

Yet, there has been almost no public debate on what is the most far-reaching foreign policy initiative in a generation.

However, Sen. John Warner, R-Va., and 19 other senators, recently sent a letter to President Clinton questioning the expansion of NATO. This bipartisan group spans the gamut from conservative Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., to liberal Sen. Paul Wellstone, D-Minn. So why didn't Wisconsin's Feingold and Kohl sign on?

It is time for both Wisconsin senators to step forward and join the debate. As Warner pointed out, NATO expansion requires two-thirds of the Senate to vote for it, and the "Senate's approval is no mere formality." Better yet, Feingold and Kohl ought to convene grass roots hearings in Wisconsin to find out what the state's residents think before the Senate votes on NATO expansion.

MR. KILDEE RECOGNIZES THE
LAKE ORION YOUTH TO YOUTH/
PRIDE PROGRAM

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring an exceptional group of young people participating in Youth to Youth/Pride Program in Lake Orion, MI.

These dedicated students have been selected to represent the State of Michigan at the International Drug Free Conference in Bermuda, November 12-16, 1997. I am very proud of these individuals for their efforts on behalf of drug and alcohol free youth. The honor of being chosen to participate in the conference in Bermuda is proof of the caliber of these young people.

I am honored to represent this group in Congress. They have set an example worthy of praise, and one which I hope will be met by others who will pledge to do their part in our fight against drugs. With cooperation between teens and adults we can work to achieve our mutual goal of providing an environment where our children are strengthened in their resolve not to use drugs or alcohol.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to recognize the commitment of all the young people participating in Youth to Youth/Pride programs. They deserve both our gratitude and our support.

TRIBUTE TO LLOYD STOREY

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lloyd Storey, a man whose contributions to the uniquely American art form known as tap dancing earned him the title of Detroit's Ambassador of Tap. Mr. Storey died September 21 at home in Detroit. He was 74.

Mr. Storey was artistic director of the Tap Repertory Ensemble and a faculty member at Detroit's Center for Creative Studies. Born in Detroit, he grew up in New York where he spent countless hours watching tap dancers in

vaudeville shows. He quickly picked up tap's intricate rhythms, fused them with his own gliding energy, and developed a style that seemed effortless in its execution.

When he was 14 years old, he began dancing in New York's Apollo Theatre as a member of the famed Apollo Chorus Boys. Although his career was interrupted by World War II where he served as a member of the U.S. Navy shore patrol, Ninth Naval District, he quickly fell into step upon his return home. One of Mr. Storey's most notable accomplishments was his membership in New York's exclusive Hooper's Club.

Throughout his life, Lloyd Storey introduced the joy and the beauty of tap dancing to appreciative audiences around the globe. A social worker by training, he knew the cultural and historical significance of this indigenous dance form, and he dedicated his life to teaching others of its value. Indeed, he was a major contributor to the rebirth of tap in our country.

It was because of cultural legends such as Mr. Storey that I introduced legislation to designate May 25 as National Tap Dance Day. The companion bill was introduced by U.S. Senator ALFONSE D'AMATO. May 25 was selected as National Tap Dance Day because it is the anniversary of the birth of Bill "Bojangles" Robinson who made outstanding contributions to this art form on both stage and film. On November 7, 1989, President George Bush signed the bill into law.

The language in the House Joint Resolution 131 says that tap dancing reflects "the fusion of African and European cultures into an exemplification of the American spirit, that should be, through documentation, and archival and performance support, transmitted to succeeding generations."

House Joint Resolution 131 continues: "it is in the best interest of the people of our Nation to preserve, promote and celebrate this uniquely American art form" because of tap dancing's historic and continuing influence on other American art forms.

I am proud to say, Mr. Speaker, that Lloyd Storey was able to testify before the U.S. Congress on this bill. His role in gaining national recognition for tap dancing was noted by his family in the remarks in his obituary.

Our society lost a true culture bearer with the death of Lloyd Storey. Over the years, he performed with Fletcher Henderson at Chicago's Regal Theatre, with Count Basie and Andy Kirk at the Apollo, and with Gregory Hines at Detroit's Fisher Theatre and Orchestra Hall. I only have time to skim the list of the gifted performers with whom he appeared. He displayed his talent with the likes of Louis Armstrong, Cab Calloway, Duke Ellington, Redd Foxx, Peg Leg Bates and Tony Bennett. In Detroit, a city that proudly claims Lloyd Storey as its own, this legendary performer was living proof that greatness attracts greatness. His performances with such luminaries as Dr. Theodore Harris Jr., J.C. Heard, Marcus Belgrave, and Dr. Beans Bowles lifted audiences from their chairs in a swell of pure joy. In the early 1950's Mr. Storey and Fletcher "T Bone" Hollingsworth founded an ensemble known as the Sultans.

Whenever he was asked to name the person who had the greatest impact on this career, Mr. Storey did not hesitate. He named his great friend and mentor Bill "Bojangles" Robinson. Not only did Mr. Storey dance with Bojangles' famed troupe, he learned from him

the importance of passing his craft to the next generation of tappers. Mr. Storey taught at the advanced level and provided lectures and demonstrations both at home and abroad. In the 1980's Lloyd Storey taught tap in Europe and Japan as part of a cultural exchange program.

In addition to his dance career, Mr. Storey earned a bachelor of arts degree and a master of social work degree from Wayne State University. He was a program director for the Neighborhood Service Organization in Detroit until his retirement in 1989.

Mr. Storey's last professional performances were in 1995 with the European tour of the Tony-Award-winning Broadway production of "Black and Blue." He was taken ill while performing on stage in Zurich, Switzerland. Lloyd Storey was far more than a gifted dancer and dedicated community activist. He was a man whose elegance on the dance floor was a reflection of his innate grace and style. He was a loving husband and father and a trusted friend whose buoyant spirit and lively sense of humor rivaled the movement of his feet. Survivors include his wife, Joyce; five children and four grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation and our world are richer because a gentleman named Lloyd Storey was gracious enough to share his love of tap dancing with us.

THE HISTORIC LEGACY OF LEWIS
AND CLARK

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. COSTELLO. ***STRPGFIT*** Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to join me in supporting legislation which will draw attention to the historic legacy of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and their journey West as the first white Americans to reach the Pacific.

It is little known outside of my congressional district that Lewis and Clark began their mission West near Wood River, IL. Lewis, Clark, and their expedition spent the winter of 1803 near what is now home to the communities of Hartford and Wood River, IL, at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. During this winter season final selections of area woodsmen and soldiers were made for the journey to the Pacific.

This expedition, my colleagues will recall, came about by an act of Congress. On February 28, 1803, Congress appropriated funds for a small U.S. Army unit to explore the Missouri and Columbia Rivers and inform western Indian tribes that traders would soon come to buy their furs. President Jefferson was increasingly concerned about British furriers and trappers expanding their influence south, through Canada, into American territories. Irving W. Anderson, past president of the Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation, describes the journey's goals:

The explorers were to make a detailed report on western geography, climate, plants and animals, and to study the customs and languages of the Indians. Plans for the expedition were almost complete when the President learned that France offered to sell all of Louisiana Territory to the United States. This transfer, which was completed within a year, doubled the area of the United States.