Seder traditional make

lighted by the mother of the house to usher in the festival of Passover. The benediction which she pronounces over the candles 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.

is placed at each table setting. The sanctification of the Holiday is pronounced over the first cup. Three additional cups are drunk during the course of the Seder, making a total of four, to symbolize the four expressions of the Lord's promise to redeem the children of Israel and deliver them from bondage.

A CUP OF WINE THE HAGGADAH (literally "the telling") 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. THE CHAROSET,

MATZOH represents 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 Afikomon I dessert), is playfully "stolen" by a child and ransomed for a prize.

a piece of parsley

or lettuce placed to

the left of the

Charoset, symbol-

izes the meager

diet of the Jews in

Egyptian bondage.

It is dipped into

salt water in re-

membrance of the

tears they shed in

their misery. The

Karpas also signi-

fies Springtime,

the season of Pass-

a roasted shank bone, is placed on the Seder tray. It represents the ancient sacrifice of the Paschal lamb. (Pesach) which had to be esten roasted. Pesach, the Hebrew name for Passover, also refers to the Lord's passing over fposach) the Jewish homes during the plague visited upon the Egyptian first-

> THE CUP OF ELI-JAH, filled with wine, is kept on the table throughout 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.

a roasted egg placed left of the Croah, symbolizes the required offering brought on all festivals in the Temple. The egg. while not itself sacrificed, is used in the Seder as it is the Jewish symbol of mourning (in this case for the loss of the Temple where the sacrifices were

brought).

or "bitter herbs" usually 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, com. memorating the custom of eating Maror sandwiched between two pieces of Matzoh.

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. Be-

fore the Maror is eaten, it is dipped into the Charoset.

Cranston Believes All Ethiopian Jews Are Now Out Of Sudan

NEW YORK (WNS) -Sen. Alan Cranston (D. Calif.) said he believes that all Ethiopian Jews previously stranded in the Sudan when Israel was forced to halt its rescue operation last January are now out of that country following the secret airlift of Ethiopian Jews, conducted by the United States, recently.

In a telephone interview from Washington, Cranston also disclosed details of his last month efforts which led to all 100

signing a letter to President Reagan urging that the Administration seek perfrom the mission Sudanese President Gaafer al-Nimeiry, "for the immediate resumption of the airlift."

letter The noted Nimeiry's earlier comments in a New York Times interview which he stated that the "Ethiopian Jews and all other refugees now living in the Sudanese camps were free to leave the country provided they did members of the Senate not go directly to Israel."

According to Cranston, the Administration's response to the letter was very positive. He received telephone call from Reagan saying shared the concern of the Senators on the deteriorating situation in the refugee camps, and later a telephone call from Vice President George Bush indicating his concern for the Ethiopian Jews.

Cranston said he was particularly seeking to draw the attention of Bush to the issue since Bush was scheduled to visit the Sudan in early March. "I figured that this was the time for a breakthrough," Cran-

It has been reported in several leading newspapers that Bush

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successfully laid the for last groundwork week's airlift when he met with Nimeiry in Khartoun. The rescue mission is reported to have been conducted by the Central Intelligence Agency, along with the aid of the State Department and the U.S. Air Force.

Several hundred Jewish refugees were airlifted in a precise. three-hour operation that began in the early morning on an airstrip town of near the Gedaref. the Los Angeles Times correspondent, Charles Powers, reported.



ston said.

For Aliyah Or Programs In Israel - Meet Gershon Stav



Gershon Stav with a group of Aliyah Activists in Los Angeles.

Gershon Stav was born in Libya in 1944 and made Aliyah with his family in 1949. He grew up in Jerusalem and studied mathematics and surveying in a high school for surveying. Later, Mr. Stav served in the army in the Nahal (Fighting Pioneer Youth) unit and in the Engineering Corps.

In 1969 he became the head of Betar, the Zionist Educational Youth Movement in Israel and organized units to construct many settlements in the Golan Heights, Judea and Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. Then in 1972 he became the Executive Director of the World Betar Youth Movement working with new immigrants and developing programs for individuals and groups coming from all over the world to Israel.

In 1979 Mr. Stav founded the Jerusulem Heritage Center in the Old City which is until today one of the main resources of information for youth, soldiers, new immigrants and others desiring to learn about their Jewish roots in Jerusalem.

Today Mr. Stav is a shallach for Aliyah and Betar stationed in Los Angeles, yet servicing also the areas of Southern California, Arizona, and Nevada. He is married to Edit Stav and they have three children: Yariv, Moran and Roni.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding Aliyah or programs to Israael, please feel free to call the Israel Aliyah Center in Los Angeles at (213) 655-7881 or Mimi Katz at the Jewish Federation in Las Vegas at (702) 732-0556.

The Season Of Our Freedom

By Dr. Marc H. Tanenbaum

Friday, April 5th, the Jewish people begin the observance of Pesach, or Passover, the oldest and undoubtedly the most influential of the Jewish festivals. Known in Jewish tradition as Zman Cherutenu, the Season of our Freedom, Passover commemorates the liberation of the Israelites from bondage to Pharoah in Egypt.

The Exodus from Egypt was as much an act of liberation from intolerable spiritual bondage as it was redemption from physical slavery. In Egypt, the king was regarded as a god, a divine mediator, he was the source and master of the law, never its servant, and men and women were victims of his whims. The rejection of Egypt by Moses and the Israelites was thus a declaration of spiritual independence, and act of self-determination of a people seeking a life of human dignity and freedom to be themselves.

But Passover celebrates not only redemption as a past event, but through the Seder family ceremonials, it reenacts liberation as a presentday experience. That is why this Passover, the worsening plight of the Jews in the Soviet Union. Ethiopia, and in Arab countries will be uppermost in the minds and hearts of Jewish families everywhere. When the words "Next Year in Jerusalem" are recited, Jews will be recommitting themselves to the renewed struggle for liberation and justice, until the Exodus of Soviet and Ethiopian Jews and that of all people who seek freedom and self-determination are realized

