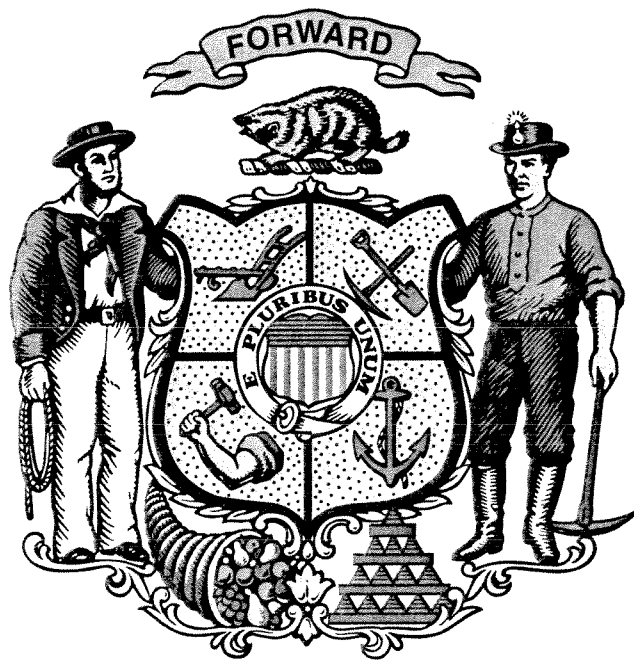
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the way I read this, we save 30 minutes. Isn't that right? It is. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. *McCONNELL*. Mr. President, as I said earlier, looking at the remainder of the week, in addition to the energy bill, the Senate may begin consideration of any of the following items tomorrow: State Department reauthorization bill, the air cargo security bill, the FAA reauthorization bill, **the NATO expansion treaty**, as well as any additional nominations that can be cleared. Therefore, Members should anticipate rollcall votes during tomorrow's session. I encourage all of our Members to plan for a very busy week with votes possible each day.



SCON 30 RFH

108th CONGRESS

1st Session

S. CON. RES. 30**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES****March 31, 2003**

Referred to the Committee on International Relations

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress to commend and express the gratitude of the United States to the nations participating with the United States in the Coalition to Disarm Iraq.

Whereas on September 12, 2002, the President of the United States, appearing at the United Nations, called on that institution and its member states to meet their responsibility to disarm Iraq;

Whereas on November 8, 2002, the United Nations Security Council approved Security Council Resolution 1441 under chapter VII of the United Nations Charter by a vote of 15-0, giving Iraq a final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations;

Whereas on January 30, 2003, the Prime Ministers of Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal, and the United Kingdom, and the Presidents of the Czech Republic and the Spanish Government, issued a declaration regarding Security Council Resolution 1441, wherein they stated that '[t]he transatlantic relationship must not become a casualty of the current Iraqi regime's persistent attempts to threaten world security The Iraqi regime and its weapons of mass destruction represent a clear threat to world security. This danger has been explicitly recognized by the United Nations. All of us are bound by Security Council Resolution 1441, which was adopted unanimously.';

Whereas the January 30, 2003, declaration continued to state that 'Resolution 1441 is Saddam Hussein's last chance to disarm using peaceful means. The opportunity to avoid greater confrontation rests with him Our governments have a common responsibility to face this threat [T]he Security Council must maintain its credibility by ensuring full compliance with its resolutions. We cannot allow a dictator to systematically violate those resolutions. If they are not complied with, the Security Council will lose its credibility and world peace will suffer as a result.';

Whereas on February 5, 2003, the Foreign Ministers of Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia issued a declaration regarding Security Council Resolution 1441, stating that 'the United States [has] presented compelling evidence to the United Nations Security Council detailing Iraq's weapons of mass destruction programs, its active efforts to deceive United Nations inspectors, and its links to international terrorism The transatlantic community, of which we are a part, must stand together to face the threat posed by the nexus of terrorism and dictators with weapons of mass destruction.';

Whereas the February 5, 2003, declaration continued to state that 'it has now become clear that Iraq is in material breach of United Nations Security Council resolutions, including United Nations Resolution

1441...The clear and present danger posed by Saddam Hussein's regime requires a united response from the community of democracies. We call upon the United Nations Security Council to take the necessary and appropriate action in response to Iraq's continuing threat to international peace and security.;

Whereas many of the supporters of the January 30, 2003, and February 5, 2003, declarations have provided important support to the United States in addition to their political declarations; and

Whereas in addition to the supporters of the January 30, 2003, and February 5, 2003, declarations, important diplomatic and strategic support to the United States-led Coalition to Disarm Iraq have been provided by such nations as Afghanistan, Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Honduras, Iceland, Japan, Kuwait, Macedonia, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Palau, Panama, the Philippines, Rwanda, Singapore, the Solomon Islands, South Korea, Tonga, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress--

(1) commends and expresses the gratitude of the United States to the nations participating in and contributing to the Coalition to Disarm Iraq, including--

(A) the supporters of the January 30, 2003, declaration issued by the Prime Ministers of Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal, and the United Kingdom, and the Presidents of the Czech Republic and the Spanish Government;

* (B) the supporters of the February 5, 2003, declaration issued by the Foreign Ministers of Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia; and

(C) other allies of the United States who are participating in or contributing to the Coalition;

(2) expresses sincere gratitude to Australia, Denmark, Poland, and the United Kingdom, whose military forces have joined United States Armed Forces to disarm and liberate Iraq;

(3) expresses sincere gratitude to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Tony Blair, the Prime Minister of Australia, John Howard, and the President of the Spanish Government, Jose Maria Aznar, for their courageous support and strong commitment to the Coalition to Disarm Iraq;

(4) expresses sincere gratitude to other allied nations, including nations in the Persian Gulf region, for their military support, logistical support, and other assistance in the current campaign against the regime of Saddam Hussein in Iraq;

(5) welcomes and encourages the active involvement and participation of these countries, other nations, and key international organizations in the reconstruction and administration of Iraq after the current conflict in Iraq; and

(6) commends and expresses the gratitude of the United States to the military personnel and civilians of the member states of the Coalition to Disarm Iraq who are serving in operations against the regime of Saddam Hussein in Iraq, and to the family members of such personnel and civilians who have borne the burden of sacrifice and separation from their loved ones during the current conflict in Iraq.

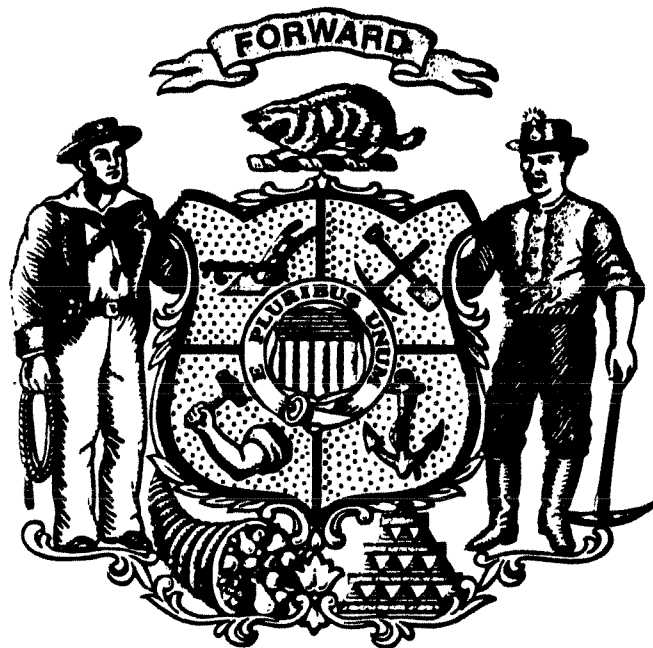
Passed the Senate March 27, 2003.

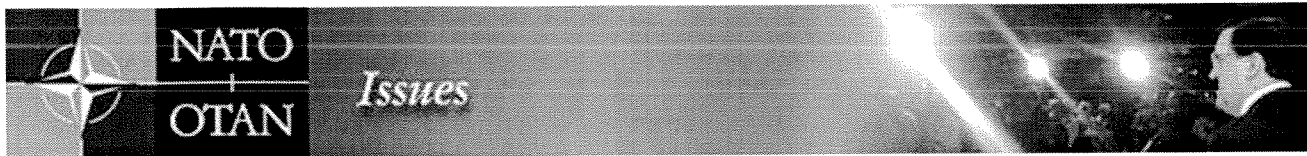
Attest:

EMILY J. REYNOLDS,

Secretary.

END

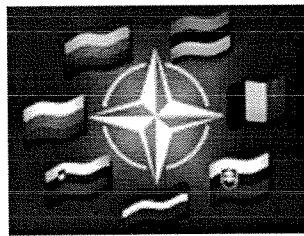




Last updated: 27-Mar-2003 12:38

NATO Issues

NATO Enlargement



Seven countries – Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia – are expected to join NATO by the time of the next Summit in May 2004.

The seven countries were invited to join the Alliance at the NATO Summit in Prague in November 2002.

From December 2002 to March 2003, a series of meetings were held between NATO and the individual invitees to discuss and formally confirm their interest, willingness and ability to meet the political, legal and military obligations and commitments of NATO membership.

On 26 March 2003, NATO Ambassadors signed accession protocols, which once ratified by all 19 NATO member countries, will permit the invited countries to become parties to the North Atlantic Treaty and members of NATO. The entire process is expected to be completed by May 2004.

From invitee to member

A step-by-step explanation and timeline of the accession process. ►►

Background on NATO enlargement

An overview of the enlargement of NATO from the initial 12 signatories in 1949 to 19 member countries in 1999. ►►

Membership Action Plan

About the Membership Action Plan (MAP), which was launched in April 1999 to assist those countries which wish to join the Alliance in their preparations. ►►

News

- 26/03/2003 [Accession protocols signed](#)
- 10/03/2003 [Lord Robertson continues visits to invitee countries](#)
- 29/01/2003 [NATO begins accession talks with invitees](#)
- 21/11/2002 [NATO invites seven countries to Accession Talks](#)

Background

- [From invitee to member: The Road to NATO membership explained](#)
- [Background on NATO enlargement](#)
- [Membership Action Plan](#)

Official texts

- [Article 10 of the North Atlantic Treaty](#)

Multimedia

- [Background briefing on the accession talks with NATO Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs](#)
Audio file (.MP3/15112Kb)



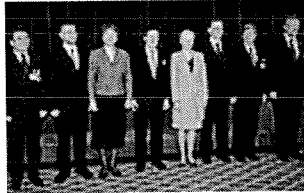


Updated: 26-Mar-2003

March 2003

26 Mar.
2003

Accession Protocols signed



Representatives of the 19 NATO member countries today signed Protocols of Accession, which once ratified by the Allies, will allow seven new states to join NATO.

The accession protocols are amendments to the North Atlantic Treaty, NATO's founding document, that will permit the seven invited countries - Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia - to become parties to the Treaty and members of NATO.

Foreign ministers of the invited countries attended a special session of the North Atlantic Council, NATO's top decision-making body, at NATO Headquarters for the signing ceremony.

One step closer to changing history

"In a time when we are constantly reminded not to take our security for granted, today's ceremony is a significant and inspiring example that if we stand firm in defence of our values, we can genuinely change history -- for our countries, and for the Euro-Atlantic Community that we are building together", said NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson.

The 19 NATO member countries will now ratify, accept or approve the protocols, according to their national requirements and procedures. Once the ratification process is complete, the NATO Secretary General will invite the invitees to become parties to the North Atlantic Treaty.

The entire process is expected to be completed in time for the countries to join NATO at the next Summit, in May 2004.

Reforms to continue

Lord Robertson noted that while the ratification process is ongoing NATO expects the countries to continue pursuing reforms to ensure that they can make a meaningful contribution to the Alliance. All seven countries have drawn up and submitted timetables for the completion of necessary reforms, which they will continue to implement.

The seven countries were invited to join the Alliance at the November 2002 NATO Summit in Prague. From December 2002 to March 2003 accession talks were held between NATO and the individual invitees to discuss and formally confirm their interest, willingness and ability to meet the political, legal and military obligations and commitments of

NATO membership.

Additional information:

- [Speeches, audio and photos from the event](#)
- [Background: NATO Enlargement](#)

[NATO Press Release \(2003\)031 - 24 March 2003](#)

Extraordinary Meeting of the North Atlantic Council with the participation of Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia

[OTAN Communiqué de presse \(2003\)031 - 24 mars 2003](#)

Réunion Extraordinaire du Conseil de l'Atlantique du Nord avec la participation de la Bulgarie, de l'Estonie, de la Lettonie, de la Lituanie, de la Roumanie, de la Slovaquie et de la Slovénie



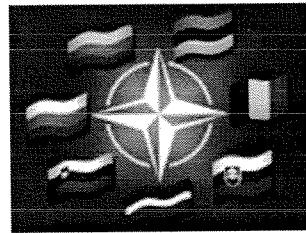


EN - FR

[More Info](#)Last updated:
28-apr-03 3:58 PM[Home](#) > [The Road to NATO membership](#)

The Road to NATO membership

BACKGROUND
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Road to Prague
Participants
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Enlargement
New Capabilities
New Relationships
Balkans
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Host Country Site
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At the Prague Summit, 21-22 November 2002, NATO Heads of State and Government invited seven countries - Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and

Slovenia - to begin accession talks to join the Alliance.

This is the beginning of the accession process, at the end of which the seven invited countries should formally become members of the Alliance. The whole process is expected to be completed by May 2004, and is described below, step-by-step.

Step 1 Accession talks

*Dec. 2002 -
Mar. 2003*

The accession talks are a series of meetings between a team of NATO experts and individual invitees to discuss and formally confirm their interest, willingness and ability to meet the political, legal and military obligations and commitments of NATO membership. This will include also their contribution to NATO's budgets.



The accession talks cover the formal obligations of NATO membership. Apart from this, NATO experts will discuss with the invitees specific issues and reforms upon which further progress will be expected before and after accession in order to enhance their contribution to the Alliance.

The end product of these discussions will be a timetable to be submitted by each invitee for the completion of these reforms, many of which may continue even after these countries have become NATO members.

The meetings will take place at NATO Headquarters in

From invitee to member:

Step 1

Dec. 2002 - Mar. 2003
Accession talks

Step 2

Jan. 2003 - Mar. 2003
Invitees send letters of intent to NATO

Step 3

March 2003
Accession protocols are signed

Step 4

2003-2004
Accession protocols are ratified by NATO countries

Step 5

planned at the latest by May 2004
Invitees become NATO members

More information:

Background Briefing on Accession Talks

Ambassador Günther Altenberg, Assistant-Secretary General for Political Affairs,
17 December 2000

Audio file
(.MP3/15112Kb)

Brussels.

Step 2 Invitees send letters of intent to NATO **Jan. 2003 - Mar. 2003**

Foreign ministers of the invited countries send to NATO letters of intent confirming their interest, willingness and ability to join the Alliance. Together with the letters they will submit their timetables for completion of reforms.

Step 3 Accession protocols are signed **March 2003**

NATO will prepare accession protocols to the North Atlantic Treaty for each one of the invited countries. They are expected to be signed by NATO member countries in March 2003. These accession protocols are amendments to the North Atlantic Treaty, which once signed and ratified by Allies, will permit the invited countries to become parties to the Treaty.

Step 4 Accession protocols are ratified by NATO countries **2003-2004**

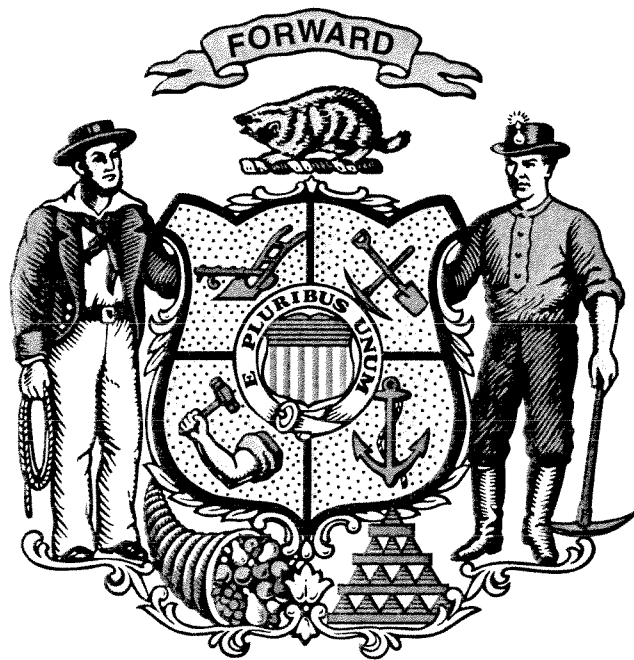
After having signed the accession protocols, NATO member countries will ratify, accept or approve the protocols, according to their national requirements and procedures.

Once the ratification process is complete, the NATO Secretary General will invite the prospective new members to become parties to the North Atlantic Treaty.

Step 5 Invitees become NATO members **planned at the latest by May 2004**

After having followed applicable national procedures (discussion in parliament, vote in parliament, etc.), the invited countries will deposit their instruments of accession with the United States (the United States Department of State is the depository), and formally become parties to the North Atlantic Treaty and thus members of NATO.

The whole process is to be completed in time for these countries to join the Alliance at the latest at the next NATO Summit in May 2004.



Prof. Lazon in Berlin until Sept.

Speak w/ Krimins 414/352-5583

1. Want Rob to Speak

2. WANT Gov. There

3. Need 24 Encls

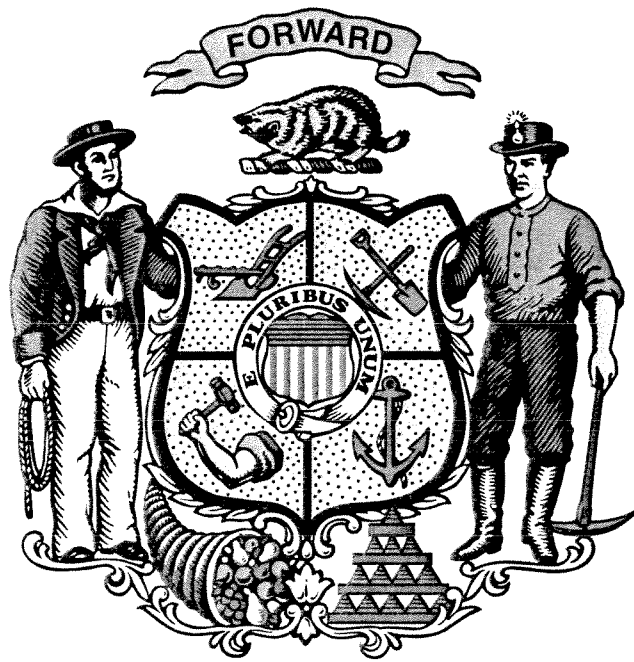
4. Starts Sat Sept 7 10:00am - Runs

1 week

5. Basically about Latvia entering

NATO

715 836 4735
836 4161
LAZDA
834-1874



02 May 2003

 PRINT

COMING EVENTS

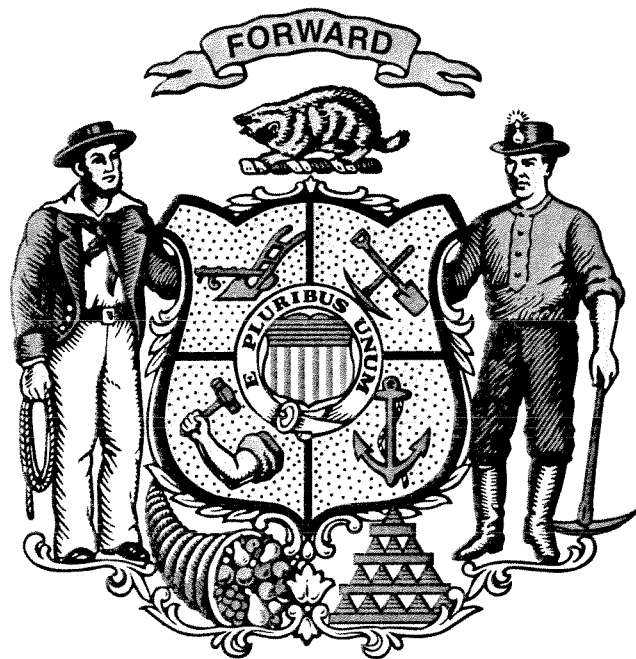
May 5 - 11, 2003

May 5 - 7 - President Arnold Rüütel and Mrs Ingrid Rüütel are on a state visit to Luxembourg. The President is accompanied by a business delegation, headed by the President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Toomas Luman, and a press delegation. His Royal Highness Grand Duke Henri and H.R.H. Grand Duchess Maria Teresa host a dinner in honour of the Estonian President and Mrs Ingrid Rüütel. The visit also includes meetings with the Chairman of the Parliament of Luxembourg, Jean Spautz, Prime Minister Jean-Claude Juncker, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lydie Polfer and the Mayor of Luxembourg, Paul Helminger. The President also pays a visit to Clervaux, Mersch, Gaichel and Centre de Ressources des Technologies pour l'Environnement at the National Henri Tudor Research Centre, Esch-sur-Alzette and is given a representation of the multimedia project "European Navigator" at the Palace of Sanem.

May 6 - The Foreign Ministers of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Germany meet in Vilnius in the framework of the annual '3+1' consultations. Issues under discussion are questions related to the future of the EU and the New Neighbours Initiative, the perspectives in the relations between the EU and the Russian Federation, as well as regional co-operation. Foreign Minister Kristiina Ojuland also has a bilateral meeting with the Foreign Minister of Germany, Joschka Fischer. The meeting focuses on co-operation in the framework of the Council of the Baltic Sea States and current security policy issues.

May 6 - Volodymyr Yelchenko, State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Ukraine pays an official visit to Estonia. The visit also includes political consultations between the foreign ministries of the two countries. Issues on the agenda are bilateral relations, EU and NATO enlargement and the Ukraine's accession process to the World Trade Organization.

May 8 - The Foreign Ministers of the seven countries which have received the invitation to join NATO – Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia – are on a working visit to Washington, meeting US President George W. Bush, Vice President Richard Cheney, Secretary of State Colin Powell and leaders of the Senate.



LRB 0149/3

AJR 31

Lafuira Bill

Rep

SEN (ZIPP)

~~Suder~~ 2ND Lassg

Suder

HINES

Musser

Townsend

McCormick

Owens

ZIPP

Darling

Schutz

Risser