

The French founded Cahokia in 1699 and Kaskaskia in 1703. While the British occupied much of the area after the French and Indian War and the Treaty of Paris in 1762, British control of the area lasted only until the onset of the Revolutionary War. In 1778 and 1779, George Rogers Clarke and a group of about 200 men forced the British out of the area and captured the British occupied Fort Cahokia and Fort Sackville at Vincennes.

Southern Illinois's central location made the area a hotbed of racial issues as well as a pivotal point militarily, socially and politically during the Civil War. As the southernmost slavery-free location, southern Illinois, and particularly Cairo and the surrounding area, was the destination of numerous runaway slaves. As the Civil War approached, thousands of African-Americans fled to southern Illinois, seeking the help of southern Illinois abolitionists such as Benajah Guernsey Roots. During the Civil War the Union Army maintained its southernmost point of operations in southern Illinois with BG Ulysses S. Grant headquartered in Cairo. Southern Illinois is also the home to numerous victories of the Union Army along the Mississippi River. The inland Union Navy came through to defeat the Confederate forces culminating in the capture of Vicksburg in July 1863.

Finally, this area of southern Illinois has tremendous historical significance in the transport of trade goods along the Mississippi River. The oldest Illinois town, Shawneetown, was once the most important entry port on the Ohio River. Steamboat transport flourished in the early part of the 19th century with more tonnage on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers than on the Atlantic coast. Towns such as Chester, Elizabethtown, Cairo, Metropolis, and Golconda were created during the steamboat era.

The legislation I am introducing today, would call for Southern Illinois University Carbondale to be designated as the management entity for the Land Between the Rivers National Heritage Area.

The unique natural history of southern Illinois combined with its historical and cultural features are making it an important contribution to tourism in Illinois. Creating the Land Between the Rivers National Heritage Area will provide the ability to connect the entire region into one cohesive historic unit in which the places and events of the past can be united to provide the full story of southern Illinois's influence in the shaping of our Nation.

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

S. 2985

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Land Between the Rivers Southern Illinois National Heritage Area Act of 2006".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) southern Illinois has a cohesive, distinctive, and important landscape that distinguishes the area as worthy of designation as a National Heritage Area;

(2) the historic features of southern Illinois reflect a period during which the area was the strategic convergence point during the westward expansion of the United States;

(3) the geographic centrality of southern Illinois ensured that the area played a pivotal military, social, and political role during the Civil War, which resulted in the area being known as the "Confluence of Freedom";

(4) southern Illinois is at the junction of the ending glaciers and 6 ecological divisions;

(5) after the expeditions of Lewis and Clark, the land between the rivers became known as "Egypt" because of the rivers in, and the beauty and agricultural abundance of, the area;

(6) Native Americans described the area in southern Illinois between the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers as the "Land Between the Rivers";

(7) a feasibility study led by the Office of Economic and Regional Development at Southern Illinois University Carbondale that was revised in April 2006 documents a sufficient assemblage of nationally distinctive historic resources to demonstrate the feasibility of, and the need for, establishing the Land Between the Rivers National Heritage Area; and

(8) stakeholders participating in the feasibility study process for the Heritage Area have developed a proposed management entity and financial plan to preserve the natural, cultural, historic, and scenic features of the area while furthering recreational and educational opportunities in the area.

#### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) HERITAGE AREA.—The term "Heritage Area" means the Land Between the Rivers National Heritage Area established by section 4(a).

(2) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The term "management entity" means the management entity for the Heritage Area designated by section 4(c).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Illinois.

#### SEC. 4. LAND BETWEEN THE RIVERS NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the State the Land Between the Rivers National Heritage Area.

(b) BOUNDARIES.—The Heritage Area shall include—

(1) Kincaid Mound, Fort de Chartres, Kaskaskia, Fort Massac, Wilkinsonville Contonment, the Lewis and Clark Sculpture, Flat Boat, Cave-in-Rock, the Shawneetown Bank Building, the Iron Furnace, the Crenshaw "Slave House," Roots House, the site of the Lincoln-Douglas debate, certain sites associated with John A. Logan, the Fort Defiance Planning Map, Mound City National Cemetery, and Riverlore Mansion; and

(2) any other sites in Randolph, Perry, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Alexander, Pulaski, and Massac Counties in the State that the Secretary, in consultation with the management entity, determine to be appropriate for inclusion in the Heritage Area.

(c) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The management entity for the Heritage Area shall be the Southern Illinois University Carbondale.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 489—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF LLOYD BENTSEN, DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE UNTIED STATES SENATE

Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. REID, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. STE-

WENS, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURNS, Mr. BURR, Mr. BYRD, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. COBURN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COLEMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KYL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. LOTT, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. REED, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SMITH, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. TALENT, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THUNE, Mr. VITTER, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. RES. 489

Whereas Lloyd Bentsen was born in Mission, Texas, on February 11, 1921, to the children of first generation citizens of the United States;

Whereas Lloyd Bentsen began his service to the United States as a pilot in the Army Air Forces during World War II;

Whereas, at the age of 23, Lloyd Bentsen was promoted to the rank of Major and given command of a squadron of 600 men;

Whereas, because of his heroic efforts during World War II, Lloyd Bentsen was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the highest commendation of the Air Force for valor in combat, and the Air Medal with 3 Oak Clusters;

Whereas, after his service in the military, Lloyd Bentsen returned to Texas to serve as a judge for Hidalgo County and was then elected to 3 consecutive terms in the House of Representatives;

Whereas, after a successful business career, Lloyd Bentsen desired to return to public life;

Whereas, in 1970, Lloyd Bentsen was elected to serve as a Senator from Texas, and did so with distinction for 22 years;

Whereas the illustrious career of Lloyd Bentsen also included a Vice Presidential nomination in 1988;

Whereas Lloyd Bentsen retired from the Senate in 1993 to serve as the 69th Secretary of the Treasury;

Whereas Lloyd Bentsen was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1999 for his meritorious contributions to the United States;

Whereas the record of Lloyd Bentsen demonstrates his outstanding leadership and his dedication to public service; and

Whereas Lloyd Bentsen will be remembered for his faithful service to Texas and the United States; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate honors the life and legacy of Lloyd Bentsen;

*Resolved*, That the Senate extends its warmest sympathies to the family members and friends of Lloyd Bentsen;

*Resolved*, That when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable Lloyd Bentsen.

SENATE RESOLUTION 490—TO AUTHORIZE REPRESENTATION BY THE SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL IN THE CASE OF LANNAK V. BIDEN, ET AL

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. REID) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 490

Whereas, in the case of *Lannak v. Biden*, et al., No. 06-CV-0180, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, the plaintiff has named as defendants Senators Joseph R. Biden, Jr. and Thomas R. Carper;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(1), the Senate may direct its counsel to defend Members, officers, and employees of the Senate in civil actions relating to their official responsibilities: Now therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Senators Joseph R. Biden, Jr. and Thomas R. Carper in the case of *Lannak v. Biden*, et al.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 96—TO COMMEMORATE, CELEBRATE, AND REAFFIRM THE NATIONAL MOTTO OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FORMAL ADOPTION

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. BYRD) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 96

Whereas the phrase "In God We Trust" is the national motto of the United States;

Whereas, from the colonial beginnings of the United States, citizens of the Nation have officially acknowledged their dependence on God;

Whereas, in 1694, the phrase "God Preserve Our Carolina and the Lords Proprietors" was engraved on the Carolina cent and the phrase "God Preserve Our New England" was inscribed on coins that were minted in New England during that year;

Whereas, while declaring the independence of the United States from Great Britain, the Founding Fathers of the Nation asserted: "We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.";

Whereas those signers of the Declaration of Independence further declared: "And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.";

Whereas, in 1782, one of the great leaders of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, wrote: "[C]an the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with His wrath?";

Whereas the distinguished founding statesman, Benjamin Franklin, when speaking in 1787 at the Constitutional Convention, declared: "Our prayers, Sir, were heard, and they were graciously answered. All of us who were engaged in the struggle must have observed frequent instances of a Superintending providence in our favor. To that kind providence we owe this happy oppor-

tunity of consulting in peace on the means of establishing our future national felicity. And have we now forgotten that powerful friend? or do we imagine that we no longer need His assistance. I have lived, Sir, a long time and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth—that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without his aid? We have been assured, Sir, in the sacred writings that 'except the Lord build they labor in vain that build it.' I firmly believe this; and I also believe that without his concurring aid we shall succeed in this political building no better than the Builders of Babel. . . .";

Whereas the national hero and first President, George Washington, proclaimed in his first inaugural address in 1789: "[I]t would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that His benediction may consecrate to the liberties and the happiness of the people of the United States a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes, and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge.";

Whereas one stanza of the "Star Spangled Banner", which was written by Francis Scott Key in 1814 and adopted as the national anthem of the United States in 1931, states: "O thus be it ever when free-men shall stand, Between their lov'd home and the war's desolation; Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land Praise the Pow'r that hath made and preserv'd us as a nation! Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just, And this be our motto: 'In God is our trust!' And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!";

Whereas, in 1861, the Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, while instructing James Pollock, Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, to prepare a motto, stated: "No nation can be strong except in the strength of God, or safe except in His defense. The trust of our people in God should be declared on our national coins. You will cause a device to be prepared without unnecessary delay with a motto expressing in the fewest and tersest words possible this national recognition.";

Whereas the phrase "In God We Trust" first appeared on a coin of the United States in the 1864;

Whereas, in 1955, the phrase "In God We Trust" was designated as a mandatory phrase to be inscribed on all currency and coins of the United States;

Whereas, on March 28, 1956, the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, in its report accompanying H.J. Res. 396 (84th Congress), stated: "It will be of great spiritual and psychological value to our country to have a clearly designated national motto of inspirational quality in plain, popularly accepted English.";

Whereas, on July 30, 1956, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed H.J. Res. 396 (84th Congress), making the phrase "In God We Trust" the official motto of the United States; and

Whereas the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the formal adoption of the national motto of the United States, "In God We Trust", presents an opportunity for the citizens of the United States to reaffirm the concept embodied in that motto that—

(1) the proper role of civil government is derived from the consent of the governed, who are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights; and

(2) the success of civil government relies firmly on the protection of divine Providence: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That Congress—

(1) commemorates the 50th anniversary of the national motto of the United States, "In God We Trust";

(2) celebrates the national motto as—

(A) a fundamental aspect of the national life of the citizens of the United States; and

(B) a phrase that is central to the hopes and vision of the Founding Fathers for the perpetuity of the United States;

(3) reaffirms today that the substance of the national motto is no less vital to the future success of the Nation; and

(4) encourages the citizens of the United States to reflect on—

(A) the national motto of the United States; and

(B) the integral part that the national motto of the United States has played in the life of the Nation, before and after its official adoption.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4108. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4109. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4110. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4111. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4112. Mr. CONRAD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4113. Mr. CONRAD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4114. Mr. GREGG (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. BOND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4115. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4116. Mr. BURNS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4117. Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. SUNUNU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra.

SA 4118. Mr. BUNNING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4119. Mr. BUNNING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4120. Mr. BUNNING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2611, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.