choose to follow the path the leadership desires by passing these misguided amendments, only special interests will satisfied.

CELEBRATING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF BRISBANE, CALIFORNIA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 40th anniversary of the incorporation of the City of Brisbane, California. This picturesque city, located just south of the City of San Francisco, boasts wonderful views of the San Francisco Bay. It may have been incorporated for only 40 years, but its storied and diverse history goes back centuries.

The story of Brisbane begins with the Tribes of North Americans known collectively as the Ohlone, who inhabited the Bay Area and the slopes of San Bruno Mountain. These tribes lived off the land, which provided an abundance of rabbit and deer, and the Bay provided shellfish.

By 1776, Spanish settlers had arrived, and Franciscan Missionaries followed soon after. The mountains were used for grazing sheep and cattle of the Mission Dolores de San Francisco de Assisi. When the Mission period of California's history came to an end, these same lands were secularized and dispersed as part of the Mexican land grants of the 1830's and 1840's.

Mr. Speaker, the first land grant for the area that would later become Brisbane, was made to Jacob Leese in 1837. Mr. Leese named his new territory, ''Rancho Canada de Gaudalupe la Visitacion y Rodeo Viejo,'' but he then lost most of his land to settle a gambling debt. Charles Crocker purchased over 3,000 acres of the grant from Mr. Leese in 1884 for a small payment. Crocker was more successful in managing his land than Mr. Leese, and the properties eventually passed to the Crocker Land Company, which generated profits from the land through ranching and quarrying.

For the next quarter of a century, few people lived on the land that was to become the Brisbane. It was not until the early 19th century that attention was focused on the Peninsula as a location for residential development. Following the great San Francisco earthquake of 1906, people began looking toward the Peninsula as a refuge for earthquake victims. In 1908, the first subdivision map in the Brisbane area was recorded, establishing saleable lots, in what was then called ''The City of Visitacion,'' which is now the location of downtown Brisbane. There was little development, however, until the 1920's and 30's when the area began to flourish and took on the name ''Brisbane.''

Mr. Speaker, those who came to Brisbane during the Great Depression and World War were filled with the American spirit, and they came to make a better life for themselves and their families. In Brisbane, land was cheap and people were able to put up a basic shelter until they could afford better housing. The community helped by assisting men with the building and women with the meals, and numerous volunteer and civic organizations assisted people in times of need. A community in every sense of the word, the residents of Brisbane shared the good times with their neighbors and banded together to get through the difficult periods. By the late 1930's the town had a post office, a library, public schools, a hotel, several small markets, a volunteer fire department and a weekly newspaper.

By the 1950's, Brisbane was well on its way to becoming a modern town. A lack of local capital, inadequate civic services, and the concern that powerful neighboring communities might dictate Brisbane's future led some citizens to consider incorporation. Others, however, were fearful that becoming a city would result in the loss of the small town character everyone valued. When the County of San Mateo began to discuss bulldozing Brisbane through an urban renewal program, matters came to a head and an election was held on the issue of incorporation. On September 12, 1961, voters overwhelmingly voted for incorporation.

The newly incorporated City included a mere 2.5 square miles. It was clear that additional land would be necessary to increase the city's tax base and to protect Brisbane from inappropriate and environmentally damaging development. The City solved these problems by annexing 700 acres of land which housed Southern Pacific and PG&E properties in 1962.

Despite incorporation and the ensuing expansion, Brisbane faced numerous developmental concerns. The Crocker Land Company still owned essentially all of unincorporated San Bruno Mountain as well as the Crocker Industrial Park in the Guadalupe valley directly to the north of the city limits. With San Francisco to the north and the cities of the Peninsula to the south, the area in and around Brisbane was ripe for development, and the community felt the pressure.

Over the next thirty years, the small but feisty City of Brisbane has led the fight to preserve both San Bruno Mountain, and the unique character of the Brisbane community. Citizens fought a plan to cut off the top of San Bruno Mountain and dump it in the Bay. Later, the city was able to prevent massive development of San Bruno Mountain with a projected population of over 60,000 people. The city was also able to defeat another proposal to build high-density housing in the area. Brisbane citizens led the battle to preserve San Bruno Mountain as a state and county park and worked to protect rare and endangered species on the mountain.

In 1983, the Northeast Ridge of San Bruno Mountain and Crocker Industrial Park were annexed to Brisbane as a package, with the Industrial Park providing revenues necessary to service any development on the Northeast Ridge. In 1989, the City approved a development plan for the Ridge, thereby completing Brisbane's expansion.

Mr. Speaker, in its brief history since incorporation, the City of Brisbane and its citizens have worked to balance expansion with protection of the natural beauty of the surrounding area. Brisbane's residents possess an independent spirit which has fueled this balanced expansion since the beginning of the 20th century. I am delighted and honored to represent the Brisbane and its extraordinary people in Congress, and I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating the City of Brisbane on the 40th Anniversary of its incorporation.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE COMMEMORATION DAY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence of Ukraine.

Ukraine has a long and very turbulent history. For almost three centuries, 1709–1917, Central Ukraine was under the Tsarist domination, followed by Soviet Russian rule from 1921–1991. On August 24, 1991, the Parliament of Ukraine, under the leadership of Leonid Kravchuk, declared Independence of Ukraine, and banned the Communist Party.

The Proclamation of Independence was soon ratified by over 90 percent of the voters in December 1991. The Constitution of Ukraine now guarantees all citizens equal protection under the law regardless of race, creed, religion, or national origin.

Ukraine is now recognized by over 150 nations, has signed numerous treaties of friendship, voluntarily gave up all nuclear weapons by signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and is a strong strategic partner of the United States in NATO's ''Partnership for Peace.'' Ukraine has made great strides in equality and peace and has even remained free from armed conflicts on its territory throughout its ten years of independence.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the tenth anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence of Ukraine. Ukrainians are working hard to establish a better life for themselves and their country, and have made remarkable strides in democracy.

HONORING THE 104TH BIRTHDAY OF CLARA FERGUSON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is a rare opportunity that I have the chance to pay tribute to such a special occasion. It is at this time that I would like to honor Clara Ferguson who was born on August 12, 1897, has lived through three centuries. Clara has spent her entire life in Colorado and it is my pleasure to wish her a happy 104th birthday, which she celebrated last month.

Clara Ferguson has served our nation throughout her life both as a nurse and a teacher. Clara is a role model for others who have dedicated their life to public service. She has aided many who have been ill, even to the point of rolling bandages for American soldiers involved in World War I. Clara also spent the majority of her career working as a teacher at numerous schools across Colorado.

Although Clara was widowed quite sometime ago, she has taken on a motherly role in the lives of many of Colorado's youth both as a caregiver and as a teacher offering guidance to her students. Clara is a proud aunt who has