traditional way Seder to make a

CANDLES are lighted by the mother of the house to usher in the festival of Passover. The benediction which she procandles gives a religious meaning to this simple act. An abundance of light symbolizes joy and festivity, and the soft candle-glow adds an aura of spirituality to the Seder table.

A CUP OF WINE is placed at each table setting. The sanctification of the Holiday is pronounced over the firstrup. Three additional cups are ditunk during the course of the Seder, making a total of four, to symbolize the four expressions of the Lord's promise to redeem the chil-dren of Israel and deliver them from bondage.

THE HAGGADAH (literally "the tell-ing") contains the complete Seder ceremonies in their prescribed order (seder). The first part of the book. concerned mainly with the story of the Jews' deliverance from Egypt. is read before the meal. After dinner follows the second portion consisting of prayers of praise and thanks to the Almighty.

MATZOH repre-sents the "bread of affliction" eaten by the Jews in Egypt, and also the bread that had to be baked during their hasty flight when there was no time for leavening. Three matzot are placed in the Seder tray. Half the middle matzoh, saved for the Alikomon Ides sert), is playfully "stolen" by a child and ransomed for a prize.

a roasted shank bone, is placed on the Seder tray. It represents the ancient sacrifice of the Paschal lamb (Pesach) which had to be eaten roasted. Pesach, the Hebrew name for Passover, also re fers to the Lord's passing over (posach / the Jewish homes during the plague visited upon the Egyptian firstborn.

A Joyous And Happy Passover TO THE

Jewish Community



Sen. Floyd Lamb



Howard W. Cannon U.S. Senator

BEST WISHES

A JOYOUS PASSOVER

Alan Bible U.S. Senator

HAPPY PASSOVER



Judge Walter Richards



a roasted egg placed left of the Zroah, symbolizes the required offering brought on all festivals in the Temple. The egg. rificed, is used in the Seder as it is the Jewish symbol of mourning tin this case for the loss of the Temple where the sacrifices were brought).

THE BEITZAH,

THE MAROR or "bitter herbs" tusually horseradish) is placed in the middle of the tray and symbolizes the Jews' bitter suffering under the Egyptian yoke. Directly below is the Chazereth, another piece of bitter herbs, commemorating the custom of eating Maror sandwiched between two pieces of Matzoh.

warm

and sincere

greetings

in honor of

PASSOVER

annimmentament

from

JOHN C. MOWBRAY

Supreme Court Justice

THE CHAROSET, placed beneath the Z'roah, is a mixture of chopped apple, nuts, cinnamon, and wine designed to look like the mortar used by the Jews in building the palaces and pyramids of Egypt during centuries of forced labor. Before the Maror is eaten, it is dipped into the Charoset.

THE KARPAS, a piece of parsley or lettuce placed to the left of the Charoset, symbolizes the meager diet of the Jews in Egyptian bondage. It is dipped into salt water in remembrance of the tears they shed in their misery. The Karpas also signifies Springtime, the season of Pass-

PASSOVER

THE CUP OF ELI-JAH, filled with wine, is kept on the table through-out the Seder in the hope that the Prophet Elijah may appear as a messenger of the Almighty and announce the coming of the Messiah Thus, in the midst of their memories of the past, the Jews look forward to the day of universal peace, love, and brotherhood.

GREETINGS

George and Assemblyman

Eileen Brookman and Family

BEST WISHES

JOYOUS PASSOVER



MR. & MRS. EARL GRIPENTROG

HOLIDAY GREETINGS

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