identity of its own. That character is shaped by people you may have heard of—the top editor, an advice columnist, a chief political correspondent, your county's school reporter—and by many whose names you probably don't know: the copy editors, the ad sellers, the press operators and distributors. Few of those who work here, though, would dispute that at The Post a single person is responsible first and foremost for making our newspaper what it is today. That person is Katharine Graham, who died yesterday at the age of 84.

Mrs. Graham's imprint was the product both of her values, which suffused the paper, and of the crucial decisions she made about its leadership and direction. At The Post and Newsweek, she chose great editors, such as The Post's Benjamin Bradlee, and then gave them the independence and resources they needed to produce strong journalism. She also supported them at crucial moments, when their work was doubted or under attack by powerful forces in and outside of government. Two of those cases helped define her career, and The Post: her refusal to bow to the government's efforts to block publication of the Pentagon Papers and her backing of the paper's coverage of the Watergate scandal.

Her decision in 1971 to publish the Pentagon's secret history of the Vietnam War, after a federal court already had blocked the New York Times from doing so, was even harder than it appears in retrospect. There was nothing harmful to national security in the papers, but the Nixon administration claimed otherwise, and its henchmen were not above threatening The Washington Post Co.'s television licenses. Mrs. Graham's lawyers advised against publication; they said the entire business could be ruined. But after listening to the arguments on both sides, Mrs. Graham said, ''Let's go. Let's publish.'' In those circumstances, she didn't believe that the government ought to be telling a newspaper what it could not print.

She proved that again the following year, when The Post again came under enormous government pressure as it pursued, almost alone, the story behind the Watergate break-in. The White House insisted that The Post's reporting was false, and launched a series of public and private attacks against the newspaper—and, on occasion, against Mrs. Graham. Such pressure would have caused many publishers to rein in their newsrooms, but Mrs. Graham did not; instead, she strongly backed Mr. Bradlee and his team. Some two years later, partly because of the paper's persistence, Mr. Nixon was forced to resign.

No less important to the paper's success was the fact that Mrs. Graham was a tough-minded businesswoman who never lost sight of the fact that high-quality journalism depended on running a newspaper that turned a profit. She concentrated on the business success of the newspaper, leading it through a difficult strike by pressmen in the mid-'70s, even as she oversaw the diversification and expansion of The Post Co., which added new broadcast television stations and cable networks under her leadership.

All those decisions would have been lonely and frightening for any chief executive; given Mrs. Graham's unusual position, they were all the more so. It's hard now to recall how extraordinary it was for a woman to occupy her job, but for years she was the only female head of a Fortune 500 corporation. You get a sense of how anomalous this was when you realize that she was a brainy University of Chicago graduate with journalism experience, both at this paper and elsewhere; and yet when the time came for her father to bequeath The Post to the next generation, it was her husband, Philip Graham, who took over. No one, least of all Katharine, found this strange. Only when her husband died did Mrs. Graham take over the paper; her insecurities in doing so are well documented in her Pulitzer Prize-winning autobiography, ''Personal History.''

One of Mrs. Graham's public faces over time became that of the society figure. Both in Georgetown and in her summer home in Martha's Vineyard, she hosted presidents (including the incumbent) and generals and secretaries of state. She liked doing these things—Mrs. Graham knew the pleasures of gossip, and she believed, among other things, that Washington should be fun—but there was a serious aspect to them too. Beneath the high-society veneer was an old-fashioned patriotism: a belief that liberals and conservatives, Republicans and Democrats, even politicians and journalists, shared a purpose higher than their differences and so ought to be able to break bread together. Her credentials for bringing people together were strengthened by her scrupulous refusal to use her position (not to mention this editorial page) to advance her personal or corporate financial interests. She was the same way about philanthropy; she gave generously to many institutions and causes in and outside of Washington, yet sought little credit for it.

In what she amusingly called retirement, Mrs. Graham seemed only to become more active. With the publication of her autobiography, so astonishingly honest and unsentimental about herself, the well-known publisher became an even better-known author. And yet, as public a figure as she was, we here at The Post flattered ourselves to think that we saw an essential side of her that others did not. We were the beneficiaries of her investment, year after year, in a superior product: in new sections, new local, domestic and foreign bureaus, new and diverse talent. We were the beneficiaries of her gradual and graceful passing of the baton to the next generation, a transition that she made seem easy but that—as the experience of other great newspaper families shows—can work only with the greatest of care. We got to hear her brutally frank assessments of puffed-up Washington celebrities, delivered in salty language that forever altered the pearls-and-Georgetown image for anyone who heard them. Most of all, we got to see the respect she brought, and the high expectations she held, day in and day out, for fair-minded journalism. The respect was more than reciprocated. We will miss her very much.

VETERANS HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 2001

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, As the graduation season comes to a close, I would like to recognize a few special graduates from the state of Idaho. Local high school students presented about 50 World War II veterans with high school diplomas they never received due to the war. These men put their education on hold, joined arms, and fought valiantly for our beautiful country. The high school diplomas are well deserved and long overdue.

Retired servicemen appreciate the homage that high school students are giving, and I am pleased to see the youth in Idaho recognizing the great deeds of past generations. The Greek historian Herodotus once wrote, ''Great deeds are usually wrought at great risks.'' When faced with the dangers of war, our American soldiers proved their valor and accomplished the greatest deed of all: heroism. How can we allow Americans to forget the heroic efforts of veterans more than 50 years ago?

As Memorial Day passes and Veterans' Day quickly approaches, we as a country cannot escape our obligation toward our American heroes. World War II veterans have never asked for a monument and were content without it, but it is time for us to say thank you for their courage and sacrifice through gestures such as a memorial. I am grateful that Americans have finally pulled together to honor these brave men and women of World War II with a national memorial.

High school students throughout Idaho have discovered a way to say thank you to the saviors of our country. As young Idahoans helped veterans to don the traditional cap and gown this year, it reminded me that throughout these 50 years we have not forgotten these men or their important role in our American history. Through the ongoing construction of the World War II Memorial, high school diplomas, and many other events, we are demonstrating our deep reverence to the heroes of our nation and keeping their memories alive.

DEPENDENT CARE TAX CREDIT

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 2001

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, the long-term care debate continues to grow as a key health care issue and it will continue to grow more in the coming decade as Americans live longer.

Fortunately, more attention is starting to be focused on long-term care; the bad news is that there is a tremendous gap in ideas and solutions to make sure every family has access to affordable, quality long-term care when it is needed. In Pennsylvania already 1.9 million seniors and nearly 220,000 individuals with disabilities rely on Medicare to meet long-term costs, and 84,743 Pennsylvanians are in nursing homes.

In the next decade, the first of the ''baby boomers'' will reach 65 sending the need for long-term care much higher very quickly.

While long-term care is usually thought of in terms of the elderly, two of every five Americans will need long-term care at some point in their lives, often because of an injury or disability as well as advanced age. It is therefore, essential that the health care system provide families with affordable, available options for long-term care—options that provide the kind of quality everyone wants to see for a family member or friend.

A major trend in long-term care is away from nursing homes, to keep people in their homes or with family as long as possible, to look at alternative living arrangements and to stress community support and involvement. As we sort through this issue, it is imperative that long-term care promote individual dignity, maximize independence and self-sufficiency and be provided in the least restrictive setting—that includes providing home and community based, flexible, benefits and services.

The trend in long-term care is moving away from institutions like nursing homes. This is

well illustrated in Pennsylvania where most people, particularly the elderly, dread the idea of leaving their home and family and moving to a nursing home. Consumers have become more sophisticated and are looking for alternatives of service and care that will allow people to retain their independence, including staying in their home or with family-member care givers.

Research suggests that a highly important cultural change is at work—a trend toward home and community based long-term care services. This means that government must recognize this important shift and encourage the expansion of home and community-based care programs and services.

While current government policies support and promotes public funding for institutionalized care (the type of care that those in need do not prefer) society has come to rely almost exclusively on informal family-care givers to provide the type of care desired by the majority of care recipients.

Researchers estimate that the value of care giving responsibilities regularly assumed by family members and friends exceeded $200 billion in 1997. In comparison, federal spending for formal home care in 1997, was $32 billion, with an additional $83 billion for nursing home care.

Informal or family-care givers provide more long-term care and support, free of charge and with limited support, than the federal government in all settings combined.

The obvious question becomes: how about paying or providing relief to the informal or family-care giver? I am taking steps to do just that by introducing legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a $1,200.00 tax credit for care givers of individuals with long-term care needs.

A $1,200.00 tax credit is the logical first step designed to recognize and compensate care givers for the long-term cost associated with informal or family-care giving.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK, 43RD OBSERVANCE

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 2001

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a deep sense of personal conviction and pride to submit for the RECORD a proclamation on the 43rd Observance of Captive Nations Week. It was in memory of the millions who perished under authoritarian regimes and remain under authoritarian regimes still that the 86th Congress and President Dwight D. Eisenhower began the tradition of paying tribute to their fight for freedom, democracy, free market economy, human rights and national independence, with Public Law 86–90. President Ronald Reagan served to more forcibly imprint this need several years later when he called history's most powerful authoritarian regime, the Soviet Union, an 'evil empire.'

I am convinced that Captive Nations Week has served a vital role in the fight against authoritarian governments. This one week a year has provided, and continues to provide, a level of focused pressure and attention on those nations that utilize force, coercion and fear to maintain control over the individual. As a result, we no longer witness Germany fascism, Soviet Stalinism, the Nazi concentration and work camps of World War II and more. In time, I believe that remaining Captive Nations, such as China, will also join the community of democratic states.

China in particular provides us visible daily evidence of the human rights violations that continue to be perpetuated in the world. In this country the authoritarian government continues to deny men and women their inalienable rights, including freedom of speech, freedom of movement and assembly, freedom of the press and the right to practice their religious beliefs without fear of persecution.

Captive Nations Week recalls our obligation to speak out for captive peoples around the world. During this one week in July, we may reaffirm our support for peaceful efforts to secure their right to liberty and self-determination. Thomas Jefferson's timeless words on the 50th Anniversary of our Nation's Independence in 1826 best highlight the goals of Captive Nations Week:

"All eyes are opened, or opening, to the rights of man. The general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth, that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God. These are grounds of hope for others. For ourselves, let the annual return of this day forever refresh our recollections of these rights and an undiminished devotion to them. . . ."

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I add my prayers and hopes to the millions said each and every day for the "rights of man" to be secured for all peoples around the world and that Americans are privileged to experience with each breath that they breathe. And I also applaud those who would not be victimized, the individuals who refused to be swayed by untruths and promises of power—the ones who fought tyranny and prevailed. In 2001 there remain many Captive Nations, but our hope remains that one day there will be none.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING CONGRESS TO PROHIBIT PHYSICAL DESECRATION OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2001

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my strong support to H.J. Res. 36, the Flag Protection Amendment.

Our flag is the symbol of the free world. It is the symbol that men and women have given their lives to protect and preserve. Thanks to these sacrifices, we are at peace today and are able to return the favor to the brave soldiers and sailors who stood guard to our flag and freedom from Lexington & Concord to the shores of Kuwait.

Mr. Speaker, the United States flag stands for freedom, equality, and patriotism. These qualities are embodied in the true, tried waves of the flag as she flies proudly above this building, the United States Capitol. To protect the flag is not only the right thing to do, it is the necessary action to pursue.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. CUNNINGHAM and Mr. SENSENBRENNER on their hard work on this amendment and I urge my colleagues to support this meaningful and necessary piece of legislation.

SUBCHAPTER S MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2001

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 2001

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, today over 2 million businesses pay taxes as S corporations and the vast majority of these are small businesses. The Subchapter S Modernization Act of 2001 is targeted to these small businesses by improving their access to capital, preserving family-owned businesses, and lifting obsolete and burdensome restrictions that unnecessarily impede their growth.

Even after the relief provided in 1996, S corporations face substantial obstacles and limitations not imposed on other forms of entities. The rules governing S corporations need to be modernized to bring them more on par with partnerships and limited liability companies. For instance, S corporations are unable to attract the senior equity capital needed for their survival and growth. This bill would remove this obsolete prohibition and also provide that S corporations can attract needed financing through convertible debt.

Additionally, the bill helps preserve family-owned businesses by counting all family members as one shareholder for purposes of S corporation eligibility. The bill also increases the limit on the number of shareholders from 75 to 150. Also, nonresident aliens would be permitted to be shareholders under rules like those now applicable to partnerships.

The Subchapter S Modernization Act of 2001 includes the following provisions to help: improve capital formation opportunities for small businesses, preserve family-owned businesses, and eliminate unnecessary and unwarranted traps for taxpayers.

TITLE I—ELIGIBLE SHAREHOLDERS OF AN S CORPORATION

SECTION 101. MEMBERS OF FAMILY TREATED AS ONE SHAREHOLDER

The Act provides for an election to count family members that are not more than six generations removed from a common ancestor as one shareholder for purposes of the number of shareholder limitation (currently 75 shareholders). The election requires the consent of a majority of all shareholders. The provision helps family-owned S corporations plan for the future without fear of termination of their S corporation elections.

SECTION 102. NONRESIDENT ALIENS ALLOWED TO BE SHAREHOLDERS

The Act would permit nonresident aliens to be S corporation shareholders. To assure collection of the appropriate amount of tax, the Act requires the S corporation to withhold and pay a tax on effectively connected income allocable to its nonresident alien shareholders. The provision enhances an S corporation's ability to expand into international markets and expands an S corporation's access to capital.

SECTION 103. EXPANSION OF BANK S CORPORATION ELIGIBLE SHAREHOLDERS TO INCLUDE IRAS

The Act permits Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) to hold stock in a bank that is