

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

symbolizing the renewal of life and the ripple effects of donation.

It is important to note that one organ donor can save the lives of nine people. In addition, a single eye and tissue donor can restore sight to two people and enhance the lives of up to 50 more. What a wonderful legacy to leave behind. To actually save and enhance the lives of so many others is almost beyond compare.

Someone once said, "If today brings even one choice your way, choose to be a bringer of the light." Thousands of families each year across America choose to be "bringers of the light." To the loved ones and family members who are faced with the agonizing decision to share the gift of organ donation at the very same time they are faced with the death of someone they love and cherish, I want to say a very simple and heart-felt "thank you." Thank you for your choice, for your sacrifice, and for your precious gift. Your gift has helped thousands of people live another day to experience the joys of life, people who can now see the face of their child, and people who can now experience the ultimate blessing of good health and strength. Your precious gift is sacred and inspiring.

I sincerely hope that the presence of this new monument in Salt Lake City will motivate and educate people across our State and Nation to register as an organ donor and prepare themselves and their loved ones for what may be the ultimate gift of life. Utahns can do this by visiting the web site [www.yesutah.org](http://www.yesutah.org) and register; or by call (866)—YES-UTAH. I truly believe that out of the tears of tragedy; comfort can be found in organ donation. Our lives can be extended through the eyes, skin, blood, and organs of others.

I want to sincerely congratulate all of those who have shared their tears and joy through building this wonderful monument. Many people and organizations in Utah have toiled for several years to make this dream a reality. May the people who visit be stirred by the names and memories of those who are named there, and may the peace of this monument inspire many to register to become an organ donor. I have always been touched by the quote, "To the world you may be one person, but to one person . . . you may be the world." Any of us can be "the world" for someone special through organ donation.

#### A MARCH FOR WOMEN'S LIVES

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, at the "March for Women's Lives" yesterday, I joined the hundreds of thousands of women from across the United States and the world to show support for a woman's right to choose and for access to reproductive health services.

This demonstration comes at a time when women's reproductive rights are in immediate danger. Not only has President Bush done more to roll back women's reproductive health than any

president in history, opponents of abortion in Congress have made advances in the assault on the right to choose.

In the past decade, Congress has voted on choice related issues 168 times. Women lost in 136 of those votes.

As if these attacks themselves were not disturbing enough, the fact that they have gone largely unnoticed and unchallenged is even more alarming.

That is why, now, more than ever since *Roe v. Wade*, it is vital to show President Bush and his friends in Congress that we will fight to maintain women's reproductive rights and access to health care in America.

Since the day George W. Bush took office, his administration has been systematically chipping away at women's reproductive rights.

One of his first acts as President was to reinstate the global gag rule, which prevents U.S. foreign aid from funding any overseas clinic that performs or counsels women on abortion.

The Bush Administration has announced at international conferences that the United States believes that life begins at conception.

They have canceled the United States' contribution to the United Nations' family planning program.

Instead, they have promoted abstinence-only sex education for young people both here and abroad, even though their success at preventing pregnancy and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases has been questioned.

George W. Bush has also consistently nominated judicial candidates who oppose a woman's right to choose to lifetime appointments on the Federal bench.

Just this month, he signed the Unborn Victims of Violence Act, which, for the first time, puts into Federal law the concept that life begins at conception. This will, in effect, grant a fetus or even a fertilized egg separate rights as a person and can now be used legally to further chip away at a woman's constitutional right to choose.

I offered an alternative to this bill that would have provided the same effect and punishment for offenders in criminal law, but did not address the profound and deeply divisive question of when life begins.

The President also approved a ban on so-called partial birth abortions, which is the first law outlawing abortion since the *Roe v. Wade* decision. It is also the first time that a medical procedure has ever been criminalized.

This unconstitutional law has not yet been enforced because of lawsuits pending against it in Federal courts in San Francisco, New York and Lincoln, NE.

In disregard for people's privacy, U.S. Justice Department attorneys defending the law have attempted to compel two doctors to turn over private patient abortion records.

Who knows where it will stop? We are on a slippery slope toward granting

fetuses greater rights than the mothers who carry them. It may not be long before common forms of contraception, in-vitro fertilization and stem-cell research are banned in the name of the unborn.

These Federal laws, along with more than 350 anti-choice measures enacted by States, are setting legal precedents that abortion opponents will use to challenge *Roe v. Wade*, which is perilously close to being overturned.

The Supreme Court appears to be only one vote away from reversing *Roe v. Wade* and taking the decision to have an abortion away from a woman and her doctor and putting it in the hands of politicians.

It is entirely possible that abortion will once again be illegal in this country.

For many women, it has been easy to take the right to choose for granted, because it is all they have ever known.

I remember a time, however, when an estimated 1.2 million women each year resorted to illegal, back alley abortions despite the possibility of death and infection.

I remember that time very vividly. In college during the 1950s, I knew young women who found themselves pregnant with no options. I even knew a woman who committed suicide because she was pregnant and abortion was illegal in the United States.

I also remember the passing of a collection plate in my college dormitory so that another friend could go to Mexico for an abortion.

That is why it is so important to show President Bush that we will NOT just stand back and do nothing while women's rights are taken away.

Women have a fundamental right to determine when and whether to become a mother. The Government should not be able to take that right away.

We cannot go back to a time without choice.

#### PAUL OFFNER

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I wish to mark the passing of an outstanding public servant, former member of the Senate community, former staffer to Senators, and former staffer for the Senate Finance Committee—Paul Offner.

Born in Bennington, VT, Paul spent part of his childhood in Florence, Italy. He earned a bachelor's degree from Amherst College, a master's degree from Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, and a doctorate in economics from Princeton.

After this outstanding education, Paul began his career in public service with the U.S. Senate, serving as a legislative assistant to Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin.

Paul had caught the political bug. He decided to run for office himself, seeking to represent the people of La Crosse, Wisconsin, in the State legislature. That showed that Paul didn't