^{112TH CONGRESS} 2D SESSION H.R. 1815

AN ACT

- To posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal to Lena Horne in recognition of her achievements and contributions to American culture and the civil rights movement.
 - 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 "Lena Horne Recogni-3 tion Act".

4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

5 The Congress finds as follows:

6 (1) Lena Mary Calhoun Horne was born on
7 June 30, 1917, in Brooklyn, New York.

8 (2) At the age of 16, Lena Horne was hired as 9 a dancer in the chorus of Harlem's famous Cotton 10 Club, where she was introduced to such legendary 11 jazz performers as Duke Ellington, Cab Calloway, 12 Count Basie, Ethel Waters, and Billie Holiday.

13 (3) In 1940, Lena Horne became one of the
14 first African-American women to perform with an
15 all-White band when she toured with Charlie
16 Barnet's jazz band as its featured singer.

17 (4) Lena Horne was discovered by a Metro18 Goldwyn-Mayer (MGM) talent scout and became the
19 first Black artist to sign a long-term contract with
20 a major studio.

(5) Despite her extraordinary beauty and talent, Lena Horne was often limited to minor acting
roles because of her race.

24 (6) Scenes in which she did sing were cut out
25 when they were sent to local distributors in the
26 South and studio executives cast Ava Gardner as
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1	Julie in the film version of Show Boat instead of
2	Lena Horne because they did not want it to star a
3	Black actress.
4	(7) However, Lena Horne dazzled audiences
5	and critics in a number of films, including Cabin in
6	the Sky and Stormy Weather.
7	(8) During World War II, Lena Horne toured
8	extensively with the United Service Organizations
9	(USO) on the West Coast and in the South in sup-
10	port of the troops and expressed outrage about the
11	way Black soldiers were treated.
12	(9) She refused to sing for segregated audiences
13	or to groups in which German prisoners of war were
14	seated in front of African-American servicemen.
15	(10) During the period of McCarthyism in the
16	1950s, Lena Horne was blacklisted as a communist
17	for 7 years because of her civil rights activism and
18	friendship with Paul Robeson and W.E.B. Du Bois.
19	(11) Although Lena Horne continued to face
20	discrimination, her musical and acting career flour-
21	ished.
22	(12) In 1957, Lena Horne recorded Lena
23	Horne at the Waldorf-Astoria, which reached the
24	Top 10 and became the best-selling album by a fe-
25	male singer in RCA Victor's history.

1	(13) Lena Horne rose to international stardom
2	and toured the world, sharing the stage with such
3	names as Count Basie, Tony Bennett, Billy
4	Eckstein, Vic Damone, and Harry Belafonte and
5	also starred in musical and television specials with
6	such giants as Judy Garland, Bing Crosby, and
7	Frank Sinatra.
8	(14) Lena Horne used her fame to become a
9	powerful voice for civil rights and equality.
10	(15) In 1963, she participated in the historic
11	March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, at
12	which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his im-
13	mortal "I Have a Dream" speech.
14	(16) Lena Horne also performed at rallies
15	throughout the country for the National Council for
15 16	throughout the country for the National Council for Negro Women and worked with the National Asso-
16	Negro Women and worked with the National Asso-
16 17	Negro Women and worked with the National Asso- ciation for the Advancement of Colored People
16 17 18	Negro Women and worked with the National Asso- ciation for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), of which she was a member since the age
16 17 18 19	Negro Women and worked with the National Asso- ciation for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), of which she was a member since the age of 2, the National Council of Negro Women, the
16 17 18 19 20	Negro Women and worked with the National Asso- ciation for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), of which she was a member since the age of 2, the National Council of Negro Women, the Delta Sigma Theta sorority, and the Urban League.
16 17 18 19 20 21	Negro Women and worked with the National Asso- ciation for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), of which she was a member since the age of 2, the National Council of Negro Women, the Delta Sigma Theta sorority, and the Urban League. (17) Through the end of the 20th century,

1	Sanford and Son, The Muppet Show, The Cosby
2	Show, and A Different World.
3	(18) In 1978, she was in the film adaption of
4	The Wiz.
5	(19) In 1981, Ms. Horne captivated audiences
6	with her one-woman Broadway show, Lena Horne:
7	The Lady and Her Music, which enjoyed a 14-
8	month run before going on tour and earned her a
9	special Tony and two Grammy awards.
10	(20) In 2002, 73 years after the Academy
11	Awards were first awarded, Halle Berry became the
12	first Black woman to win an Oscar for Best Actress
13	and recognized in her acceptance speech how Lena
14	Horne paved the way for her and other Black ac-
15	tresses.
16	(21) Lena Horne passed away in New York
17	City on May 9, 2010, at the age of 92.
18	(22) Lena Horne was an entertainer, activist,
19	and mother who used her beauty, talent, and intel-
20	ligence to fight racial discrimination and injustice
21	and rise to international stardom.
22	(23) A symbol of elegance and grace, she enter-
23	tained people of all walks of life for over 60 years
24	and broke barriers for future generations.

1 SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

2 (a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of 3 the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements 4 5 for the posthumous presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design in commemo-6 7 ration of Lena Horne in recognition of her achievements 8 and contributions to American culture and the civil rights movement. 9

10 (b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the 11 presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary 12 of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the "Sec-13 retary") shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, 14 devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Sec-15 retary.

16 SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

17 The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in 18 bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 2 19 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at 20 a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, 21 materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, 22 and the cost of the gold medal.

23 SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter
51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section
 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck
 under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.
 SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF
 SALE.

6 (a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is
7 authorized to be charged against the United States Mint
8 Public Enterprise Fund, such amounts as may be nec9 essary to pay for the costs of the medals struck pursuant
10 to this Act.

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

Passed the House of Representatives April 17, 2012. Attest:

Clerk.

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