

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