

109TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 2250

To award a congressional gold medal to Dr. Norman E. Borlaug.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 7, 2006

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. HARKIN) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing,
and Urban Affairs

A BILL

To award a congressional gold medal to Dr. Norman E.
Borlaug.

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 “Congressional Tribute
5 to Dr. Norman E. Borlaug Act of 2006”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds as follows:

8 (1) Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, was born in Iowa
9 where he grew up on a family farm, and received his
10 primary and secondary education.

1 (2) Dr. Borlaug attended the University of
2 Minnesota where he received his B.A. and Ph.D. de-
3 grees and was also a star NCAA wrestler.

4 (3) For the past 20 years, Dr. Borlaug has
5 lived in Texas where he is a member of the faculty
6 of Texas A&M University.

7 (4) Dr. Borlaug also serves as President of the
8 Sasakawa Africa Association.

9 (5) Dr. Borlaug's accomplishments in terms of
10 bringing radical change to world agriculture and up-
11 lifting humanity are without parallel.

12 (6) In the immediate aftermath of World War
13 II, Dr. Borlaug spent 20 years working in the poor-
14 est areas of rural Mexico. It was there that Dr.
15 Borlaug made his breakthrough achievement in de-
16 veloping a strand of wheat that could exponentially
17 increase yields while actively resisting disease.

18 (7) With the active support of the governments
19 involved, Dr. Borlaug's "green revolution" uplifted
20 hundreds of thousands of the rural poor in Mexico
21 and saved hundreds of millions from famine and
22 outright starvation in India and Pakistan.

23 (8) Dr. Borlaug's approach to wheat production
24 next spread throughout the Middle East. Soon there-
25 after his approach was adapted to rice growing, in-

1 creasing the number of lives Dr. Borlaug has saved
2 to more than a billion people.

3 (9) In 1970, Dr. Borlaug received the Nobel
4 Prize, the only person working in agriculture to ever
5 be so honored. Since then he has received numerous
6 honors and awards including the Presidential Medal
7 of Freedom, the Public Service Medal, the National
8 Academy of Sciences' highest honor, and the Rotary
9 International Award for World Understanding and
10 Peace.

11 (10) At age 91, Dr. Borlaug continues to work
12 to alleviate poverty and malnutrition. He currently
13 serves as president of Sasakawa Global 2000 Africa
14 Project, which seeks to extend the benefits of agri-
15 cultural development to the 800,000,000 people still
16 mired in poverty and malnutrition in sub-Saharan
17 Africa.

18 (11) Dr. Borlaug continues to serve as Chair-
19 man of the Council of Advisors of the World Food
20 Prize, an organization he created in 1986 to be the
21 “Nobel Prize for Food and Agriculture” and which
22 presents a \$250,000 prize each October at a Cere-
23 mony in Des Moines, Iowa, to the Laureate who has
24 made an exceptional achievement similar to Dr.
25 Borlaug's breakthrough 40 years ago. In the almost

1 20 years of its existence, the World Food Prize has
2 honored Laureates from Bangladesh, India, China,
3 Mexico, Denmark, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, the
4 United Kingdom, and the United States.

5 (12) Dr. Borlaug has saved more lives than any
6 other person who has ever lived, and likely has saved
7 more lives in the Islamic world than any other
8 human being in history.

9 (13) Due to a lifetime of work that has led to
10 the saving and preservation of an untold amount of
11 lives, Dr. Norman E. Borlaug is deserving of Amer-
12 ica’s highest civilian award: the congressional gold
13 medal.

14 **SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.**

15 (a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The President
16 Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House
17 of Representatives are authorized to make appropriate ar-
18 rangements for the presentation, on behalf of Congress,
19 of a gold medal of appropriate design, to Dr. Norman E.
20 Borlaug, in recognition of his enduring contributions to
21 the United States and the world.

22 (b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purpose of the
23 presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary
24 of the Treasury (in this Act referred to as the “Sec-
25 retary”) shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems,

1 devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Sec-
2 retary.

3 **SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.**

4 Under such regulations as the Secretary may pre-
5 scribe, the Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in
6 bronze of the gold medal struck under section 3 at a price
7 sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, mate-
8 rials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and
9 the cost of the gold medal.

10 **SEC. 5. STATUS AS NATIONAL MEDALS.**

11 (a) NATIONAL MEDAL.—The medal struck under this
12 Act is a national medal for purposes of chapter 51 of title
13 31, United States Code.

14 (b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section
15 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all duplicate medals
16 struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic
17 items.

18 **SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF**

19 **SALE.**

20 (a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There
21 are authorized to be charged against the United States
22 Mint Public Enterprise Fund, such sums as may be nec-
23 essary to pay for the cost of the medals struck under this
24 Act.

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

○