

Rhode Island. He lost his two best friends there as well, on that horrific and tragic night.

Despite these hardships, he continues to work to lead an independent and dignified life. His only source of income is his monthly \$698 SSI check, but he is able to make ends meet because of his section 8 voucher, which covers \$394 of his \$550 rent.

Because of HUD's abrupt change, he may have to stretch his Social Security check all the more, because he is currently scheduled to receive a termination notice tomorrow, informing him he has 1 month before he is tossed out on the street.

This doesn't have to be this way. People like Milton Servis II, who have struggled hard to overcome misfortunes that few others can relate to, don't need to be terrified by the prospect of homelessness.

It should never have come to this. Last year, when the administration sent its budget to Congress, we didn't believe they were being accurate with the numbers.

As our colleague, Senator MIKULSKI, the ranking member of the VA-HUD Appropriations Subcommittee, wrote last week to HUD Secretary Alphonso Jackson, "... the fiscal year 2004 appropriations bill provides \$17.6 billion to renew expiring section 8 contracts. This amount was \$1.4 billion above the amount requested by the Administration to renew existing vouchers."

Congress went out of its way to make sure that adequate funding was available to renew all vouchers, even adding an additional \$1.4 billion in these difficult budget times to make sure no one would lose their section 8 voucher. What is HUD done with this money?

But the administration doesn't care what Congress intended with regard to this program. They remain committed to their ideological goal of ending the section 8 voucher program, and shredding the safety net.

Last year, the administration proposed block granting the section 8 program so they could shift more of the responsibility for housing the elderly, the disabled, and the poor onto the State and local governments and reduce Federal spending on this critically important program.

On a bipartisan basis, Congress rejected that radical proposal, because it would have provided fewer resources and contained perverse incentives.

It would have actually rewarded housing agencies for terminating assistance for the poorest citizens and replacing it with assistance to people in less need. These "compassionate conservatives" described this new ability to ignore the truly neediest as a type of "flexibility."

The flexibility to abandon people, I guess.

But despite Congress's complete rejection of the proposal, the administration is not about to concede defeat.

If Congress will not accede to its demand to dismantle the 30-year-old sec-

tion 8 program, HUD will do its best to ruin it administratively. And with this notification, HUD is attempting to do just that.

They can't win the battle of ideas in an open and full debate. So they are trying to win it deviously by simply undermining the program's integrity.

We know a Trojan Horse when we see it.

Here is how they are using it on section 8 vouchers.

First, HUD changes the rules in the middle of the fiscal year so that public housing agencies have to take drastic and truly brutal measures to comply, such as throwing people off public housing.

Then HUD blames the public housing agencies for being mismanaged.

In other words, HUD claims that public housing agencies are at fault for not having budgeted the resources to comply with HUD's unexpected policy change.

HUD has already begun condemning the public housing agencies for not maintaining adequate reserves to offset this most recent HUD-manufactured financial crisis. HUD does this event though it knows that over 800 public housing agencies serving 690,000 people have already depleted their reserves to address other HUD policy changes or funding shortfalls in the past 2 years.

HUD intends to use this funding crisis to claim that public housing agencies can't manage their programs effectively, compassionately, and efficiently.

Once the horror stories start about people losing their vouchers and landlords leaving the program, HUD can then declare the existing program a failure and revive its block grant proposal that Congress has already flatly rejected before.

This is not an academic issue.

Real people are about to suffer for HUD's actions. Many are elderly, many are disabled. They deserve to be treated with respect and compassion, which is in short supply in this administration.

HUD is about to impose these immense hardships on those of our constituents who need our help the most.

The administration may not care that low-income, elderly, and disabled Americans are being needlessly hurt, but this Senate does, and we need to join together to fight these changes before this crisis gets any worse.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I would like to pay tribute today to one of the world's greatest poets, whose immortal words have universal appeal. This month marks the 440th anniversary of William Shakespeare's birth on April 23, 1564. His influence has been so great in our country's cultural tradition that from our earliest days as a Nation the two books most often found in Amer-

ican homes were the Bible and the Complete Works of William Shakespeare. Throughout our history up to the present day, Shakespeare plays have delighted audiences and inspired many.

I do not have the time to detail all of the universal works and contributions to our culture and language provided by this great writer and poet. I do, however, want to highlight today two groups among hundreds across the country that are devoting their time and energy in praise of William Shakespeare.

The first group, I am proud to say is in my home state of Utah—the Utah Shakespearean Festival. This festival is held each year in Cedar City, UT; and is one of the premier festivals of its kind in America. The ideals and dreams that were the embodiment of William Shakespeare are recaptured for audiences who have the privilege of attending. It began as a dream of Fred C. Adams, a young actor with a love of Shakespeare and a desire to produce great theater. It has grown tremendously from its inception in 1959 in which 3,276 spectators were entertained watching *The Taming of the Shrew*, *Hamlet* and *The Merchant of Venice* to its present-day success in 2003 in which 150,000 ticket-holders viewed 185 performances in 2 landmark theaters.

The economic impact of the festival on Cedar City and the surrounding area is immense. It stands as a monument of success to the traditions of Shakespeare and his plays. In fact, in 2000 the festival was awarded the coveted Tony Award for America's Outstanding Regional Theater, an honor truly deserving and treasured.

The second group I have recently become acquainted with is the American Friends of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust which supports programs to preserve the heritage and properties of Shakespeare in Stratford-Upon-Avon, UK. Many U.S. institutions focus on the theater, but this group, headed by John Chwat in Washington, DC, works with the trustees in Stratford keeping the homes of Shakespeare's birth, Ann Hathaway's Cottage, Mary Arden's house and Hall's croft preserved. With the support of the Newington-Cropsey Foundation, Hastings-on Hudson, they have placed four of eight bronze monuments by Greg Wyatt depicting the text and imagery of Shakespeare's plays—*King Lear*, *Hamlet*, *Julius Caesar* and *The Tempest*—in the "Great Garden" at New Place where Shakespeare spent his last days and wrote *The Tempest*. They also sponsor summer sessions at Stratford for Columbia, Georgetown, and other American universities.

Thank you for this opportunity to salute both the Utah Shakespearean Festival and its officials, sponsors, workers, and visitors as well as the board of directors of the American Friends of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust and the distinguished trustees in Stratford-Upon-Avon passionately working to

preserve Shakespeare's heritage. I want to end with a passage I particularly like from Hamlet, which is displayed in bronze text in one of Greg Wyatt's sculptures. It reads:

What a piece of work is a man! How noble in Reason, how infinite in faculty, in form, and moving, how express and admirable, in action

how like an angel, in apprehension and how like a

god the beauty of the world, the paragon of animals.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a truly singular figure in history, an individual whose very name has become synonymous with poetry and theater, William Shakespeare. This past week marked the 440th anniversary of William Shakespeare's birth in 1564.

Nearly four centuries after his death, William Shakespeare's impact remains a resounding one, here in America and around the world. His works range from uproarious comedies to tragedies that move audiences and readers to tears. He continues to remind us both of the greatness of which man is capable, and the frailties which too often prevent us from realizing our potential.

Shakespeare's prolific and outstanding career is virtually unmatched in the history of Western literature and drama. Perhaps the most telling illustration of the magnitude of Shakespeare's work is that the two books most often found in American homes are the Bible and the Complete Works of William Shakespeare.

I am pleased to note that my home State of Connecticut is home to a number of Shakespeare theaters and festivals. Shakespeare on the Sound in Norwalk will entertain 10,000 people over the course of this summer. The Elm Shakespeare Company in New Haven now draws about 30,000 people per production. And Stratford, named after the town where Shakespeare was born, is currently in the process of renovating its landmark Shakespeare theater, which will hopefully reopen this coming summer.

I would also like to recognize the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, an organization that works to perpetuate Shakespeare's legacy and to preserve his estates in Stratford-upon-Avon in the United Kingdom. Here in the United States, the American Friends of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust work to support the Trust's goals. Together with the Newington-Cropsey Foundation, located in Hastings-on-Hudson, NY, they have placed four of what will ultimately be eight bronze monuments by the sculptor Greg Wyatt in the "Great Garden" at New Place, where Shakespeare spent his last days and wrote *The Tempest*. Replicas of those sculptures, each of which represents a particular Shakespeare work, have been presented to the Folger Shakespeare Library here in Washington. The American Friends of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust also sponsor student summer sessions at Stratford for Columbia, Georgetown, and other American universities.

I applaud the American Friends of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust for all the work they do. And I salute all those in Connecticut and around the world who strive to keep the name and works of William Shakespeare alive and well today. With their help, Shakespeare's words, both in print and on stage, will continue to inspire millions for many, many years to come.

#### PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on May 12, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is planning to visit Washington for meetings with President Bush and other top administration officials. I mention this because welcoming President dos Santos to the United States is contrary to President Bush's January 12, 2004, proclamation barring corrupt foreign officials from entering the United States.

President Bush's proclamation suspends entry into the United States of public officials, and their spouses, children, and dependents, if their "solicitation or acceptance of any article of monetary value, or other benefit, in exchange for any act or omission in the performance of their public functions has or had serious adverse effects on the national interests of the United States." It also bars officials "whose misappropriation of public funds or interference with the judicial, electoral, or other public processes" has harmed the national interest.

If this standard does not apply to President dos Santos, it is hard to imagine to whom it could apply. He presides over one of the world's most corrupt governments. The IMF has concluded that between 1997 and 2002, Angola could not account for the expenditure of \$4.2 billion in public funds, attributing this loss—equivalent to 10 percent of Angola's GDP—in substantial part to high-level corruption.

In a corruption trial in France in 2003, the former head of the oil company Elf Aquitaine testified that President dos Santos had received large bribes from the company. According to the Intelligence Unit of "The Economist" magazine, President dos Santos tops the list of the richest men in Angola, one of Africa's poorest countries.

President Bush's proclamation states that corruption is a threat to U.S. national interests when it has serious adverse effects on, among other things, "U.S. foreign assistance goals . . . or the stability of democratic institutions and nations." I could not agree more. Massive corruption has clearly had these effects in Angola. To protect their ability to misappropriate public funds, Angolan leaders have limited press freedom, intimidated the judiciary, and resisted democratic and economic reforms. Moreover, they have refused to spend the country's oil revenues to lift their people from poverty. Half of Angola's children are malnourished even as government officials amass fortunes.

President Bush's proclamation states that persons to be barred entry for corruption, as well as those whose entry would not be contrary to the national interest, "shall be identified by the Secretary of State or the Secretary's designee, in his or her sole discretion, pursuant to such standards and procedures as the Secretary may establish." If the Secretary has not yet acted to establish clear and consistent standards and procedures for making these determinations, he needs to act promptly. And whether he has or not, the policy behind President Bush's proclamation should be applied to the visit of President dos Santos and other Angolan officials.

I strongly agree with President Bush that the corruption of public institutions threatens United States "efforts to promote security and to strengthen democratic institutions and free market systems." As I have said before, corruption is like a cancer. It is the biggest obstacle to development—from Indonesia to Guatemala, from Nigeria to Pakistan. It undermines virtually everything we are trying to do through the Foreign Operations budget.

Fortunately, some leaders are trying to stop it, such as President Bolanos of Nicaragua, and we should do everything possible to support him and people like him, by prosecuting corrupt officials for money laundering or other violations of U.S. law, and by denying them visas to the United States.

Again, I commend President Bush for his proclamation and urge the Secretary of State to implement it vigorously.

#### CELEBRATION OF LIFE DONOR MONUMENT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I have the privilege today of honoring a unique and extraordinary group of people organ donors. In Utah this week a very special monument is being dedicated to the memories and sacrifices of many Utah families who have given others a new chance at life. The Celebration of Life Monument at Salt Lake City's new Library Square will stand as a testament to the many heroes whose organs have been donated. The monument will also serve as a beautiful, peaceful, and serene place for people to visit and hopefully feel inspired by the gift of organ donation.

Visitors to the monument will be surrounded by three glass serpentine Walls of Honor inscribed with the names of organ, eye, and tissue donors; super blood donors; and body research donors. Five life-sized bronze statues of recipients will also grace the grounds of the monument which were sculpted by the very talented Utah artist, Gary Price. These statues represent the impact organ donation has on people of every culture and age who are given a second chance for life by the sacrifice of others. In addition, guests will also be able to enjoy a beautiful water fountain in the center of the monument.