Toward war's end, with the Russians closing in on Riga, the Germans began to move their Jewish captives around. Ziering believes that the SS in fact conuded to keep small groups of Jews alive, so that the need to guard them would keep the Germans from being sent to the front.

The Zierings were moved to a German prison on the outskirts of Hamburg. Prison living conditions were a distinct step up. But every week the Germans would load eight to ten Jews into a truck and transport them to Bergen-Belsen for rationing. "With German precision," says Ziering, the guards went at their job alphabetically, not necessarily in the same order.

British troops then closed off Bergen-Belsen, and the Germans marched their remaining Jews to a Kiel concentration camp, whose last words upon seeing them were: "I can't believe that Jews still exist." The camps gristy conditions killed 40 to 50 inmates daily. Another 35 males were murdered when they could not run a kilometer while carrying a heavy piece of wood. Sigi and his brother passed that test.

Then, as the Zierings heard the story, Connecticut-born Mr. Ziering offered to pay Heinrich Himmler $5 million for 1,000 Jews. (Whether the Count indeed made this offer or paid the money is not clear.) A German diplomat and Ziering's boys, who believed it not at all, that they were to be included but were unrepresentable in the striped clothing they wore. Sigi and his brother were taken to the 1,000 Jews. They were directed to strip the clothes from the corpses that lay there and make them their own. And on May 1, 1945, Red Cross workers arrived to take the 1,000 to Sweden. The route lay through Copenhagen, and at its railroad station, the Jews heard excited shouts: "Hitler is dead.

As he was suddenly awakened from a nightmare of unimaginable horror, Sigi then entered into a world of near-normalcy for a 17-year-old. His family managed to reunite in London, where the father―a fantastic businessman," says Sigi―was doing well as a diamond merchant. Sigi, a bare five years of elementary education behind him, entered a tutorial school and then the University of London. He wished to be a doctor but found that almost all medical school spots were reserved for war veterans—the kind who worn military insignia, not tattooed numbers.

Hunting opportunity, the Ziering family moved to Los Angeles, settling in Beverly Hills. Working part-time, Sigi earned a physics degree at Brooklyn College and then two years later entered a tutorial school and then the University of London. He wished to be a doctor but found that almost all medical school spots were reserved for war veterans—the kind who worn military insignia, not tattooed numbers.

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and in some cases sacrificed their lives so that we may lead free and prosperous lives we now have in the United States. It also sends a dangerous signal to America’s youth that it is appropriate to disrespect and discount devotion to one’s community and country. This is simply unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, the Daughters of the American Revolution have always fostered and preserved the very ideals of basic human freedom and loyalty to family, community, and nation which our flag symbolizes. I ask all members to join me in thanking and commending the Willard’s Mountain Chapter of the NSDAR and the Borough Chapter of the DAR for their efforts in encouraging the public to honor Varian Associates, Inc. upon their 50th anniversary of incorporation.

Hon. Anna G. Eshoo of California
In the House of Representatives
July 1, 1948

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Varian Associates, Inc. upon their 50th anniversary of incorporation.

Varian Associates was formed by brothers Russell and Sigurd Varian, along with a number of associates from Stanford University. The company first opened its doors July 1, 1948, with just six employees and total capital of $22,000 to conduct general research in the field of physical science. Varian was one of the first companies to recognize the significance and importance of a strong industry-university connection, and encouraged the formation of Stanford Industrial Park, becoming its initial resident. Varian has grown from its modest beginnings into one of Silicon Valley’s initial resident. Varian has grown from its modest beginnings into one of Silicon Valley’s greatest success stories, winning over 10,000 patents, receiving countless Industrial Research 100 Awards, and continually producing new products yearly.

Varian has evolved into a world leader in its current line of business—health care systems, analytical instruments, and semiconductor manufacturing equipment. The company employs over 7,000 individuals at over 100 plants and offices in nine countries, and generates sales well in excess of one billion dollars annually. Since its inception, Varian has had a strong commitment to our community, exemplified by its establishment of our nation’s second Minority Business Investment Company and its leadership role with the Urban Coalition on fair housing, among others.

Varian was recognized by Industry Week Magazine as one of the World’s 100 Best Managed Companies in 1997.

Over the last 50 years, Varian has become one of our nation’s most successful companies. Varian is a jewel in the crown of the 14th Congressional District of California and Silicon Valley.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 50th anniversary of Varian’s inception and in commending the company for its extraordinary achievements and its contributions to our nation.

TRIBUTE TO JACK TRAMEL
HON. TOM LANTOS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 23, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today representatives of the Congress, the Administration, and the Supreme Court gathered in the Great Rotunda of this historic building for the National Civic Commemoration to remember the victims of the Holocaust. This annual national memorial service pays tribute to the six million Jews who died through senseless and systematic Nazi terror and brutality. At this somber commemoration, we also honored those heroic Americans and other Allied forces who liberated the Nazi concentration camps over half a century ago.

Mr. Speaker, this past week Fortune Magazine (April 13, 1998) devoted several pages to an article entitled “Everything in History was Against Them,” which profiles five survivors of Nazi savagery who represent the United States. Penniless and built fortunes here in their adopted homeland. It is significant, Mr. Speaker, that four of these five are residents of my home state of California. Mr. Jack Tramiel of the San Francisco Bay Area, was one of the first successful entrepreneurs in America. This is a familiar theme in our nation’s lore, but these stories involve a degree of courage and determination unmatched in the most inspiring of Horatio Alger’s stories.

These men were, in the words of author Carol J. Loomis, “Holocaust survivors in the most rigorous sense,” they “actually experienced the most awful horrors of the Holocaust, enduring a Nazi death camp or a concentration camp or one of the ghettos that were essentially holding pens for those who had been marked for the gas chambers.” Having passed, Tramiel and his family traveled to a spot just outside Hanover, Germany, and there set to building a fantastic thing, they “did it, to borrow a phrase from Elie Wiesel, when everything in history was against them.”

They were teenagers or younger when World War II began. They lost six years of their youth and six years of education. “They were deprived of liberty and shorn of dignity. All lost relatives, and most lost one or both parents. Each . . . was forced to live constantly with the knowledge that next time he might be ‘thumbed’ not into a line of prisoners allowed to live, but into another line headed for the gas chambers.” Through luck and the sheer will to survive, these were some of the very fortunate who lived to tell the story of that horror.

The second part of their stories is also similar—a variant of the American dream. These courageous men came to the United States with “little English and less money.” Despite their lack of friends and mentors, they found the drive to succeed. As Loomis notes, “many millions who perished by the heavy, exhausting baggage of the Holocaust had the same opportunities and never reached out of seize them as these men did.” Their success in view of the immense obstacles that impeded their path makes their stories all the more remarkable.

One other element that is also common to these five outstanding business leaders—they are “Founders” of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum here in Washington. They have shown a strong commitment to remembering the brutal horrors of the Holocaust, paying honor to its victims, and working to prevent the repetition of this vicious inhumanity.

Mr. Speaker, Jack Tramiel is one of the five Holocaust survivors and leading American entrepreneurs highlighted in this article. Jack began as a typewriter repairman and moved on to establish his own firm, Commodore, initially manufacturing typewriters, adding machines, and adding machines. In 1976 he moved into the field of computers and took Commodore to $700 million in sales in 1983. As we here in the Congress mark the annual Days of Remembrance in honor of the victims of Nazi terror, I am inserting the profile of Jack Tramiel from Fortune Magazine be placed in the RECORD.

Jack Tramiel—Silicon Valley Founder, Commodore Int'l.

Only ten when the Nazis marched into his city of Lodz, Poland, in 1941, Jack Tramiel (then named Idek Tramielski) initially had a kid’s thrilled reaction to the sheer spectacle of the scene: weapons glinting in the sun, soldiers—“I first saw a man—stepping over the dead.” “It was a fantastic thing,” he remembers.

Reality crashed down after that. Lodz’s Jews—one-third of the city’s 600,000 people—were rounded up and sent to Auschwitz. Tramiel’s father, an only child, and his parents lived there in one room, scavenged for food, and worked—his father at shoemaking, his mother at a pants factory. The faces that the Tramiels saw in the ghetto changed constantly: Jews left, new Jews came in, often from other countries. Later Tramiel learned that the Jewish leader of the ghetto was parceling out its residents to the Germans, believing that the community would be left in relative peace as long as he periodically delivered to a SS depot a certain percentage of its residents for deportation—and no doubt extermination.

In August 1944 the Tramiels themselves were herded into railroad cars, told they were going to Germany to better themselves, and instead shipped to Auschwitz. Jack’s vivid memory of the trip is that each person received a whole loaf of bread as a ration—a feast beyond his imaginations. At journey’s end, the men were separated from the women (at which point Jack lost track of his mother) and then themselves split into two groups, one permitted for the time being to live, the other sent to Auschwitz’s gas chambers. Jack and his father were turned into the group that survived.

A few weeks later, Jack and his father were “examined” by the notorious Dr. Josef Mengele and subjected again into a survivors lineup. “What do you mean—examine?” Tramiel is asked. He judged whether we were strong enough to work.” Having passed, Tramiel and his father were transported to a spot just outside Hanover, Germany, and then ordered to build a concentration camp into whose barracks they themselves moved. In weather that was often bitter cold, they worked in thin, pajama-like garments, and they grew increasingly emaciated on a deprivation diet: watery soup and bread in the morning, and a piece of bread, and more soup.

By December 1944 the Tramiels were assigned to different work crews and seeing...