

119TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# S. 4933

To award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the individuals who fought for or with the United States against the armed forces of Imperial Japan in the Pacific theater and became prisoners of war from December 8, 1941, to August 15, 1945.

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 24, 2026

Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. KING, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SHEEHY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

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## A BILL

To award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the individuals who fought for or with the United States against the armed forces of Imperial Japan in the Pacific theater and became prisoners of war from December 8, 1941, to August 15, 1945.

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

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Defenders of Bataan  
3 and Corregidor Congressional Gold Medal Act”.

4 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

5 Congress finds the following:

6 (1) Hours after the attacks on Pearl Harbor,  
7 Hawaii Territory, on December 7, 1941, Imperial  
8 Japanese forces launched coordinated attacks  
9 throughout Asia, striking Malaya, Thailand, Singa-  
10 pore, Shanghai, Hong Kong, the Philippines, and  
11 the United States territories of Guam, Midway Is-  
12 land, Wake Island, and Howland Island.

13 (2) For the next 7 months, undermanned  
14 United States forces in the Pacific fought with out-  
15 dated weapons, expired ammunition, and without re-  
16 inforcement or resupply to their besieged island  
17 posts.

18 (3) On the first day of United States participa-  
19 tion in World War II, December 8, 1941, the “first  
20 to fire” in the Philippines at the Imperial Japanese  
21 were the New Mexico National Guardsmen from the  
22 200th and 515th Coast Artillery (AA) regiments, the  
23 successors to the famed “Rough Riders” of the  
24 Spanish-American War, who had only recently ar-  
25 rived in the Philippines where they were stationed at

1 Fort Stotsenburg north of Manila with the mission  
2 of defending Clark Field.

3 (4) Filipino soldiers and civilians valiantly  
4 fought alongside and as part of the United States  
5 Armed Forces and were integral to their war efforts.

6 (5) By the end of December 1941, all United  
7 States forces on Luzon Island in the Philippines  
8 withdrew to the Bataan Peninsula of the island,  
9 where, for the next 4 months, with neither air nor  
10 sea defenses, an estimated 12,000 United States and  
11 at least 63,000 Filipino troops and 20,000 Filipino  
12 civilians endured siege conditions.

13 (6) On April 9, 1942, Major General Edward  
14 P. King, Jr. surrendered the United States and Fili-  
15 pino forces on the Bataan Peninsula. The Imperial  
16 Japanese Army forced thousands of troops and civil-  
17 ians to assemble at the port of Mariveles at the tip  
18 of Bataan and other locations along the peninsula  
19 for a 65-mile forced march. This forced trek came  
20 to be known as the “Bataan Death March”.

21 (7) During the Bataan Death March, approxi-  
22 mately 700 people of the United States and 6,000  
23 to 10,000 Filipinos were killed. Survivors were sent  
24 to Camp O’Donnell where 26,000 more Filipino pris-  
25 oners died.

1           (8) On May 6, 1942, Lieutenant General Jona-  
2 than Wainwright surrendered the fortress islands of  
3 Corregidor (Fort Mills), Fort Drum, Fort Frank,  
4 and Fort Hughes in Manila Bay. The complete sur-  
5 render of the remaining United States and Filipino  
6 forces in the Philippines occurred on June 9, 1942.

7           (9) Included in the surrenders in the Phil-  
8 ippines were female nurses of the United States  
9 Army and Navy and the Philippine Army and civil-  
10 ian volunteers who became the first large group of  
11 United States women in combat and, counted with  
12 the Army and Navy nurses surrendered on Guam in  
13 December 1941, comprised the first group of United  
14 States military women taken captive and imprisoned  
15 by an enemy.

16           (10) Between January 1942 and August 1945,  
17 thousands of prisoners of war from the United  
18 States who had survived the surrenders throughout  
19 the Pacific were shipped in unmarked freighters and  
20 vessels.

21           (11) It is time to recognize the defenders of Ba-  
22 taan, Corregidor, and other places throughout the  
23 Pacific who were ordinary men and women who  
24 found uncommon courage in extraordinary cir-  
25 cumstances.

1 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) INDIVIDUALS WHO FOUGHT FOR OR WITH  
4 THE UNITED STATES.—The term “individuals who  
5 fought for or with the United States”—

6 (A) includes any individual who—

7 (i) was in the Pacific theater at any  
8 time during the period beginning on De-  
9 cember 8, 1941, and ending on August 15,  
10 1945; and

11 (ii)(I) served honorably as a member  
12 of the United States Armed Forces or at  
13 the command of the United States Armed  
14 Forces in the defensive battles in the Pa-  
15 cific from December 8, 1941, to June 9,  
16 1942; or

17 (II) became a prisoner of war of Im-  
18 perial Japan during World War II until  
19 August 15, 1945, including civilians who  
20 the Imperial Japanese Armed Forces con-  
21 sidered military prisoners of war and re-  
22 ceived veterans status after the war; and

23 (B) does not include a member of the Pa-  
24 cific Fleet or the Hawaiian Department.

1           (2) PACIFIC THEATER.—The term “Pacific the-  
2           ater” means Shanghai, the Central Pacific Area, and  
3           the Southwest Pacific Area.

4           (3) RESISTANCE OR BATTLE.—The term “re-  
5           sistance or battle” includes an action in and around  
6           Shanghai, Tientsin, Guam, Wake Island, the Dutch  
7           East Indies, Borneo, the Philippines, or Midway Is-  
8           land.

9           (4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means  
10          the Secretary of the Treasury.

11 **SEC. 4. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.**

12          (a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the  
13          House of Representatives and the President pro tempore  
14          of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the  
15          collective award, on behalf of Congress, of a gold medal  
16          of appropriate design to the individuals who fought for  
17          or with the United States to defend Bataan, Corregidor,  
18          and other places in the Pacific theater, and became pris-  
19          oners of war, in recognition of their personal sacrifice and  
20          service during World War II.

21          (b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the  
22          award under subsection (a), the Secretary shall strike the  
23          gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscrip-  
24          tions, to be determined by the Secretary.

25          (c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

1           (1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the  
2 gold medal under subsection (a), the gold medal  
3 shall be given to the National Museum of American  
4 History of the Smithsonian Institution, where it  
5 shall be displayed as appropriate and made available  
6 for research.

7           (2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of  
8 Congress that the National Museum of American  
9 History of the Smithsonian Institution should make  
10 the gold medal received under paragraph (1) avail-  
11 able for display at other locations, particularly at lo-  
12 cations that are associated with—

13                   (A) the defensive battles of World War II  
14 in the Pacific theater from December 8, 1941,  
15 to August 15, 1945;

16                   (B) the prisoners of war of Imperial  
17 Japan; and

18                   (C) the defense of the Philippines, Guam,  
19 Wake Island, Midway Island, and Java.

20 **SEC. 5. DUPLICATE MEDALS.**

21           The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in  
22 bronze of the gold medal struck under section 4, at a price  
23 sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor,  
24 materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

1 **SEC. 6. STATUS OF MEDALS.**

2 (a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—Medals struck under this  
3 Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title  
4 31, United States Code.

5 (b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections  
6 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all medals  
7 struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic  
8 items.

9 **SEC. 7. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF**  
10 **SALE.**

11 (a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is  
12 authorized to be charged against the United States Mint  
13 Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be nec-  
14 essary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under  
15 this Act.

16 (b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the  
17 sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section  
18 5 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public  
19 Enterprise Fund.

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