

Whereas, 31 years after the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, some telecommunication, electronic, and information technologies continue to be developed without the goal of full accessibility and inclusion for all people of the United States; and

Whereas, 31 years after the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, many businesses, public and private organizations, transportation systems, and services are still not accessible to all individuals with disabilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of independent living for individuals with disabilities made possible by the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.);

(2) encourages all people of the United States to celebrate the advancement of inclusion and equality of opportunity made possible by the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990;

(3) pledges to continue to work on a bipartisan basis to identify and address the remaining barriers that undermine the national goals of equality of opportunity, independent living, economic self-sufficiency, and full participation for individuals with disabilities, including by focusing on individuals with disabilities that remain segregated in institutions;

(4) pledges to work with States to improve access to home- and community-based services for individuals with disabilities;

(5) calls on the Department of Labor to provide information, resources, and technical assistance that enable individuals with disabilities to achieve economic self-sufficiency; and

(6) calls on the Department of Health and Human Services to provide information, resources, and technical assistance regarding home- and community-based services and supports that enable individuals with disabilities to live independently.

SENATE RESOLUTION 349—HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE RITCHIE BOYS

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 349

Whereas, in 1942, the Federal Government ordered that a Maryland National Guard Training Ground be turned into a War Department Military Intelligence Training Center, which was named Camp Ritchie after the late Governor, Albert C. Ritchie;

Whereas, starting in 1942, more than 19,000 men trained at Camp Ritchie in Maryland and became known as the Ritchie Boys;

Whereas, while the approximately 2,800 refugees who had fled Nazi persecution in Germany and Austria and had come to the United States as “enemy aliens” prior to the entry of the United States into World War II only constituted approximately 14 percent of the total number of Ritchie Boys, they had the strongest motivation to return to Europe and fight for their newly adopted country;

Whereas the Ritchie Boys included—

(1) soldiers of many faiths (including Protestant, Jewish, and Catholic soldiers);

(2) both soldiers born in the United States and foreign-born soldiers from more than 70 countries;

(3) soldiers with German, Japanese (Nisei), and other language skills; and

(4) more importantly, soldiers with general intelligence skills suitable for being trained

as order-of-battle specialists, counterintelligence operatives, photo interpreters, psychological warfare experts, and other specialists;

Whereas, during World War II, Ritchie Boys were assigned to every unit of the Army and the Marines as well as to the Office of Strategic Services and the Counter Intelligence Corps;

Whereas, starting in 1942, the Ritchie Boys were sent as individual specialists to the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (“SHAEF”) in small elite teams to join combat units in the North African, Mediterranean, European, and Pacific theaters and to military camps, prisoner-of-war camps, and interrogation centers (such as Fort Hunt, VA) in the United States;

Whereas the Ritchie Boys accompanied the Army on D-Day in Europe as foot soldiers with all Army divisions and as paratroopers with all airborne divisions and were often selected to be the second soldier to land after the commander in order to provide needed immediate interpretation in languages such as French, German, and Italian;

Whereas the Ritchie Boys served as personal interpreters for General George Patton and other military leaders;

Whereas the Ritchie Boys served honorably in the Pacific in the assaults on Guadalcanal, Okinawa, Iwo Jima, and the Philippines, including 2 Marine Corps Ritchie Boys who died in the initial landing on Iwo Jima and a Ritchie Boy who was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously for bravery;

Whereas about 140 Ritchie Boys lost their lives during World War II;

Whereas the Ritchie Boys garnered more than 65 Silver Star Medals and numerous Bronze Star Medals as well as at least 5 Legion of Honor and many Croix de Guerre Medals;

Whereas, among the 150-man Second Mobile Radio Broadcast Company of the Ritchie Boys, 6 members received the Croix de Guerre Medal and at least 15 received Bronze Star Medals for service and bravery;

Whereas the Ritchie Boys made significant contributions to the success of the Allied Forces on the Western Front through their knowledge and their skills, as demonstrated by a classified postwar report by the Army finding that the Ritchie Boys were the source of nearly 60 percent of the credible intelligence gathered in Europe during World War II;

Whereas many of the Ritchie Boys continued to serve their country following the conclusion of World War II, including through service as translators or interrogators prosecuting war criminals with the Judge Advocate General’s Office during trials at Dachau and Nuremberg;

Whereas the Ritchie Boys include such notable figures as David Rockefeller, Archibald Roosevelt Jr., William Sloane Coffin, Philip Johnson, J.D. Salinger, and William Warfield, as well as Senators John Chafee of Rhode Island and Frank Church of Idaho, and the father of the current senior Senator from Oregon, Ron Wyden;

Whereas the Ritchie Boys also contributed outside of the military through careers as writers, artists, architects, academics, diplomats, economists, financiers, philanthropists, and psychologists;

Whereas, because the roles of the Ritchie Boys remained classified for decades, the public generally lacks awareness of their contributions;

Whereas Camp Ritchie closed in 1998, and a museum and educational center is now being planned for the location; and

Whereas, approximately 200 Ritchie Boys are still living, ranging in age between 95 and 107: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the bravery and dedication of the Ritchie Boys;

(2) recognizes the importance of their contributions to the success of the Allied Forces during World War II; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to Mr. Landon Grove of the Ritchie History Museum.

SENATE RESOLUTION 350—RECOGNIZING AND CELEBRATING THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENTRY OF MISSOURI—THE “SHOW ME STATE”—INTO THE UNION AS THE 24TH STATE

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

S. RES. 350

Whereas the 200th anniversary of the entry of Missouri into the Union as the 24th State marks a time for Missourians and all people of the United States to remember the past and celebrate the future, including recognizing the significant contributions of the State of Missouri to the culture, governance, and intellect of the United States;

Whereas Congress and President James Monroe approved statehood and entry into the Union for the Missouri Territory on August 10, 1821, making it the Nation’s 24th State and the “Gateway to the West”;

Whereas the City of Jefferson, lying on the Missouri River, was named the Missouri State capital in 1821 for President Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States;

Whereas the State served as the “Gateway to the West”, symbolized by the Gateway Arch in St. Louis, Missouri, representing a new beginning for so many people in the United States and marking the beginning for Lewis and Clark, the Pony Express, the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails, and individuals venturing West to test their luck in the Gold Rush;

Whereas, despite the State’s role in some dark moments in the history of the United States, Missouri proves that we can have a brighter future, as evidenced by the fact that as commander of the District of South-eastern Missouri, General Ulysses S. Grant utilized the Mississippi River to combat Confederate forces, and Francis Preston Blair, Jr., who later became a United States Senator, fought for the Union and organized the protection of Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis, which contributed to the Confederate defeat in Missouri;

Whereas General John Pershing, born in Laclede, Missouri, was president and first captain of the West Point class of 1886, became a 5-star general and commander of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) during World War I and served as the Chief of Staff of the United States Army from 1921 to 1924;

Whereas Missouri is the birthplace of President Harry S. Truman, the 33rd President, who—

(1) served as a captain in World War I, a United States Senator, and Vice President before succeeding President Franklin D. Roosevelt;

(2) oversaw the end of World War II and rocketed the United States to the international stage through his foreign policy, including the founding of the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (“NATO”) and the recognition of Israel; and

(3) promoted the advancement of civil rights by desegregating the United States

Armed Forces and forbidding racial discrimination in Federal employment;

Whereas, in Fulton, Missouri, Winston Churchill drew the line between free Western democracies and the growing threat of communism in his famous “Sinews of Peace” speech, where he popularized the term “Iron Curtain”;

Whereas Missouri is the home to the national treasures of Alley Mill and the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, the patchwork of the Mark Twain National Forest, the Sainte Genevieve National Historical Park, and the Lake of the Ozarks, all of which are cherished by Missourians;

Whereas the unique terrain of forested hills, wetlands, resource-rich soil, and vast farmland and the critical Mississippi, Missouri, and Osage Rivers established the “Show Me State” as a leader in agriculture and commerce and a dominant producer of soybeans, corn, cotton, rice, cattle, swine, and poultry in the United States and as a home to nearly 95,000 farms that cover $\frac{2}{3}$ of the State;

Whereas Missourians have shown their unwavering patriotism to the United States through their dedicated service and selfless sacrifice for the protection of our Nation, with more than 410,000 veterans and 36,000 active duty and reserve personnel in the State;

Whereas Missouri is the site of the National World War I Museum and Memorial, which began when leaders in Kansas City, Missouri, raised more than \$2,500,000 in just 10 days to commemorate the men and women who served in the war, and the site was dedicated by the Allied commanders in 1921, and recognized as the National Museum and Memorial by Congress in 2014;

Whereas, in the 200 years since the birth of Missouri as a sovereign State, the citizens of Missouri have made many significant achievements in agriculture, art, athletics, industry, literature, music, science, and many other important areas;

Whereas St. Louis debuted and popularized to the world groundbreaking and life-changing innovations while it was host to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904, where the world marveled at—

- (1) the ice cream cone;
- (2) the radiophone, the first wireless telephone;
- (3) the telautograph, the precursor to the modern-day fax machine;
- (4) the X-ray machine;
- (5) the personal automobile;
- (6) the first public airship flight in the United States;
- (7) Dr. Pepper;
- (8) peanut butter; and
- (9) iced tea;

Whereas Missouri is also known for different types of barbecue across the State, the roots of which can be traced back to the early 1900s in Kansas City, Missouri when Henry Perry opened the city's first barbecue restaurant, later passing the legacy on to Charlie Bryant;

Whereas Missouri's barbecue history also includes other “greats” such as George Gates and Otis Boyd;

Whereas, the birthplace of great minds, Missourians have contributed to our society and economy through technological and agricultural advancements, including—

- (1) James Ferguson, born in Wakenda, Missouri, an inventor and entrepreneur who is best known for creating the Liquid Crystal Display (“LCD”);
- (2) Jack Kilby, born in Jefferson City, Missouri, an engineer who invented the microchip and was a corecipient of the Nobel Prize for Physics;
- (3) Bill Lear, born in Hannibal, Missouri, an inventor and businessman who created the Lear Jet, the first mass produced business jet; and

(4) George Washington Carver, born in Diamond, Missouri, whose contributions to the agricultural industry changed the way crops are grown;

Whereas Missouri, home to Branson, known for its shows and live entertainment, has produced numerous renowned artists in the areas of music, writing, acting, television, radio, and visual art, including—

- (1) Maya Angelou, born in St. Louis, Missouri;
- (2) Yogi Berra, born and raised in St. Louis, Missouri;
- (3) Chuck Berry, born and raised in St. Louis, Missouri;
- (4) Walter Cronkite, born in St. Joseph, Missouri and raised in Kansas City, Missouri;
- (5) Walt Disney, raised in Marceline, Missouri and Kansas City, Missouri;
- (6) Thomas Hart Benton, born in Neosho, Missouri;
- (7) Rush Limbaugh, born and raised in Cape Girardeau, Missouri;
- (8) Phyllis Schlafly, born and raised in St. Louis, Missouri;
- (9) Mark Twain, born in Florida, Missouri and raised in Hannibal, Missouri;
- (10) Tennessee Williams, raised in St. Louis, Missouri; and
- (11) Porter Wagoner, born and raised in West Plains, Missouri;

Whereas Missouri is world renowned for its rich jazz and blues history, which began in the 1920s when artists from around the country were attracted to Kansas City, Missouri during Prohibition and the Depression years, and includes legends such as Count Basie, Andy Kirk, Charlie Parker, Joe Turner, and Mary Lou Williams;

Whereas Missouri was the host of the 1904 Summer Olympics—the first Olympics held in the United States;

Whereas Missouri is the birthplace of the Negro National League, the first successful, organized, professional African-American baseball league in the United States that not only changed the game of baseball, but also our Nation, and is the home of the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City;

Whereas the major league sports teams of Missouri exhibit an impressive level of athleticism and sportsmanship and have won several national championships, including—

- (1) the Kansas City Chiefs in 1970 and 2020;
- (2) the Kansas City Royals in 1985 and 2015;
- (3) the St. Louis Blues in 2019; and
- (4) the St. Louis Cardinals in 1926, 1931, 1934, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1964, 1967, 1982, 2006, and 2011;

Whereas August 10, 2021, marks the 200th anniversary of the statehood of Missouri; and

Whereas this bicentennial is a monumental occasion to celebrate and commemorate the achievements of the great State of Missouri: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes and celebrates the 200th anniversary of the entry of Missouri into the Union as the 24th State.

SENATE RESOLUTION 351—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2021 AS “NATIONAL CHILD AWARENESS MONTH” TO PROMOTE AWARENESS OF CHARITIES THAT BENEFIT CHILDREN AND YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND RECOGNIZING THE EFFORTS MADE BY THOSE CHARITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH AS CRITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. PADILLA, and Ms. HASSAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 351

Whereas millions of children and youth in the United States represent the hopes and the future of the United States;

Whereas numerous individuals, charities benefitting children, and youth-serving organizations that work with children and youth collaborate to provide invaluable services to enrich and better the lives of children and youth throughout the United States;

Whereas raising awareness of, and increasing support for, organizations that provide access to health care, social services, education, the arts, sports, and other services will result in the development of character in, and the future success of, the children and youth of the United States;

Whereas the month of September, as the school year begins, is a time when parents, families, teachers, school administrators, and communities increase the focus on children and youth throughout the United States;

Whereas the month of September is a time for the people of the United States to highlight, and be mindful of, the needs of children and youth;

Whereas private corporations and businesses have joined with hundreds of national and local charitable organizations throughout the United States in support of a month-long focus on children and youth; and

Whereas designating September 2021 as “National Child Awareness Month” would recognize that a long-term commitment to children and youth is in the public interest and will encourage widespread support for charities and organizations that seek to provide a better future for the children and youth of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates September 2021 as “National Child Awareness Month”—

- (1) to promote awareness of charities that benefit children and youth-serving organizations throughout the United States;
- (2) to recognize the efforts made by those charities and organizations on behalf of children and youth as critical contributions to the future of the United States; and
- (3) to recognize the importance of meeting the needs of at-risk children and youth, including children and youth who—
 - (A) have experienced homelessness;
 - (B) are in the foster care system;
 - (C) have been victims, or are at risk of becoming victims, of child sex trafficking;
 - (D) have been impacted by violence;
 - (E) have experienced trauma; and
 - (F) have serious physical and mental health needs.