To authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Oskar Schindler and Varian Fry in recognition of their contributions to the Nation and humanity.

## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

October 3 (legislative day, September 22), 2000
Mr. Lautenberg introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

## A BILL

To authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Oskar Schindler and Varian Fry in recognition of their contributions to the Nation and humanity.

4 The Congress makes the following findings:
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

## SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

(1) More than $13,000,000$ people were killed during the Holocaust, including Jews, Gypsies, Slavs (Poles, Ukrainians, and Belorussians), homosexuals, and the disabled-each exterminated because Adolf

Hitler viewed them as "subhuman" to the Aryan race.
(2) Nazi persecution, arrests, and deportations were directed against all Jewish families, as well as many others, without concern for age. Innocent men, women, and children faced starvation, illness, brutal labor, and other indignities until they were consigned to the gas chambers.
(3) When Germany invaded Poland in 1939, destruction began immediately and in a merciless fashion. Jews were herded into crowded ghettos, randomly beaten, humiliated, and capriciously murdered. Jewish property and businesses were summarily destroyed, or appropriated by the SS, and sold to Nazi "investors", one of whom was Oskar Schindler.
(4) Oskar Schindler set up a business in an old enamel works factory in Poland. His workforce consisted of enslaved Jews from the Krakow Ghetto. Schindler learned of the horrible atrocities committed by Hitler's regime as he got to know some of the forced workers there. In response, he managed to convince the Nazis that his factory, and more importantly, its trained workers, were vital to the Ger-
man war effort, thus preventing their deportation to death camps.
(5) Oskar Schindler used all of the means at his disposal to ensure the safety of those who worked in his factory. Even his wife Emilie's jewels were sold, to buy food, clothes, and medicine for the workers. A secret sanatorium was set up in the factory with medical equipment purchased on the black market. There, Emilie Schindler looked after the sick and wounded.
(6) Even though Oskar Schindler had a large mansion placed at his disposal close to the factory, he spent every night in his office so that he could intervene should the Gestapo pay a visit. He was detained by the Gestapo twice, but used his connections to get released.
(7) With his own life at stake, Schindler employed all his powers of persuasion. He bribed, fought, and begged to save Jewish men, women, and children from the gas chambers.
(8) Oskar Shindler saved the lives of 1,200 Jews from deportation to Nazi death camps.
(9) On April 28, 1962, Oskar Schindler was named a "Righteous Gentile" by Yad Vashem.
(10) Varian Fry, together with a small group of unlikely associates, succeeded in assisting nearly 2,000 artists, musicians, writers, scholars, politicians, labor leaders, and their families to leave hostile territories in France, either legally or illegally. This effort came to be called the "Emergency Rescue Committee".
(11) Varian Fry offered aid and advice to Jews and antifascist refugees who found themselves threatened with extradition to Nazi Germany under Article 19 of the Franco-German Armistice-the "Surrender on Demand clause".
(12) Though risking his personal security in the face of both Gestapo and Vichy officials, Fry did what was necessary to save as many of the refugees as possible.
(13) Varian Fry aided in the rescue of nearly 2,000 individuals, including artists Marc Chaggall, Andre Breton, and Max Ernst.
(14) The United States Holocaust Memorial Council awarded Varian Fry its highest honor, the Eisenhower Liberation Medal in 1991.
(15) In 1996, Yad Vashem posthumously honored Fry as the first American "Righteous Among
the Nations", and the French government awarded him the Croix de Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur.
(16) The actions of Oskar Schindler and Varian Fry serve as testimony to all people that even under the worst of circumstances, the most ordinary of us can act courageously.
(17) Oskar Schindler and Varian Fry are true heroes and humanitarians, deserving of honor by the United States Government.

## SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) Presentation Authorized.-The President is authorized-
(1) to award to Oskar Schindler, posthumously, on behalf of Congress, a gold medal of appropriate design honoring Oskar Schindler in recognition of his contributions to the Nation; and
(2) to award to Varian Fry, posthumously, on behalf of Congress, a gold medal of appropriate design honoring Varian Fry in recognition of his contributions to the Nation.
(b) Design and Striking.-For purposes of the awards referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall strike gold medals with suitable emblems,
devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

## SEC. 3. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze, of the gold medals struck pursuant to section 2, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, and at a price sufficient to cover the costs thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medals.

## SEC. 4. STATUS AS NATIONAL MEDALS.

The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

## SEC. 5. FUNDING.

(a) Authority To Use Fund Amounts.-There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund an amount not to exceed $\$ 30,000$ to pay for the cost of the medals authorized by this Act.
(b) Proceeds of Sale.-Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals under section 3 shall be deposited in the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

