NCJJ SUPPORTS VOTING RIGHTS BILL

NEW YORK -- Dr. David Hyatt, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, has wired all 100 U.S. Senators asking them to support the Mathias-Kennedy - Dole Voting Rights Bill (S-1992) when it reaches the senate floor next week. "We were deeply disturbed at positions advocated last year which were apwhich parently designed to emasculate the historic Voting Rights Act of 1965," Hyatt said in his message to the Senators.

bi-But under a partisan plan led by Senator Bob Dole of Kansas a version has been agreed upon that also has the backing of President Reagan.

"Therefore, it is with heartfelt gratitude that we congratulate Senator Dole for his brilliant leadership in finding a formula that is acceptable to every-one," Hyatt stated, Hyatt also congratulated Senators Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Charles Mathias of Maryland "for their forthright defense of hard - won civil rights for American citizens."

The NCCJ President reminded the Senators that passage of the '65 Act "was a na-tional victory in the long and continuing fight by so many Americans of all color and religions against bigotry.'

NAME "SUPER SUNDAY" CHAIRMAN

NEW YORK -- Jerome J. Dick of Arlington, Virginia, has been named for the third consecutive year to serve as National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal "Super Sunday," sch-eduled for January 23, 1983, UJA National Chairman Robert E. Loup announced.

Dick, a UJA National Vice Chairman, served as Chairman of the first SuperSunday in 1981. The highly successful nationwide telephone marathon opens the public phase of the UJA/Community campaign.

Super Sunday '82 set a new record for the event by raising more that \$26.8 million in 139 U.S. communities. A member of the UJA Board of Trustees, National Campaign Policy Board and National Project Renewal Task Force, Dick is also National Chairman of the UJA Washington Mission Program.

Dick served as President of the UJA Federation of Greater Washington for three years. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of the Council of Jewish Federations and sits on the national boards of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Jewish Welfare Board and the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society.

and Martin

LAS VEGAS ISRAELITE

THE TESTIMONY OF ANNE FRANK

BY DIANE GREENBERG

If Anne Frank had lived, she would have been celebrating her fifty-third birthday on June 12th, 1982. Instead, she and a million other Jewish children perished in the Holocaust. What do we know about Anne Frank? Who was she? And what happened to her during her short life?

Unlike most of the victims Anne left us her testament in the form of an extraordinary document - her diary - which she kept between 1942 and 1944. She was the younger daughter of German Jewish parents. The Franks fled from their native Frankfurt to Holland in 1933 when Anne was four years old. The young girl went to school in Holland and settled down happily.

However, life became increasingly difficult for Jews after the German occupation of Holland in 1940. Restrictions limited every activity. Anne wore a yellow star, was unable to travel by tram, ride a bicycle. The Franks were forced to choose between obeying a Gestapo summons or going into hiding. They chose hiding because they knew that to be Jewish was a crime punishable by death under Nazi rule.

So in the summer of 1942 Anne and her family disappeared into a carefully prepared hiding place in the upper back floors of an old building. The front of the building were the offices of Mr. Frank's firm, now run by two loyal Dutchmen. Here, with four others, the family remained hidden for two years in the 'Secret Annex,' provided with food by their gentile friends. Here Anne faithfully recorded their daily existence in her diary.

In August 1944 they were betrayed by Dutch informers and were first taken to Westerbork camp. A month later they were transported to Auschwitz. In December 1944 Anne was moved to Bergen - Belsen where she died at the age of sixteen of typhus in March 1945, A month later the camp was liberated. For Anne Frank it was a month too late.

Anne's diary was found by the gentile friends who had helped to care for the family during their two years incarceration. Her father at first found it hard to find a publisher. The English version "Diary of a Young Girl" ap-

dinary campaign ended with total cash \$4,070,000, making the complete making repayment of the debt. The problem stem-med from a decision

to make a bank loan for a facility added last to the center September, Current high interest rates made it impossible

to meet payments on schedule, posing the threat that the addition of defaulted payments would raise the total debt to levels which would have meant loss of the center building.

* If Your Business Cannot Afford To Advertise, Then Cannot Afford To Advertise It For Sale In The LAS VEGAS ISRAELITE! *

peared in 1953, one of the thirty translations to get into print. A prize winning play was subsequently produced, as well as a movie about which the less said the better. Apart from being an incredibly moving document, the diary gives a picture of the tense and difficult existence of these eight people. Ann graphically describes them: her father, a gentle unassuming man, whom she adored; her mother, an impatient ironical figure whom Anne struggled to appreciate; and her sister Margot, a quiet self - effacing young girl. The other fugitives were the Van Daans and their son Peter. Anne shared her room with the staid middle aged dentist Mr. Dussel, an unlikely room mate for an impetuous lively fourteen year old.

The fear and terror of discovery and betrayal was ever present. Large chunks of time every day were spent in total silence, often in darkness with minimal movement. Throughout Anne does not despair. She found comfort in her religion, mentioning the dates of Jewish festivals and affirming her strong faith in God. She was intensely proud to be Jewish and tried desperately hard to believe that will would end well. "...Right through the ages there have been Jews, they have had to suffer but it has made them strong too: the weak fall, but the strong will remain and never go under ...

During the two years of the diary, Anne developed from a child to an adolescent - her friendship with Peter Van Daan matured into innocent young love. She wanted to be a writer and, apart from her diary, wrote a few short stories and began a novel. For her the diary was a dear and trusted friend, the girl friend she did not have. She poured into it all her thoughts, ambitions, dreams and fears. The hiding place where it was written became an Anne Frank museum and shrine and among the memorial projects in Israel is an educational center belonging to Youth Aliya in Kibbutz Sasa.

The diary survived. But the gifted, creative, warm and loving girl died alone, abandoned and hungry in Bergen - Belsen.

GRAND OPENING!

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SEATTLE JEWS SAVE CENTER

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SEATTLE (WNS) --An appeal to Seattle Jews for cash contributions to save Seattle's debt-threatened Jewish Community Center produced a needed \$1.5 million in a 10 - day campaign to raise enough money to pay off interest and principal on a \$4 million bank loan and save the center from default, a Seattle Jewish Federation official reported. The \$4 million was raised in addition to the regular Federation campaign.

Murray Shiff, Federation executive director. said that as of the tenth day before the May 16 deadline for total repayment, \$2.5 mil-lion had been conlion had been contributed in the public campaign. In the final campaign, led by two former Federation presidents, Samuel

