Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, our nation has lost one of the true giants of American journalism. Katharine Graham, 84, the former chairman and chief executive officer of The Post Co. and former publisher of The Washington Post, died on July 17 from head injuries she sustained in a fall while on a business trip in Idaho.

Mrs. Graham was a remarkable woman of courage, grace and integrity who lead the Post through what has been called two of the most celebrated episodes in American journalism: the publication in 1971 of the Pentagon Papers and the Watergate scandal. She is credited with transforming the Post into one of the nation’s leading newspapers.

Mr. Speaker, to our colleagues who spend so much time in Washington, D.C., The Washington Post is required daily reading if we want to stay on top of the news of the nation and world. To the handful of us who are privileged to represent congressional districts in the Washington metropolitan region, The Washington Post is our hometown newspaper and we today share in the loss of its legendary leader.

I would like to share with our colleagues the July 18 editorial from The Washington Post in tribute to Katharine Graham.

[From the Washington Post, July 18, 2001]

**KATHARINE GRAHAM 1917–2001**

It’s one of the wonderful mysteries of journalism that, though a thousand people’s labor may be necessary to produce each day’s issue, every newspaper takes on an 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 editor, the real estate broker, the second-class mail 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 Newspapers, she chose great editors—such as The Post’s Benjamin Bradlee, and then 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 these local high school students paid to their heroes, 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 American soldiers proved their valor and accomplished the greatest deed of all: heroism.

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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 issue and 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 approximately 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—those 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 why 226,000 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