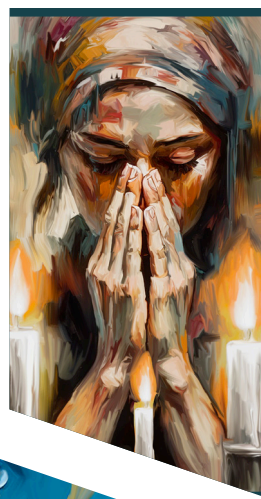




**ALEPH
INSTITUTE**

No One Alone,
No One Forgotten.

Jewish **5785**
CALENDAR
2024/2025



ALEPH INSTITUTE
Hyman and Martha Rogal Center

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AUGUST

MENACHEM AV - ELUL

HOLY TEMPLE

The Beit Hamikdash, the Holy Temple in Jerusalem, was the spiritual heart of the Jewish people and a space that symbolized our deepest connection to Hashem. Its destruction on the 9th of Av, first by the Babylonians and later by the Romans, makes this day the saddest on our Jewish calendar. The day of Tisha B'Av is observed with fasting, mourning, prayer, and reflection on our immense loss. The Temple was not just a physical structure but a place where the Divine Presence rested, a physical home for G-d here in this world. Its loss signifies a rupture in our direct spiritual connection. Yet our sages teach us that within each of our homes and hearts, we can build our own miniature Temples, a home for G-d. How can we ensure that our homes are places where G-d feels welcome?

THIS MONTH AT A GLANCE

Aug. 3	Sunday	Fast of 9 Av (fast day)
Aug. 24-25	Sun.-Mon.	Rosh Chodesh

** Religious Work Proscription/Non-Working Day

DOROTHY'S PROGRAM

Aleph volunteers visit patients in state hospitals, long-term medical facilities, nursing homes, and private homes. Patients receive visits as well as the necessary provisions for the holidays.

**IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO VOLUNTEER
PLEASE EMAIL INFO@ALEPHNE.ORG**

RE-ENTRY PROGRAM & EMPLOYMENT HELP

We understand that finding work with a felony conviction can be difficult. We are here to help!

Please find the job placement forms online at AlephNE.org under the 'Program' then 'Employment Help' or contact us via phone/email.

AUGUST 2025

AV - ELUL 5785

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

Shabbat & Jewish holidays start at Sundown.

The times listed might not be accurate for your location. Please check the Candle Lighting times for your area at www.AlephNE.org/CandleLighting

Candle Lighting Times

	Montpelier	Boston	NYC	New Haven	Augusta	Manchester/NH
8/1	7:57	7:45	7:53	7:50	7:45	7:49
8/8	7:47	7:37	7:45	7:42	7:36	7:40
8/15	7:37	7:27	7:35	7:32	7:26	7:30
8/22	7:25	7:16	7:25	7:22	7:14	7:19
8/29	7:13	7:05	7:14	7:11	7:02	7:07

Shabbat ends on Sat. approx. 65 min. after listed time

Candle Lighting Times

	Cincinnati	Columbus	Pittsburgh	Harrisburg	Philadelphia	Trenton
8/1	8:29	8:27	8:16	8:04	7:56	7:55
8/8	8:21	8:19	8:08	7:55	7:48	7:47
8/15	8:13	8:10	7:59	7:46	7:39	7:38
8/22	8:03	8:00	7:49	7:36	7:29	7:28
8/29	7:53	7:49	7:38	7:26	7:18	7:17

Shabbat ends on Sat. approx. 65 min. after listed time

ALEPH OFFERS 25 CORRESPONDENCE COURSES ON MANY JEWISH TOPICS!
Email us or send us a letter to request a correspondence course.

1

7 Av

2

8 Av
Shabbat Chazon
Avot 3

Devarim

Fast Begins: 8:33 PM
Shabbat Ends: 9:19 PM

Candle Lighting: 8:16 PM 

3

9 Av
Fast of Tishah B'Av

4

10 Av

FAST OF TISHA B'AV

Mourning the destruction of the Temple and the exile of Israel, we refrain from all food and drink for 24 hours. Arrange for Sack Dinners from Your Chaplain!

Fast Ends: 9:03 PM

5

11 Av

6

12 Av

7

13 Av

8

14 Av

9

15 Av
Tu B'Av
Shabbat Nachamu
Avot 4
Va'etchanan

Shabbat Ends: 9:09 PM

Candle Lighting: 8:08 PM 

10

16 Av

11

17 Av

12

18 Av

13

19 Av

14

20 Av

15

21 Av

16

22 Av
Avot 5
Eikev

Shabbat Ends: 8:59 PM

Candle Lighting: 7:59 PM 

17

23 Av

18

24 Av

19

25 Av

20

26 Av

21

27 Av

22

28 Av

23

29 Av
Blessing of the New Month
Avot 6
Re'eh

Shabbat Ends: 8:48 PM

Candle Lighting: 7:49 PM 

24

30 Av
Rosh Chodesh

25

1 Elul
Rosh Chodesh

26

2 Elul

27

3 Elul

28

4 Elul

29

5 Elul

30

6 Elul
Avot 1
Shoftim

Shabbat Ends: 8:36 PM

Candle Lighting: 7:38 PM 

31

7 Elul

Molad: Shabbat, 8/23 at 11:26 (6 chalakim) PM

A Very Abridged Guide to Kosher Dietary Laws (an introductory overview only!)

"Kosher" means far more than just "non-pork." Throughout history, observant Jews have practically starved themselves rather than consume any food or drink that was not "kosher" (the word means "proper" or "fit"). A Jew's obligation to consume only kosher food is a Biblically-mandated precept as elaborated by principles set forth by Rabbis and Sages thousands of years ago, and applied today. Observant Jews believe that the slightest morsel of forbidden food taints not only the body, but the soul itself. Accordingly, the availability of nutritionally-sufficient kosher food for a Jew is not a luxury accommodation; it is an essential provision to allow that person to live.

All food and their components are divided into four categories:

(1) MEAT; (2) DAIRY; (3) PARVE (NEUTRAL); AND (4) NON-KOSHER (INCLUDING MIXTURES OF MEAT & DAIRY, AND MIXTURES OF MEAT & FISH).

MEAT

Only certain Biblically-defined animals are kosher: ruminants with split hooves (generally cows and sheep), and poultry; only certain portions of those animals may be consumed. Animals must be slaughtered in a religiously-mandated humane way by skilled and learned Jews. Meats must be washed and salted in a religiously-mandated way observed by a rabbi or other skilled and learned people under his direction.

DAIRY

Dairy products must be derived from kosher animals. Accordingly, milk products from a pig, camel, or other non-kosher animal is not kosher. May observant Jews will not consume milk and dairy products unless they have a high level of rabbinical supervision during processing ("Cholov Yisroel").

PARVE

Everything kosher that does not fall under the categories of meat or dairy are called "parve" (neutral). Included are eggs, kosher fish and plants (fruits and vegetables). Only fish with scales and fins are kosher. Accordingly, no shellfish are kosher. Parve products may be eaten with either meat or dairy products (although fish may not be mixed with meat in a single dish).

"NON-KOSHER" FOODS

INTRINSICALLY NON-KOSHER: all non-ruminant animals and those that do not have split hooves; most birds except poultry; all animals that have not been slaughtered, soaked, salted and inspected according to Jewish law; all shellfish; all insects and rodents; all grape juice products not supervised by a Rabbi; all hard cheese products not supervised by a Rabbi; all mixtures of meat and dairy; all mixtures of meat and fish.

NON-KOSHER AS A RESULT OF PROCESSING: spray-dried products; reacted flavors; production of fatty acids; some canned foods; food prepared with equipment previously used for non-kosher products. Meat and dairy products may not be cooked or eaten together, nor may a Jew derive any benefit from such mixed loads.

Accordingly, two separate sets of cooking utensils, dishes and cutlery are required: one for meat and one for dairy foods. It is customary to mark all utensils used for dairy foods so that they will not be interchanged with those used for meat. Observant Jews do not eat from the same loaf of bread if it has been used with both meat and dairy products.

Even a very small amount of meat or dairy (or their derivatives) in a product renders that product "meat" or "dairy." Care must always be taken that kosher foods are prepared and served with appropriate utensils (e.g., utensils that have not (a) been used or washed together with non-kosher foods; and (2) are not used both for meat and dairy products).

INGREDIENTS

The overwhelming majority of basic ingredients may or may not be kosher depending on their origin or processing history. Accordingly, they require Rabbinical supervision to insure that their origin is from a kosher product, that they were processed with proper equipment and whether they are meat, dairy or parve.

INGREDIENTS THAT CAN NEVER BE KOSHER: civet; castoreum; carmine; ambergris.

INGREDIENTS PRESENTLY NOT AVAILABLE IN KOSHER FORM: musk; animal gelatin; natural cognac oil; encianina (grape skin extract).

INGREDIENTS REQUIRING RABBINICAL SUPERVISION: Products that may be derived from an animal source: all oil and fats; natural fatty acids, their esters and especially palmitic, stearic, oleic and

pelargonic acids; fatty alcohols, aldehydes and ketones; lactones; polysorbates, sorbitans and all emulsifiers; amino acids and hydrolyzed proteins; glycerol and esters; enzymes; enzyme-modified products; whey (arising from enzyme action); vitamins.

Products that have or may have a grape juice origin: juices; wine; encianina; natural cognac oil; fusel oil; amyl alcohol and esters; natural valeric acid; ethyl

alcohol; natural ethyl esters; natural acetaldehyde; vinegar. Products that are dairy or may have a dairy origin and will cause a product to be "dairy": milk solids; lactose, casein and derivatives; cream and derivatives; starter distillates; whey and chemicals produced from it; fatty acids from butter or cheese: butyric, caproic, propionic and myristic acids.

Many common products and national brands are labeled with symbols signifying that they have been prepared under rabbinical supervision and comply with kosher dietary laws.

THE SABBATH, HOLIDAYS AND FAST DAYS

Sabbath and holiday meals should include wine (or grape juice), two loaves of bread (or rolls or whole matzos), fish and meat. Observant Jews may not eat foods that are cooked on the Sabbath, or even reheated by Jews on the Sabbath. Accordingly, work schedules may need to be rearranged to insure that no Jewish inmates (or staff) actually reheat any of the pre-cooked foods (e.g., instant grits, hot cereal, beef or chicken entrees) on the Sabbath. Work proscriptions for Biblically-mandated festivals are generally the same as for the Sabbath, except for more lenient rules governing the use of fire and the preparation of food. The specific prohibitions of festivals and their differences from the Sabbath are beyond the scope of this memorandum. Competent rabbinic authorities should be consulted with individual questions. Institutional staff should be aware that Jewish inmates may not be able to eat dinner at its regularly-scheduled time on the eve of certain fast days, and should be permitted to eat well before sundown. With respect to all fast days, staff should be made aware that Jewish inmates may need to wait to consume any food or drink until one hour after sundown on the fast day itself, and, if dinner is scheduled before then, those inmates should be given the opportunity to eat at a later, more religiously appropriate, time.

PASSOVER FOODS

In addition to all of the above, the following products and their derivatives may not be used during the Jewish eight-day holiday of Passover: wheat; rye; barley; oats; spelt; corn; legumes (soy, peanut, etc); rice; mustard; alcohol; beer; dextrose (from wheat or corn); sorbitol (Sephardic Jews do eat some of these items). As a general rule, Passover products may not be manufactured with, cooked or served in utensils that were previously used with non-Passover foods. All products that require Passover certification must be manufactured under Rabbinical supervision. Matzo available year-round is generally leavened and is not kosher for Passover.

KOSHER FOOD IN INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENTS

Kosher food can be made available to Jewish inmates by: (1) preparing it on site with proper kitchen facilities under the direction of a qualified kosher food supervisor; or (2) obtaining pre-packaged meals from Kosher food vendors around the country (e.g., airline dinners or shelf stable packaging) and products with appropriate kosher certification symbols; and/or (3) obtaining fresh products through retail outlets and kosher food purveyors. The use of disposable plastic or paper goods is an easy, cost-effective and religiously-acceptable alternative when providing Kosher food in an institutional environment.

Adapted from "A Guide To Kosher Dietary Laws," by Dr. J. Leff, Ph.D.

Kosher Certification of Commercially-Available Products

All food and their components are divided into four categories:

- (1) **Meat** (which may not be prepared with the same utensils, or consumed with, dairy products);
- (2) **Dairy** (which may not be prepared with the same utensils, or consumed with, meat products);
- (3) **Parve** (neutral products, which may be prepared or consumed with either meat or dairy products); and
- (4) **Non-Kosher** (which includes non-kosher foods, mixtures of meat and dairy, and mixtures of meat and fish).

Observant Jews will eat most food products only when they know that highly-competent skilled and learned Jews have supervised the entire process: the source, preparation and service of the product. Ingredients listed on food packaging is **not** a reliable indicator as to whether the product is kosher. Many ingredients do not list their components (e.g., "Gelatin" does not indicate whether it was derived from animal products or vegetable matter; "Flavorings" does not indicate source) and ingredients used in minute amounts are not necessarily listed. Many thousands of common commercially-available products and national brands are labeled with trademarked symbols signifying that they have been prepared under rabbinical supervision and comply with kosher dietary requirements.

The letter "K" alone printed on a food package provides no meaningful assurance. It is a generic letter that may be placed on most anything, and does not indicate that any reputable kosher certifying organization has provided any oversight at all.

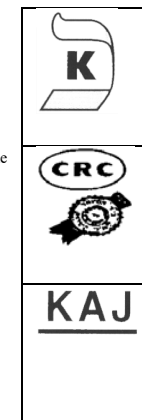
Six of the most-commonly accepted national kosher certification agencies and their trademarked symbols are:



The Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations (The "O-U")
333 Seventh Avenue
New York, NY 10001
Tel.: (212) 563-4000 Fax: (212) 564-9058
Publication: *The "OU" Kashrus Directory*

The Organized Kashrus Laboratories (The "O-K")
1372 Carroll Street
Brooklyn, NY 11213
Tel.: (718) 756-7500 Fax: (718) 756-7503
Publication: *The Jewish Homemaker*

"Star-K" Kosher Certification
11 Warren Road
Baltimore, MD 21208-5234
Tel.: (410) 484-4110 Fax: (410) 653-9294
Publication: *Kashrus Kurrents*



"KOF-K" Kosher Supervision
1444 Queen Anne Road
Teaneck, NJ 07666
Tel.: (201) 837-0500 Fax: (201) 837-0126
Publication: *The Kosher Outlook*

Central Rabbinical Congress (The "CRC")
85 Division Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11211
Tel.: (718) 384-6765 Fax: (718) 486-5574

Publication: *CRC Kashrus Directory*

K'hal Adath Jeshurun ("Breuer's" or the "KAJ")
85-93 Bennett Avenue
New York, NY 10033
Tel.: (212) 923-3582 Fax: (212) 781-4275
Publication: *KAJ Newsletter*

The letter "D" following some of these symbols signifies that the product contains dairy products (and may not be used with meat products). Always check with the certifying agency itself if you have any questions.

There are over two hundred kosher symbols and corresponding agencies that certify ingredients and packaged foods throughout the United States. *Kashrus Magazine*, a magazine for kosher consumers, publishes lists five times per year of products and manufacturers preparing kosher food, and other news and updates. One issue per year contains an extensive listing of the names, addresses and symbols used by all kosher certifying agencies. Subscriptions may be obtained from *Kashrus Magazine*, POB 204, Brooklyn, NY 11204. Tel: (718) 336-8544.

If you have any questions regarding the laws of Kashrus, are in need of assistance, or would like more information on the laws of Kashrus, please feel free to call Aleph Institute, 5804 Beacon Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15217, 412-421-0111 or info@alephinc.org. We can also try to direct you to Kosher vendors and provide information on available Kosher products.