

118TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. _____

To award a Congressional Gold Medal to 60 diplomats, in recognition of their bravery and heroism during the Holocaust.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

_____ introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To award a Congressional Gold Medal to 60 diplomats, in recognition of their bravery and heroism during the Holocaust.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Forgotten Heroes of
5 the Holocaust Congressional Gold Medal Act”.

6 **SEC. 2 FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) The following diplomats will be honored
9 posthumously: Per Anger (Sweden), Jose Maria
10 Barreto (Peru), Lars Berg (Sweden), Philippe

1 Bernardini (Vatican/ Italy), Hiram (Harry) Bing-
2 ham IV (United States), Friedrich Born (Switzer-
3 land), Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero (Ecuador),
4 Carlos de Liz-Texeira Branquinho (Portugal),
5 Eduardo Propper de Callejón (Spain), Samuel del
6 Campo (Chile), Aracy Moebius Carvalho de
7 Guimarães Rosa (Brazil), José Arturo Castellanos
8 (El Salvador), Carl Ivan Danielsson (Sweden), Luis
9 Martins de Souza Dantas (Brazil), Georg Ferdinand
10 Duckwitz (Germany), Harald Feller (Switzerland),
11 Francis (Frank) Foley (United Kingdom), Jean-
12 Edouard Friedrich (Switzerland), Carlos Almeida
13 Afonseca de Sampaio Garrido (Portugal), Raymond
14 Herman Geist (United States), Feng-Shan Ho
15 (China), Constantin Karadja (Romania), Alexander
16 Kasser (Sándor Kasza) (Sweden / Hungary), Elow
17 Kihlgren (Sweden), Joseph Willem (Joop) Kolkman
18 (Netherlands), Julius Kühl (Switzerland),
19 Aleksander Ładoś (Poland), Valdemar Langlet (Swe-
20 den), Charles (Carl) Lutz (Switzerland), George
21 Mandel-Mantello (El Salvador), Florian Manoliu
22 (Romania), Aristides de Sousa Mendes (Portugal),
23 Salomon Jacob (Sally) Noach (Netherlands), Giorgio
24 (Jorge) Perlasca (Spain/Italy), Ernst Prodolliet
25 (Switzerland), Franjo Punčuch (Yugoslavia / Slo-

1 venia), Sebastián de Romero Radigales (Spain),
2 Konstanty Rokicki (Poland), Angelo Giuseppe
3 Roncalli (Vatican / Italy), Angelo Rotta (Vatican /
4 Italy), Albert Emile Routier (Turkey), Stefan
5 Ryniewicz (Poland), Gilberto Bosques Saldívar
6 (Mexico), José Ruiz Santaella (Spain), Ángel Sanz-
7 Briz (Spain), Abdol-Hossein Sardari (Iran), Henryk
8 Slawik (Poland), Robert Smallbones (United King-
9 dom), Ján Spišiak (Slovakia), Chiune (Sempo)
10 Sugihara (Japan), Ireanaeus Typaldos (Spain),
11 Alexander (Sándor) Újváry (Vatican / Hungary),
12 Selahattin Ülkümen (Turkey), Gennaro Verolino
13 (Vatican / Italy), Vladimír Vochoč (Czech Republic),
14 Ernst Vonrufs (Switzerland), Raoul Wallenberg
15 (Sweden), Guelfo Zamboni (Italy), Peter Zürcher
16 (Switzerland), and Jan Zwartendijk (Holland).

17 (2) On September 1, 1939, Adolf Hitler and
18 the Nazis began their invasion of Europe, which
19 started World War II and threw the world into
20 chaos. The Nazi plan of mass extermination of the
21 Jewish population was in full motion. As battles
22 were being fought between countries, Jews were
23 being rounded up and sent to concentration camps
24 throughout Europe. This process began a mass exo-

1 dus of people out of Europe, especially those in the
2 Jewish community.

3 (3) During the war, members of the Jewish
4 community used every tool and means at their dis-
5 posal to flee Nazi tyranny. Thousands tried to flee
6 on trains or boats to escape from Europe.

7 (4) While the armies of countries were fighting
8 each other, a handful of diplomats, from around the
9 world, stepped forward and took heroic actions to
10 save Jews fleeing Europe. This was an incredibly
11 dangerous process. If the Nazis discovered the ac-
12 tions of these diplomats they would be expelled, as
13 a few of them were. Also, while worrying about the
14 Nazis, diplomats had to worry about their careers
15 and livelihoods back home. Many of them had strict
16 orders from their home countries to not aid the Jew-
17 ish population in any way.

18 (5) These diplomats used every means at their
19 disposal to help Jews fleeing persecution. One of the
20 most powerful tools the diplomats had to use was
21 the issuing of passports and travel visas contrary to
22 the instruction of the governments of the diplomats.
23 This process alone is responsible for saving hundreds
24 of thousands of Jewish families in Europe. This was
25 not the only tool used as many of the diplomats were

1 connected with the local populations and were great
2 communicators for Jews trying to travel under-
3 ground. They were able set up safehouses and
4 getaways to hide Jews and especially Jewish children
5 from Nazi authorities. In the most dangerous of
6 times, several of these diplomats confronted the
7 Nazis directly on behalf of the Jews behalf and per-
8 sonally put themselves in grave danger.

9 (6) Every diplomat knew the dangers and knew
10 what they were up against, and still pushed forward
11 to save those in the most danger.

12 (7) The Congressional Gold Medal authorized
13 under this Act will help remind humanity that when
14 the diplomats were faced with terrible crises, they
15 went beyond the fold, including risking their careers
16 and the lives of themselves and their families, to en-
17 gage in this humanitarian mission. The diplomats of
18 today and future generations can look towards these
19 heroes and be inspired by their lives of heroism and
20 sacrifice.

21 **SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.**

22 (a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of
23 the House of Representatives and the President pro tem-
24 pore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements
25 for the presentation, on behalf of Congress, of a single

1 gold medal of appropriate design in honor of the 60 dip-
2 lomats identified in section 2(1), in recognition of their
3 brave and vital service of saving Jews during Word War
4 II.

5 (b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the
6 presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary
7 of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the “Sec-
8 retary”) shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems,
9 devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Sec-
10 retary.

11 (c) PRESENTATION OF MEDAL.—The gold medal pre-
12 sented under subsection (a) shall be presented to the eld-
13 est next of kin of each of the 60 diplomats identified in
14 section 2(1), who shall receive the medal as part of a dele-
15 gation consisting of a senior official representative of the
16 country that each diplomat served and the cochairs of the
17 Forgotten Heroes of the Holocaust Committee【*Note: Is*
18 *there another name for the committee? I couldn't verify the*
19 *official name.*】.

20 (d) UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MU-
21 SEUM.—

22 (1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the
23 gold medal in honor of the 60 diplomats identified
24 in section 2(1), the gold medal shall be given to the
25 United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, where

1 it will be available for display as appropriate and
2 available for research.

3 (2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of
4 Congress that the United States Holocaust Memo-
5 rial Museum should make the gold medal awarded
6 pursuant to this Act available for display elsewhere,
7 particularly at appropriate locations associated with
8 Holocaust remembrance.

9 **SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.**

10 The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in
11 bronze of the gold medal struck under section 3, at a price
12 sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor,
13 materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

14 **SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.**

15 (a) NATIONAL MEDAL.—Medals struck pursuant to
16 this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51
17 of title 31, United States Code.

18 (b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section
19 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck
20 under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

21 **SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF**
22 **SALE.**

23 (a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is
24 authorized to be charged against the United States Mint
25 Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be nec-

1 essary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under
2 this Act.

3 (b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the
4 sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section
5 4 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public
6 Enterprise Fund.