

States to observe the "Year of the Blues" with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and educational programs. I am proud to be joined by Senators COCHRAN, THOMPSON, and FRIST.

It has been said that "Blues is more than music; Blues is culture. Blues is America." As a native of Helena, Arkansas, I could not agree more. Growing up in the Delta, I often listened to the blues during the famous "King Biscuit Time" show on my hometown station, KFFA radio. The songs I heard often told stories of both celebration and triumph, as well as sorrow and struggle.

Although its roots are in the tradition of the primitive songs of the old Southern sharecroppers, the blues has left an important cultural legacy in our country and has documented African-American history in the last century. As the blues began to transform in style and content throughout the twentieth century, its evolution paralleled the migration of American life from a rural, agricultural society to an urban industrialized nation. The blues has also left an indelible impression on other forms of music with its influence heard in jazz, rock and roll, rhythm and blues, country, and even classical music. Despite these facts, though, many young people today do not understand the rich heritage of the blues or recognize its impact on our nation and our world.

That is why I am delighted to introduce this resolution and participate in the Year of the Blues project. Coordinated by The Blues Foundation and Experience Music Project, The Year of the Blues is a multi-faceted entertainment, education, and outreach program recently formed to both celebrate and create greater awareness for the blues and its place in the history and evolution of music and culture, both in the United States and around the world. The program is anchored by high profile events, and beginning next year, it will feature a wide array of participants, projects, and components designed to reach a large audience, as well as support blues oriented education and outreach programs, such as Blues in the Schools.

This project also takes on a special meaning for me because I am a "daughter of the Delta," and my hometown of Helena has played a large role in the development of the blues. Today, Helena serves as a temporary blues Mecca each October when the three day King Biscuit Blues Festival takes place. And as I noted earlier, it is also the site of one of the longest running daily music shows, "King Biscuit Time," which continues to air every weekday at 12:15 pm on KFFA radio from the Delta Cultural Center Visitors' Center. As long as I can remember, "King Biscuit Time" originally featured famous harmonica player Sonny Boy Williamson, guitarist Robert Junior Lockwood, and the King Biscuit Entertainers. When recently noting the uniqueness of the show, long-time host "Sunshine"

Sonny Payne recalled that many of the songs played on "King Biscuit Time" originated during the live broadcasts, and in some cases, words to the songs were known to change day to day. After becoming involved with this project, I recently came across an article "Pass the biscuits, cause it's King Biscuit Time . . ." written by freelance writer Lex Gillespie. I believe this article provides an accurate account of the development of blues in the South.

I will ask unanimous consent it be printed in the RECORD following my statement.

So as you can see, Mr. President, the blues has been an important part of my life and the life of many others. It's a style of music that is, in its essence, truly American. But as we move into a new century and embrace new forms and styles of music, we must not allow today's youth to forget the legacy of our past. By teaching the blues, promoting the blues, and celebrating the blues, we can ensure that the rich culture and heritage of our forefathers will always live on. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

At this time I ask unanimous consent that the Gillespie article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"PASS THE BISCUITS, 'CAUSE IT'S KING
BISCUIT TIME..."

(By Lex Gillespie)

Ever since it hit the airwaves one lunchtime fifty-six years ago this November, "King Biscuit Time" has profoundly influenced the development and popularity of the blues. As the oldest and longest-running blues program on the radio, it helped promote the careers of bluesmen who pioneered this musical style and later brought it from street corners and juke joints in the South to an international audience. And today, KFFA and Helena are even "must see" stops for Japanese and European tourists who want to learn about the cultural roots of the blues.

"First things first," recalls Sonny "Sunshine" Payne, the program's host for over eleven thousand broadcasts; King Biscuit Time started when guitarist Robert Junior Lockwood and harmonica player Sonny Boy Williamson were told they would have to get a sponsor to get on the air." That was 1941, when Payne was a teenager cleaning 78 rpm's and running errands at KFFA. "They came to the station one day and I showed them in to station manager Sam Anderson . . . he sent them over to the Interstate Grocery Company and its owner Max Moore who had a flour called "King Biscuit Flour . . ."

Lockwood and Williamson became the show's original King Biscuit Entertainers who advertised flour and corn meal in Helena and the surrounding Delta region; and after a lucky break, Sonny Payne took over as program host when the announcer lost his script while on the air. The program was a smash hit, thanks mostly to the playing and on-air presence of harp player Williamson. He became so popular that the sponsor named its product "Sonny Boy Corn Meal" and he was, and still is, pictured, smiling and with his harmonica, on a burlap sack of his own brand of meal.

Williamson was a musical pioneer in his own right. He was one of the first to make

the harmonica the centerpiece in a blues band. His unique phrasings, compared by many to the human voice, influenced countless harp players.

His partner, Robert Junior Lockwood, stepson of the legendary Robert Johnson, also influenced this blues style. A fan of big band jazz, he incorporated jazzier elements into the blues, often playing the guitar with his fingers.

As years passed, the duo expanded into a full band, including piano player "Pine Top" Perkins, Houston Stackhouse an "Peck" Curtis, and musicians who played on the show also advertised local appearances that gave them more work.

With the success of "King Biscuit Time," Helena soon became a center for the blues. It was a key stopping off point for black musicians on the trip north to the barrooms and clubs of Chicago's South and West sides. Already, in the thirties, the town had seen the likes of pianist Memphis Slim and Helena native Roosevelt Sykes, as well as guitarists Howlin' Wolf, Honeyboy Edwards, and Elmore James. And when the program went on the air, it helped shape the early careers of many an aspiring musician. "Little Walter" Jacobs and Jimmy Rogers, who later played with Muddy Waters, came to live and learn in Helena in the mid-1940's. Muddy Waters also brought his band to Helena to play on KFFA and in bars in the area. Teenager Ike Turner first heard the blues on KFFA around that time, and King Biscuit pianist "Pine Top" Perkins gave him lessons in his trademark boogie woogie style.

The program also influenced other stations to put the blues on the radio. Its initial popularity convinced advertisers that the blues and commercial potential. "It was a major breakthrough," explains folklorist Bill Ferris, director of the Center for the Study of Southern Culture at Ole Miss; "King Biscuit Time was a discovery of an audience and a market...that hitherto radio had not really understood." Across the Mississippi River from Helena, radio station WROX put the South's first black deejay, Early Wright, on the air spinning blues and gospel records in 1947. Upriver in Memphis, station WDIA the next year became the first southern station with an all-black staff, including a young musician named Riley "B.B." King, who got an early break as a deejay. And in Nashville in the late forties, station WLAC reached nearly half the country with its late-night blues and R&B shows. All of these programs and stations owe an enormous debt to "King Biscuit Time."

And today, the legacy of the show continues, with blues programs heard on radio stations across the U.S., the recording of the many "King Biscuit Entertainers," and the yearly King Biscuit festival in Helena celebrating the city's cultural heritage and significant role in developing and promoting the blues.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CONGRATULATING GLAXOSMITHKLINE

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I would like to congratulate GlaxoSmithKline, GSK, on achieving an important milestone in its work to eliminate lymphatic filariasis, LF. Last month, the pharmaceutical company produced the one hundred-millionth tablet of its drug albendazole for donation to LF patients, marking a significant step toward eradicating this devastating disease.

Lymphatic filariasis, commonly known as elephantiasis, is a disabling and disfiguring tropical disease caused by thread-like worms that live in the human lymphatic system. It mainly affects people in the tropical and subtropical areas of Africa, Asia, and the Americas. Approximately 120 million people are affected by LF, with more than one billion people at risk of infection.

In 1998, GlaxoSmithKline and the World Health Organization formed the Global Alliance to Eliminate LF. The goals of the Alliance are to interrupt transmission of LF, country by country, until LF has been eliminated as a public health problem. GSK supports the Alliance by donating its antiparasitic drug albendazole and by helping with initiatives for coalition-building, planning, training, and communications.

LF is one of the world's leading causes of disability, affecting people in nearly 80 countries. The estimated economic loss through disability, illness, and missed work days is in the billions of dollars each year. By breaking the cycle of infection between mosquitoes and humans, the administration of albendazole is an important component of sparing the next generation from the deforming manifestations of LF.

GlaxoSmithKline maintains its U.S. headquarters in Philadelphia, and I am proud to represent the company's 6,000 Pennsylvania employees searching for cures and treatments to improve the lives of citizens worldwide. I commend GSK for its dedication to the eradication of lymphatic filariasis and wish the company success in fulfilling its commitment to produce and donate 6 billion albendazole tablets to this end.●

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE PEDIATRIC CONVALESCENT CENTER

● Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, today I honor and congratulate the Home of the Innocents Pediatric Convalescent Center, PCC, in Louisville, KY. The PCC was recently recognized with the 2002 National Organization on Disability Award from the American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging, AAHSA. AAHSA is a national association representing mission-driven, not-for-profit health care and senior housing providers.

The PCC is truly a unique and special place for disabled children throughout the Commonwealth of Kentucky. In fact, according to the PCC, the center is Kentucky's only center of excellence for children's long-term nursing needs.

The PCC has served residents from 81 of the 120 counties in the Commonwealth of Kentucky as well as from the neighboring states of Indiana, Ohio, and Tennessee.

The PCC not only provides patients with medical care, but also offers their children an array of educational, social, and physical opportunities. The staff, ranging from speech therapists to dietitians, works around the clock, 365

days a year to ensure that children's needs are tended to on a daily basis. They deserve special recognition for their hard work, indomitable spirit and pro-active approach to pediatric health care.

I ask that my fellow Senators join me in honoring all involved with the Pediatric Convalescent Center. President Bush named September a month of Service and the PCC embodies this credo. Special children need special care. At PCC, special is the only kind of care people know.●

HONORING DR. FRANK P. LLOYD SR.

● Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, today I honor the life of a fellow Hoosier, physician, civic leader and distinguished businessman, Dr. Frank P. Lloyd Sr., who passed away on August 27, 2002.

As those who knew Dr. Lloyd would attest, his strong commitment to the city of Indianapolis was reflected in his successful and distinguished career. Mr. Sam H. Jones, president of the Indianapolis Urban League referred to him as "a giant among men, not just African-American men, but a giant among men, period." State Representative William Crawford called Dr. Lloyd "a Renaissance Man who always provided an inspirational voice." And U.S. Congresswoman JULIA CARSON, who knew Dr. Lloyd for nearly 40 years, referred to her dear friend as "a man who went around doing so many beautiful and positive things in such a quiet way."

Dr. Lloyd worked for Methodist Hospital for 25 years, beginning as director of medical research and retiring as president. During his time at Methodist, the hospital became the first non-university hospital in the Nation to offer heart transplants and one of the very few to be approved for Jarvik-7 artificial heart implantation. He taught at Indiana University, Purdue University, and Howard University in Washington, D.C., where he authored several medical textbooks.

Without question, Dr. Lloyd was and will always be regarded as one of Indianapolis's most influential and dedicated civic leaders. He was the catalyst in various accomplishments, such as the creation of the White River State Park, the Indiana Sports Corporation and the Indianapolis Circle City Classic. His ability to build bridges between corporate America and the community were without equal.

Dr. Lloyd founded the former Midwest National Bank, where he was the Chairman of the Board and CEO. He was also the Chairman of the Midwest National Corporation and majority owner for a time of a local Indianapolis radio station, WTLF-FM.

In addition to his corporate success, Dr. Lloyd served on the boards of various civic and charitable organizations, including the Center for Legislative Improvement, Indiana Bell Telephone Co., Goodwill Industries Foundation of

Central Indiana, Inc., United Way of Greater Indianapolis, CTS and the Urban League of Indianapolis.

Dr. Lloyd is survived by his children, Shelley Lloyd Hankinson, Dr. Frank P. Lloyd Jr., Dr. Riley P. Lloyd, and Karen Ann Lloyd Jenkins; a sister, Annie Jackson; and seven grandchildren. Dr. Frank P. Lloyd was a true leader and humanitarian that the city of Indianapolis, the State of Indiana, and the Nation will miss tremendously.

I commend the late Dr. Frank P. Lloyd Sr. for his lifelong service to our Nation.●

CONGRATULATIONS TO AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND

● Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I wish to recognize the outstanding accomplishments of the men and women of Air Force Space Command, which celebrates the 20th anniversary of their creation this week. On September 1, 1982, the Air Force formally activated Space Command. This single event would forever change the way the United States fights and wins its wars.

Space Command originated as an operational command standing shoulder-to-shoulder with other Air Force operational commands such as the historic Strategic Air Command. Although the command was young, the visionary men and women of Space Command quickly stepped up to their immense task. These pioneers looked to the future and recognized the vast potential space-based systems could provide our nation.

In the two decades since Space Command was created, the Air Force's space programs have come a long way. In 1983, Space Command was given the responsibility for operating the Air Force's world wide network of surveillance and missile warning sensors. Also in the 1980's Space Command was given responsibility for command and control of its first two satellite constellations, the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program and the Defense Support Program. These satellite programs continue to be a crucial element of the nation's warfighting capability. The early nineties saw Air Force Space Command also take responsibility of all operational space lift vehicles, followed by the Minuteman and Peacekeeper ICBMs.

In the years leading up to Desert Storm, Air Force Space Command continued to expand its capabilities and enhance our Nation's warfighting forces. Desert Storm provided us the first glimpses of how space-based capabilities can transform the way we fight wars. The Defense Meteorological Satellite Program enabled planners to avoid adverse weather conditions and allowed General Schwarzkopf to successfully execute his now famous "Hail Mary" attack against the Iraqis by showing him where his tanks could effectively maneuver. The Defense Support Program was invaluable in providing early warning of SCUD