

Passover Guide 5784

*Congregation Anshei Israel's Clergy,
Staff, Officers, and Board of Trustees
wish you a happy, healthy, kosher Pesach.*



Pesach Schedule of Services

Monday, April 22 (on Zoom)

Morning Minyan with Siyum for First-Borns..... 7:00am

Those who conclude study of a significant portion of Rabbinic literature must participate in a celebratory meal after learning.

Monday, April 22 - Erev Passover (First Seder)

Tuesday, April 23- 1st Day Passover

*Morning Service (Hybrid) 9:30am

Second Night Seder 6:30pm

In-person at JCC. RSVP required. Watch your email for details!

Wednesday, April 24 - 2nd Day Passover

*Morning Service (Hybrid) 9:30am

Mincha/Ma'ariv Service (on Zoom) 5:30pm

Thursday, April 25 - 3rd Day Passover

*Morning Service (Hybrid) 9:30am

Mincha/Ma'ariv Service (on Zoom) 5:30pm

Friday, April 26- 4th Day Passover

*Morning Service (Hybrid) 7:30am

Mincha/Ma'ariv Service (on Zoom) 5:45pm

Saturday, April 27 - 5th Day Passover

*Shabbat Morning Service (Hybrid) 9:30am

Sunday, April 28 - 6th Day Passover

Morning Minyan (on Zoom) 7:30am

Mincha/Ma'ariv Service (on Zoom) 5:30pm

Monday, April 29 - 7th Day Passover

Morning Minyan (on Zoom) 7:30am

Mincha/Ma'ariv Service (on Zoom) 5:30pm

Tuesday, April 30 - 8th Day Passover

*Morning Service (Hybrid) 9:30am

Mincha/Ma'ariv Service (on Zoom) 5:30pm

**Plan to join us for Kiddush in Rabbi Breger Hall
following these morning services:
April 22, 23, 24, 29 & 30.*

Passover Food and Food Preparation Guidelines

The following is a summary of the Rabbinical Assembly of Conservative Judaism's Committee on Jewish Law and Standards for Passover food and food preparation.

The Rabbinical Assembly Pesach Guide

Every year the Rabbinical Assembly Committee on Jewish Law and Standards publishes a Passover Guide which includes instructions for how to kasher one's home for Passover, as well as a list/overview of permitted and forbidden foods.

For this year's Guide, visit rabbinicalassembly.org and click the link on the home page.

Ta'Anit Bechorim - Fast of the First-Born

It is customary that all first-borns fast on the eve of Pesach (or on the preceding Thursday when Erev Pesach falls on Saturday night like it does this year) commemorating the plague of the first-born before the Exodus from Egypt.

Prohibited Foods

Leavened breads, cakes, biscuits, crackers, cereals, coffee substances derived from cereals, wheat, barley, oats, spelt, rye, rice, dry peas, beans, and all liquids which contain ingredients or flavors made from grain alcohol. Baking soda may not be used.

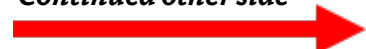
Permitted Foods

- Requiring no Kosher for Passover label:

כשר לפסח

- The following are permitted in unopened packages: coffee with NO added flavors (No decaffeinated), sugar, salt, pepper, fresh fruits and vegetables, except for legumes (such as beans and peas). String beans are permitted.
- If bought BEFORE Passover starts: milk may be purchased WITHOUT a Kosher for Passover label.

Continued other side



- If certified Kosher for Passover by a Rabbinical Authority: Matzot, matzah flour, Passover noodles, candies, cakes, beverages, canned and processed foods, milk, butter, jams, cheese, jelly, relishes, dried fruits, dried spices, nuts, salad oils, gelatin, shortening, vinegar, and liquors.

Utensils

- **China** - Fine translucent chinaware, which has not been used for Passover, may be used if thoroughly scoured and cleaned in hot water.
- **Dishwasher** - may be kashered for Passover by running a full wash cycle with soap after not using the machine for twenty-four hours.
- **Earthenware** - Cannot be kashered.
- **Glassware** - May be kashered for Passover by means of washing thoroughly in hot water.
- **Gas Stove** - The stove as well as the burners should be thoroughly scrubbed, cleaned and then turned on until red-hot.
- **Metal Dishes and Utensils** - Utensils used in a fire (i.e., spit or broiler) should be thoroughly scrubbed, cleaned, and heated until red-hot.
- **Silverware** should be thoroughly scrubbed, cleansed and then dipped in boiling water. In both cases, the utensil should not be used for a period of twenty-four hours between the cleansing and the kashering. The above procedures apply only to utensils made wholly of metal, with no cracks, that are used for cooking but NOT baking.

Kosher Symbols

Processed foods should bear the legend “Kosher for Passover” or an equivalent symbol on the label to be suitable for Passover. The letter “U” inside the letter “O” is the mark of the Union of Orthodox congregations, but does not by itself mean that the product can be eaten during Passover. “Kosher for Passover” or the letter “P” must accompany the letter “U” in the circle. The word “Pareve” (*sometimes spelled Parve*) appears on many labels and packages and means that the food is neutral — made of neither dairy nor meat ingredients. Pareve foods can be eaten with either dairy products or meat and poultry. Fish is pareve.

Ta’Anit Bechorim - Fast of the First-Born

It is customary that all first-borns fast on the eve of *Pesach* (or on the preceding Thursday when *Erev Pesach* falls on Saturday night like it does this year) commemorating the plague of the first-born before the Exodus from Egypt.

First-borns are excused from fasting if they attend a *Siyum*, celebrating the conclusion of studying a significant portion of Rabbinic literature. Rabbi Metz will conduct our annual *Siyum* after a special morning service on **Wednesday, April 5 at 7:00am**. We invite all “first-borns” to participate in our *Siyum*.

Bedikat Chametz

One of the pre-holiday ceremonies is *Bedikat chametz*, searching for leaven, when we conduct a candle-lit search through our homes to ensure that no chametz is still present. It is a brief ceremony in which the entire family can and should participate.

Make sure that all chametz has been removed or locked away, with the exception of what will be needed for the morning. Carefully hide some crumbs of bread. This is to ensure that the blessing and the ceremony will not be performed in vain. Take a candle, a feather or brush, and a box or cloth for the crumbs, and recite this blessing:

Mechirat Chametz: Selling of Chametz

According to the Torah, Jews may neither eat nor own *chametz* (leavened foods) during the week of Passover.

Many *chametz* foods can be disposed of prior to Pesach, but some cannot without significant loss. This problem can be resolved by selling, according to an ancient formula, any *chametz* foods to a non-Jewish person, who is not obliged to observe the holiday.

The *chametz* is sold with the understanding that the seller will not partake of it during the week of Pesach. The *chametz* technically becomes the property of the non-Jewish person. However, it remains on the seller’s property, usually in a designated corner of the house or garage, “rented” to the non-Jewish person. The *chametz* is repurchased immediately after Pesach for your continued use.

Rabbi Metz will accept responsibility for instituting the transaction and for repurchasing the *chametz*. Please complete the *Ma’ot Hittim* Fund donation form and return it to the synagogue before **Monday, April 15**. Form is also available online at caiaz.org



Congregation Anshei Israel

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