

117TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

S. 4587

To award a Congressional Gold Medal to Benjamin Berell Ferencz, in recognition of his service to the United States and international community during the post-World War II Nuremberg trials and lifelong advocacy for international criminal justice and rule of law.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

July 21, 2022

Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. CARDIN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

A BILL

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- 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 "Benjamin Berell
- 5 Ferencz Congressional Gold Medal Act".
- 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
- 7 Congress finds the following:

- (1) Benjamin "Ben" Berell Ferencz was born
 on March 11, 1920, in Transylvania, now modern
 day Hungary.
 - (2) In 1920, Ben and his family fled anti-Semitic persecution and emigrated to the United States. Ben grew up in New York City, and in 1940, was awarded a scholarship to Harvard Law School where he graduated with honors.
 - (3) After the onset of World War II, Ben enlisted in the United States Army in 1943, and joined an anti-aircraft artillery battalion preparing for the invasion of France. As an enlisted man under General Patton, he fought in most of the major campaigns in Europe.
 - (4) As Nazi atrocities were uncovered, Ben was transferred to a newly created War Crimes Branch of the Army to gather evidence of war crimes that could be used in a court of law to prosecute persons responsible for these crimes. Ben documented the horrors perpetrated by Nazi Germany, visiting concentration camps as they were liberated.
 - (5) At the end of 1945, Ben was honorably discharged from the United States Army with the rank of Sergeant of Infantry. He had been awarded 5 battle stars.

(6) In 1946, the United States Government recruited Ben to join the team working on the Nuremberg tribunals, a novel independent court established to try top-ranking Nazi officials for crimes perpetrated during the course of the war, including those crimes we now call the Holocaust. Mr. Ferencz was sent to Berlin to oversee a team of 50 researchers investigating official Nazi records, which provided overwhelming evidence to implicate German doctors, lawyers, judges, generals, industrialists, and others in genocide.

enough evidence to prosecute 22 SS members of Nazi killing squads charged for the murder of over 1,000,0000 Jewish, Roma, Soviet, and other men, women, and children in shooting massacres in occupied Soviet territory. He was appointed chief prosecutor in the Einsatzgruppen Trial, in what the Associated Press called "the biggest murder trial in history". The court found 20 Nazi officials guilty of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and membership in a criminal organization for their roles in the murder of over a million people. An additional 2 defendants were found guilty for membership in a criminal organization.

- (8) After the Nuremberg trials ended, Ben fought for compensation for victims and survivors of the Holocaust, the return of stolen assets, and other forms of restitution for those who had suffered at the hands of the Nazis.
 - (9) Since the 1970s, Ben has worked tirelessly to promote development of international mechanisms to outlaw and punish aggressive war and the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. His efforts contributed to the establishment of the International Criminal Court and to the recognition of aggression as an international crime.
 - (10) Ben is a tireless advocate for international criminal justice and the conviction that the rule of law offers the world a sustainable path to stem conflict and reach peaceful conclusions to geopolitical disputes. His unwavering goal has been "to establish a legal precedent that would encourage a more humane and secure world in the future".
 - (11) Ben, at age 101, is still active, giving speeches throughout the world about lessons learned during his extraordinary career. He is compelled by the imperative to "replace the rule of force with the rule of law", promoting judicial mechanisms that can resolve conflict. He often tells young people to

- 1 "never give up" because the fight for peace and jus-
- 2 tice is worth the long struggle ahead.

3 SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

- 4 (a) Presentation Authorized.—The Speaker of
- 5 the House of Representatives and the President pro tem-
- 6 pore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements
- 7 for the presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold
- 8 medal of appropriate design to Benjamin Berell Ferencz,
- 9 in recognition of his service to the United States and inter-
- 10 national community during the post-World War II Nurem-
- 11 berg trials and lifelong advocacy for international criminal
- 12 justice and rule of law.
- 13 (b) Design and Striking.—For purposes of the
- 14 presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary
- 15 of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the "Sec-
- 16 retary") shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems,
- 17 devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Sec-
- 18 retary.

19 SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

- 20 (a) In General.—The Secretary may strike and sell
- 21 duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant
- 22 to section 3 at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof,
- 23 including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and
- 24 overhead expenses.

1 (b) United States Holocaust Memorial Mu-2 SEUM.— 3 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide a duplicate bronze medal described under subsection 5 (a) to the United States Holocaust Memorial Mu-6 seum. 7 (2) Sense of congress.—It is the sense of 8 Congress that the United States Holocaust Memo-9 rial Museum should make the duplicate medal re-10 ceived under this subsection available for display to 11 the public whenever the United States Holocaust 12 Memorial Museum determines that such display is 13 timely, feasible, and practical. 14 SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS. 15 (a) National Medals.—The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 16 17 51 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 authorized to be charged against the United States Mint

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.

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