

קהילה קדישא בית ישראל

בס"ד

ADELAIDE HEBREW CONGREGATION
THE VOICE

Pesach Newsletter
2011 - 5771



Chag Pesach Kosher and Sameach
from
the Board of Management
and Rabbi Netanel Friedler

All welcome to join us at a family friendly kosher **Communal Seder** this year **1st night Pesach** Monday evening April 18th, 14 Nissan, in the Hines Hall at 6 pm – complete with chicken soup and kneidlach. For details on cost and to book, please phone the AHC Office on 8338 2922 between 9am and 1pm Monday to Friday.

The Passover Story

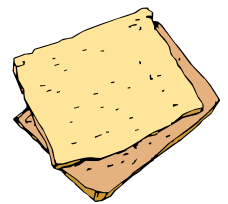
Passover, or Pesach in Hebrew, is the time when family and friends get together to celebrate freedom. Freedom achieved some 3335 years ago after being slaves to Pharaoh in Egypt for over two centuries. The history of Passover is told through the story written in the Haggadah, and re-enacted at the Seder table. The story of how Moses and his brother Aaron worked so hard to achieve the release of their people who were being increasingly oppressed, were suffering the effects of being slaves, and had shed many tears; how G-d instructed Moshe to command each household to guard a lamb from the tenth of the month of Nisan, and slaughter it on the fourteenth. The sacrificial lamb was to be roasted and eaten and its blood used to mark the doorposts and lintels of their houses. This marked them as G-d's people when the plague of the firstborn passed over Egypt during the night.

They were told to eat the lamb "with your belts tied, your shoes on your feet, and your staff in your hand" ready to leave. Their bread dough was packed before it could rise. It is a Torah commandment to observe Pesach with a feast of unleavened bread throughout the generations:

"This day shall be for you as a memorial, and you shall celebrate it as a festival for G-d. For all generations you shall celebrate it as an eternal statute" (Shemot 12:14)

The most common name for the festival, Passover, or *Hag ha-Pesach*, is so named because Pesach is a reference to the Paschal offering which is brought on the eve of the festival, and commemorates G-d's promise to "pass over you, and there shall be no plague upon you to destroy you" (Exodus 12:13). Other names by which this festival is known are 'the Festival of Unleavened bread – *hag hamatzot*, so named in the Torah. It is also named in the prayer books as 'the season of our freedom' – *zman heirutenu*, as the Israelites were freed from slavery and oppression after two centuries.

Chametz



The first job in preparing for Pesach is the removal of all Chametz from our possession. What exactly is Chametz you may ask? Well, this is any food or drink (even in tiny amounts) which includes any of the 5 major grains, ie wheat, barley, rye, spelt and oats, that have come into resting contact with liquid for at least 18 minutes. After this time it is considered to have started the leavening process. And if your family is of Ashkenazic descent, then they also will not partake of other grains and legumes such as rice, peanuts, lentils, beans, peas, and corn, as these products, when ground into flour, would look like the breads of pure chametz, which might confuse people. However Sephardi Jews still enjoy these additional things.

Matzah can be eaten when it is labelled Kosher for Passover, because special precautions have been taken to ensure to avoid the onset of the leavening process. There are two types of matzah – regular kosher l'pesach matzah, and shmura matza. The latter is matzah that has been rabbinically supervised from grain harvest to production and is frequently hand made.

Getting Ready For Pesach

Cleaning Up



A few weeks before the start of Pesach, the house must be given a thorough cleaning. This means going through all the cupboards, drawers, etc to check no crumbs have fallen in. Clean the carpets and under cushions. Check children's bags for lunchboxes or crumbs and bedrooms for remainders of food. Remember to clean out the car too.

The kitchen is the biggest job. It is a good idea to first fully clean one small area where you can put all your Passover supplies until everything else is ready.

- * Benches must be scrubbed then covered with aluminium foil (roofing foil works well), new formica or other non-porous covering.
- * Ovens must be thoroughly cleaned with a strong chemical cleaner, rinsed, then burned on High for 2 hours. Unless you have a self-cleaning oven, in which case you may just use that process.
- * Cook-tops must be thoroughly cleaned, then covered in heavy duty foil, then burnt on high for 20 mins if gas, and an additional 5 mins after turning red if electric.
- * The sink must be thoroughly cleaned then have a plastic or tin insert placed in. Or, if it is steel, it may be koshered by cleaning it then leaving it idle for 24 hours then pouring boiling water over all its surfaces including tapware.
- * The microwave can be koshered by cleaning thoroughly, then filling a new container with water, turn MW on High for 10 mins, so it is very steamy. Wipe out the inside, then repeat twice more. Use a new dish or put a MW safe cover over your regular dish.
- * Fridge and freezer must be scrubbed out. All shelves should be lined with the heavy foil, and preferably so should the inside walls, so long as you cut slits to allow the cool air to circulate.
- * Cupboards can be used for keeping the Pesach dishes and goods in once they have been thoroughly cleaned out and re-lined with fresh paper or plastic.
- * Toddler's high chairs must be thoroughly scrubbed, and the tray lined with contact paper.

Erev Pesach

Bedikat Chametz

A formal search must be undertaken for any remaining Chametz the night before Pesach, as soon as possible after nightfall. One member of the family (usually the mother) hides 10 pieces of Chametz around the house – it is a good idea to wrap them to prevent unintentional extra mess. A blessing is recited, (see later in newsletter for details) then the whole household conducts a search using a candle to light the way. Traditionally a feather, wooden spoon and paper bag is used to sweep up the remaining Chametz that is "found".

Bitul Chametz

Once all the pieces are collected up, everyone then must gather around to recite the Kol Chamirah. This is named after its first two words. It is a prayer originally in Aramaic, so should be recited in your native language as well (see later in newsletter for details) which verbally disowns any Chametz we may have accidentally overlooked. Then put the bag in a safe spot for burning the next day.

Biur Chametz

This is the final act of purging ourselves of the last pieces of leaven from our lives for the next 8 days. So we get up and have our breakfast, where we may still eat leaven, then there is an end time (finish eating by 10.24am on Monday 18 April this year). Within one hour of that time, the ceremony of burning of the last of the leaven must take place (by 11.19am Monday 18 April this year). As it burns, the Kol Chamirah statement must be said again (see later in newsletter for details). After the final time for eating leaven, we do not begin yet to eat matzah, which is reserved for eating for the first time at the Seder table.

Mechirat Chametz

This is the sale of any remaining Chametz in our possession to a non-Jew, through an independent broker. A deposit is paid, and the balance is said to be a loan with the remainder to be paid 8 days later. At the end of Pesach, usually the purchaser decides he does not wish to purchase the "goods" after-all, and returns them to the seller who gives back his deposit. A **form for the sale of your Chametz** is included at the end of this newsletter.

Fast Of The First Born

When the tenth plague struck Egypt, all the first born sons were struck down. However the children of Israel were spared and none of their sons died. So as a sign of gratitude all first born sons are required to fast the day before Passover. (This year Monday 2 April from 4.54am until 6.46pm.) However since it is permissible to break this fast for the purpose of participating in the celebration of a Mitzvah – one is usually arranged in the synagogue. This would usually follow a Siyum, the completion of the study of a Talmudic tractate by a scholar. Once the fast is broken by the seudat mitzvah there is no need to fast for the rest of the day.

The Seder Table

Wine

This is a symbol of joy and gladness. Enough is needed to fill 4 cups for each person, with the minimum amount per cup being 86ml. If need be, grape juice can be substituted. The single 5th cup of wine is not drunk. It is set out as the cup for the Prophet Elijah whose coming, according to tradition, will herald the coming of the Messiah.



Matzah

There are 2 main types of matzah. Shmurah matzah and regular matzah. Shmurah matzah is special in that it has been supervised from the time of harvest, as opposed to regular Pesach matzah which is only supervised from the time of grinding; to be sure that they do not come into contact with liquid and therefore become chametz. It is a mitzvah to have at least half a shmurah matzah per person at the Seder. We eat the matzah to remind us how our ancestors left Egypt in such a hurry they did not have time for their dough to rise. There must be 3, covered at the head of the table, and enough others for all participants to share during the meal.

Pillows

In most homes every person gets a pillow, in some homes only the head of the household gets one. But the pillow for reclining symbolizes how free people eat. We recline to the left when drinking the 4 cups of wine, eating matzah and freedom foods.

Haggadot

The Haggadah (which literally means "the telling") is the book containing the order of Seder service, blessings and prayers. There should be enough for at least one between two, preferably one each per person at the table.

Seder Plate

This plate can be a regular plate with a section for each item, or it can be a specialized work of art. On it are a number of a number of symbolic items:

Marror – bitter herbs – (romaine lettuce, endives or fresh horseradish). To symbolize the bitter life endured by the Israelites during their Egyptian slavery.

Charoset – (mixture of crushed nuts, grated apples and red wine). To represent the mortar used by the Israelites to make the bricks to build the Egyptian cities.

Salt water – to represent the tears shed by the people in their misery.

Karpas – vegetable – (parsley, celery, potato). A sign of spring, new growth, and new hope.

Shankbone – a reminder of the Paschal sacrifice (A shankbone is used as opposed to other bones because its Hebrew word is zeroah – arm – which is the same word used to describe G-d's outstretched arm as He delivered us from bondage.)

Egg – a reminder of the festival offering in the days of the Temple.

Basic Kosher L'Pesach Products

Basic Kosher L'Pesach Products

Pesach is a time when we can eat plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Other foods need to be checked they are kosher for Pesach.

Remember that many of these need to be purchased before Pesach.

Fish - ensure that the fish has both fins and scales (check the printed Kosher Australia directory for a list of kosher fish); it is preferable to purchase the fish WHOLE to wash thoroughly then fillet at home. If you wish your local fish merchant to fillet your fish, you must ensure that the board and knife used are clean.

The Kashrut Authority Pesach Directory (from NSW) is online at:
http://www.ka.org.au/index.php/Pesach_Products_Directory/

Kosher Australia in Victoria distribute a printed Pesach guide to subscribers.

Some Readily Available Items From The Kosher Australia List:

MILK – use only plain white full-cream milk purchased before Pesach and frozen if necessary, not UHT milk.

TEA - All plain unflavoured loose tea purchased before Pesach.

COFFEE – Bushells Instant Coffee, Granulated Instant Coffee, Pulverised Coffee; Maxwell House Instant Coffee; Nescafe (in glass jars only): Blend 43, Mild Roast, or Espresso; Robert Timms Coffee beans, or Ground Coffee NOT Coffee bags

OIL - Coles Extra Virgin Olive Oil, Ollo Cold pressed Extra Virgin Olive Oil (either Fresh and Fruity, or Mild and Mellow) are produced Chametz-free but should be purchased before Pesach.

BUTTER - Mainland Dairy - Butter, Butter Soft and Butter Soft Less Salt are readily available but should be purchased before Pesach.

SUGAR – CSR White Sugar (1kg or 2kg) or CSR Caster Sugar (500g, 1kg, or 2kg) bought before Pesach.

SWEETENERS - Hermesetas Saccharin Sweeteners Tablets (Parev)

MINERAL WATER – All mineral water, Perrier natural carbonated mineral water.

JUICE – Due to the additives in manufactured juices, juice should be made at home during Pesach from freshly squeezed fruit. Enjoy!!

SOAP - dish washing liquid, and other toiletries do not require to be kosher for Pesach as they are not edible even for animals.

The Night Of The Seder

"Leil Haseder" (Seder night)- two words that move something in your heart, and connect you to yourself, your family, your nation- our nation.

It is not just without a reason that we feel so strongly about this night. This is the night of our birthday as a nation. This strong feeling of belonging dwells in each and every one of us for thousands of years, since our nation has born; the nation of Israel.

The exodus from Egypt was not only something that occurred in the past, but rather a birth of a historical movement that lives and continues to depart from "Mitzraim" (Egypt), and from all the "meitzarim" (straits) and difficulties which the human kind face. This ambition for freedom also appears in the Israeli national anthem "Lihut Am Chofshi Beartzenu" – to be a free nation in our home land.

It is not simple at all to be a free man, but in Leil Haseder we get a special opportunity to feel the experience that the people of Israel had, and to implant this experience in our daily lives.

Am Israel started to become a nation from Jacob's family only, and then became a whole nation. When a Jewish family sits down on Seder night, it feels the same. The changes that happened to each and every one of us, then to our families, affects the whole nation.

The only way to experience this special night is by speaking. Pesach in Hebrew means: Pe - mouth, Sach - to speak. The mouth during the Seder is working on speaking Divrei Torah, and to eat the holy bread- Matza. By speaking during this night we take out our feelings and teach the generations about the miracle story of the Jewish nation.

By eating the matza we are uplifting even our bodies to a higher level of freedom. Our bodies feel the need to be connected to Hashem, that it is not enough to be a free man, without putting spirituality in life.

This is a wonderful opportunity to sit and learn together with our families and friends.

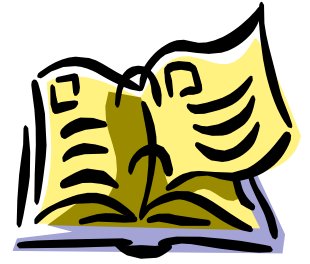
Our community has a beautiful FIRST night Seder, and everybody is welcome to feel the spirituality of Pesach!!

Shabbat Shalom and a Happy and Kosher Pesach to you all.
Rabbi Netanel Friedler

Pesach Calendar For This Year

Friday 15 April, 11 Nisan

Mechirat Chametz - Sale of Chametz – have you remembered to sell your chametz. Last chance to bring in or fax to the shul office (08) 8379 0142 the "Authorization of Sale of Chametz" form.



Sunday 17 April, 13 Nisan After Nightfall

Search for chametz. Recite the blessing prior to the search:

Baruch atah Adonai Elohainu melech ha'olam asher kidshanu b'mitzvotav v'tzivanu al biur chametz.

Blessed are You, Lord our G-d, King of the universe, who has sanctified us with His commandments and commanded us concerning the removal of the chametz.

Following the search, recite the nullification of the Chametz (Kol Chamira) in a language you understand. If you do not understand Aramaic, repeat it in your own language:

Kol Chamira v'chamia de'ika virshuti, de'lah chamitei u'delah vi'artei u'delah y'danahleh, li'batel v'le'hevei hefker k'afra d'ara.

All chametz and leaven that is in my possession, which I have not seen, have not removed and do not know about, should be annulled and become ownerless, like dust of the earth.

Monday 18 April, 14 Nisan, Erev Pesach

Fast of the Firstborn begins at 5:25am and ends at 6:26pm.

When the tenth plague struck Egypt, all the firstborn sons of the Egyptians died. However the children of Israel were spared and none of their sons died. So as a sign of gratitude, all firstborn sons fast on the day before Passover. The fast can be broken to participate in celebration of a Mitzvah such as completion of the study of a Talmudic tractate by a scholar. Once the fast is broken by the seudat mitzvah there is no need to fast for the rest of the day.

We will have a shacharit service followed by "syium" for all the first born and fathers of first born boys until age of Bar Mitzvah.

Chametz may not be eaten after 10:24am. It is forbidden to eat matzah on the day before Pesach begins. Burn remaining (unsold) chametz by 11:19 am. The nullification of the chametz (Kol Chamira) recited while burning the chametz must be recited by 11:19am. The declaration is:

Kol Chamira v'chamia de'ika virshuti, da'chaziteh u'delah chaziteh d'chamiteh u'delah chamiteh d'viarteh u'de'la viarteh, li'batel v'leh'hevei hefker ke'afra d'arah. All chametz and leaven that is in my possession, whether I have recognized it or not, whether I have seen it or not, whether I have removed it or not, should be annulled and become ownerless, like dust of the earth.

Prepare A Pre-Existing Flame

Light a long-lasting yahrzeit candle, or use a pilot light, as a pre-existing flame with which to light candles and oven during the Festival.

Light the Yom Tov candles by 5:31pm. The following blessings are then recited:

Baruch atah Adonai Elohainu melech ha-olam asher kid'shanu b'mitzvotav v'tzivanu l'hadlik ner shel Yom Tov
Blessed are You, Lord our G-d, Ruler of the universe, Who has sanctified us with His commandments, and commanded us to kindle the light of the Festival.

Baruch atah Adonai Elohainu melech ha'olam she'he'cheyanu vekiye'manu vehigi'ya'nu lazman hazeh
Blessed be the Lord our G-d, Ruler of the universe, who has given us life, and sustained us, and has brought us to this season.

Evening service is at 6:00 pm. Complete Hallel is recited during Maariv.

First Seder – to be held at the AHC

The Seder - meaning "order" (of service) must not begin before 6pm, because Kiddush is said over the first cup of wine which is part of the Seder, and one of the very important aspects of the Seder itself is that it is held at night. The procedure for the Seder is set out in the Haggadah. The story of the exodus from Egypt is told, dinner is eaten then the Afikoman is shared by all present as the last thing to be eaten at the Seder. A common tradition is for the Afikoman to be hidden by the head of the household during the evening, and the child who finds it can then 'ransom' it back.

Tuesday 19 April, 15 Nisan, First Day Of Pesach

Yom Tov Morning Service

A service will be held in Shul from 9.15am. The prayer for Dew is recited in Musaf, as it is approaching summer in Israel.

Yom Tov Meal

A festive lunch should be had, with Kiddush recited. After washing your hands, Hamotzi is said over 2 matzot.

Candlelighting

These should be lit after 6.26pm this evening. Shehecheyanu (see previous page) should once again be said. The candles should be lit by a flame taken from a pre-existing flame that has been lit from before Yom Tov.

Ma'ariv (Evening) Service

A service will be held in shul at 6.15pm.

We begin counting the Omer during this evening, and continue to count every evening for 7 weeks from now until Shavuot.

Second Seder

In the Diaspora the Seder once again starts after nightfall. It is performed exactly as the night before. It is a common custom to have a new season piece of fruit or vegetable you have not yet sampled this season, so that the blessing Shehecheyanu may not be said in vain.

Wednesday 4 April 2007 – Second Day Of Pesach

Yom Tov Morning Service

A service will again be held in Shul from 9.15am.

Yom Tov Meal

Kiddush should once again be recited, and Hamotzi said over 2 matzot after washing hands, followed by another festive meal.

Havdalah to be said in the evening after 6.25pm, but omitting the spices and candle.

Thursday 21 April To Sunday 24 April

Excluding Shabbat, these are the intermediate days of Pesach, called Chol Hamo'ed. On these days men do not lay tefillin, special prayers are added in the morning shacharit, and work is permitted, but only if it is required for the festival, or if it is necessary to avoid a long term loss – such as your job.

The Shabbat, on Saturday 23 April, is Shabbos Chol Hamo'ed. The same Kiddush and prayers are recited as on an ordinary Shabbat. Hallel is said during Shacharit and there is a special Torah reading for today. Once again there should be festive Shabbat meals, preceded by Kiddush, washing hands, and Hamotzi over the 2 matzot.

Sunday 24 April

7th Eve of Pesach

Set up a flame, eg a Yarzheit candle, that will burn for 2 days.

Candles should be lit tonight by 5.24pm. Shehecheyanu is not said.

Shul service at 6pm.

6th Omer is counted.

Yom Tov meal with Kiddush, hand washing and Hamotzi over 2 matzot.

Monday 25 April

7th Day of Pesach

A Yom Tov Shul service is held at 9.15am.

A festive midday meal should be had with Kiddush recited, hands washed, and Hamotzi recited over 2 matzot.

8th Eve of Pesach

Candles must be lit After 6.18pm, from a pre-existing flame. Shehecheyanu is not said. Shul service is at 6.15pm.

Kiddush is once again made with hand washing, Hamotzi over 2 matzot and a festive Yom Tov meal.

Tuesday 26 April

Acharon Shel Pesach

The last day of Pesach. Shul service at 9am.

Yizkor is recited today, at approximately 10.45am.

We have our last Yom Tov lunch, once again reciting Kiddush, washing our hands, and reciting Hamotzi over 2 matzot.

Pesach Ends

The festival ends at 6.18pm. After dark, Ma'ariv is recited, and the 7th Omer is counted, followed by the Havdalah service, with no spices or candle.

It is important not to eat any Chametz for at least half an hour after nightfall, ie not before 6.50pm, to be sure that there has been time for all that was sold to a non-Jew to be bought back.

The Counting Of The Omer

The Omer is a simple counting ritual, from day 1, then 2, 3, etc, up to day 49. It starts on the second day of Pesach and culminates in reaching Shavuot 7 weeks later. It all starts from a commandment in the Torah "And from the day after the Sabbath (Pesach), the day on which you bring the omer (a measure of barley) of wave offering, you shall count seven full weeks." So, on the 16th of Nissan, the day after Pesach began, a measure of barley was brought to the Temple as a symbol of thanksgiving, and the counting we know as Sefirat Ha'Omer, or Sefirah begins.

After the destruction of the Temple when there was no more barley offering, the omer count served as a reminder of the desire for redemption. In addition, during the time of the Sefirah, many thousands of students of the great scholar Rabbi Akiva died in a terrible plague during this time. To remind us of this great sadness we observe this time in semi-mourning, eg we do not have a haircut, Bar or Bat Mitzvah, wedding, or other public celebration with music.

The counting ritual is performed each night, immediately after nightfall. We say the following blessing, then immediately state what day of the count it is.

Baruch ata Adonai Elohainu melech ha'olam asher kidshanu b'mitzvotav v'tzivanu al sefirat ha'omer.

Blessed are You, Lord our God, Ruler of the universe, who has sanctified us with His commandments, and commanded us regarding the counting of the Omer.

Yom Hashoah

Celebrated on 27 Nissan, this year on Monday 2 May, Yom Hashoah is Holocaust Remembrance Day lest we forget how the Nazis attempted to annihilate our ancestors. The day chosen is the anniversary of the fall of the Warsaw Ghetto to the Nazis after a heroic struggle.

A ceremony will be held at the Rose Harrison Hall on Sunday 1 May at 3pm. Ma'ariv and memorial service for all victims of the holocaust will be held at the AHC at 6pm that day.

Yom Hazikaron

Celebrated on 4 Iyar, but this year celebrated on Monday 9 May, we mourn the loss of thousands of Israeli soldiers killed in action during all the wars Israel has fought in its defence, and of all those who have been killed while sanctifying G-d's name.

A service will be held at the Adelaide Hebrew Congregation on Sunday 8 May at 6pm, on the eve of 5 Iyar. It will again include a Ma'ariv and memorial service for all those who have fallen in the defence of Israel.

Yom Ha'atzmaut

The next day, 5 Iyar, this year celebrated on Tuesday 10 May, celebrates the Day of Independence. There will be a special Shachrit service at 7am on this day. It is on this day that we mark the re-establishment of the State of Israel in 1948. Special prayers of praise are offered to G-d. In 1950 the Israeli Parliament passed the Law of Return; that every Jew could come home and be granted citizenship, no matter what state of health, no matter what degree of financial need. This is more than a law; it is the fulfilment of a dream of generations of Jews to have a land to call their own.

There will be a communal function on Sunday 15 May – further details to follow in the weekly newsletter.

Lag B'omer

On Saturday evening 21 May, and Sunday 22 May (18 Iyar) is the 33rd day of the Sefira, or counting of the Omer. This is a joyous day, one where the sadness of the surrounding days is lifted. For on this day, it is recounted in the Talmud that the plague that had been decimating the students of Rabbi Akiva miraculously ceased. The mourning of the surrounding days is lifted for this one day. So any joyous celebrations such as a wedding or Bar Mitzvah may be held today.

A bonfire and BBQ party will be held at the AHC at 7pm on Saturday 21 May, watch the weekly newsletter for more details.

Shul News



Pesach Shopping

Kosher Imports will not be holding a Pesach supermarket this year as Coles of Burnside will be carrying all kosher good required for Pesach. This excludes chickens, which will be available from the AHC.

Pesach Seder

All are welcome to join us at a family friendly kosher Communal Seder this year 1st night Pesach Monday evening April 18th, 14 Nissan, in the Hines Hall at 6 pm – complete with chicken soup and kneidlach. For details on cost and to book, please phone the AHC Office on 8338 2922 between 9am and 1pm Monday to Friday. Please advise if you require transport, we will do our best to help.

Celebrations

We once again wish Mazel Tov and extend many good wishes to all those celebrating their birthday or anniversary in this or coming months.

Refuah Sheleimah

Our heartfelt prayers and good wishes for ongoing full recovery go to all who have been unwell recently. Our thoughts and blessings are with them and we wish them a full and rapid recovery.

Chag Sameach

PESACH 5771 - 2011 At A Glance: Synagogue Service & Candlelighting Times

MON 18 APR	Shacharit at 7:00am folowed by "Syium" Finish eating Chametz before 10:23am Burn Chametz before 11:19am		
	Light candles BY 5:31pm FIRST NIGHT AHC COMMUNAL SEDER (PREBOOKING NEEDED)	Maariv - 1 st Night Pesach	6pm
TUES 19 APR		Shacharit – 1 st Day Pesach	9.15am
	Light candles <u>AFTER</u> 6.26pm No preparation for 2 nd night Seder till after 6.26pm	Maariv – 2 nd Night Pesach	6.15pm
WED 20 APR		Shacharit – 2 nd Day Pesach	9.15am
	Say Havdalah prayer <u>AFTER</u> 6.25pm Omit spices and candle		
FRI 22 APR	Light candles <u>BY</u> 5.26pm	Kabbalat Shabbat Maariv	6pm
SAT 23 APR	Havdalah <u>AFTER</u> 6.22pm	Shacharit - Shabbat	9.15am
SUN 24 APR	Light candles <u>BY</u> 5.24pm	Maariv – 7 th Night Pesach	6pm
MON 25 APR		Shacharit – 7 th Day Pesach	9.15am
	Light candles <u>AFTER</u> 6.18pm	Maariv - 8 th Night Pesach Acharon Shel Pesach	6.15pm
TUES 26 APR		Shacharit – 8 th Day Pesach Acharon Shel Pesach Yizkor (approx. 10.30am)	9am
	Pesach ends at 6.18pm Say havdalah prayer, do not use the spices or candle. Wait half an hour before eating any sold chametz to allow the Rabbi time to buy your chametz back.		