

The Hanukkah Menorah -- Background Information And Directions For Making Home-Dipped Candles

With the start of Hanukkah at sundown on December 26th, windows in Jewish homes throughout the world will be enhanced by the glow of Hanukkah Menorahs. The Board of Jewish Education of Greater New York offers some background on the traditions of lighting the Menorah.

Each year, on the 25th of Kislev on the Jewish calendar, the Menorah or Hanukkiyah is brought out, polished and cleaned, and placed on the window sill for the neighborhood to see. As twilight approaches and the first stars appear, Jews around the world say blessings and light the first candle. Hanukkah has then officially begun.

On each of the next seven nights, the number of candles lit is increased by one and kindled from right to left, so that at the end of the holiday, eight candles plus the Shamash, stand aflame. The Shamash is a "helper" candle which stands above the rest, either in the center or to one side of the Menorah -- and is used to kindle the flame of the other candles.

The lighting of the Menorah commemorates the rededication of the Temple in Jerusalem by Judah Maccabee and his followers who, against overwhelming odds, fought to practice their religious beliefs. The Hanukkah Menorah is the most important symbol of Hanukkah. Originally, Hanukkiyot were oil candlesticks of all shapes. Eventually however, the familiar shape of eight branches plus a Shamash became popular.

Although the original Menorahs were kindled with oil and wicks, today's candles are the more familiar sources of light. The lighting of the Hanukkah Menorah, which is such a treat for children, will be even more of a treat when the

candles are homemade. The following is a candle-dipping recipe, which parents and children can make together.

For the candle-dipping you will need:

- paraffin
- cotton string or store-bought candle wicks
- newspaper
- cooking pot
- tall tin can (should fit comfortably in pot)
- fork
- scissors

1. Candle dipping can be messy. Spread newspaper around where you will be working.
2. Fill the can about 2/3 full of water and place it in the pot. Fill the pot about 1/2 full of water and put over medium heat.
3. As the water in the pot and can begins to boil, adds chunks of paraffin to the can until it is nearly full. Wax is lighter than water, and as it melts, it will form a layer on top of the water.
4. For candle-dipping, the melted wax must be at just the right temperature -- not too hot, or the wax will slide off the wick; not too cool, or it will be too thick for dipping. You'll have to find the right temperature by trial and error. In general, turn the heat down to a low setting once the wax has melted, or else turn it off. (If you turn the heat off, make sure the wax does not begin to thicken.)
5. Cut a piece of cotton string or wicking material at least twice as long as the can is high and weave it between the prongs of a fork, leaving the ends dangling.
6. Holding the fork handle, dip the dangling wicks into the can until they touch bottom. As the wicks pass through the layer of molten wax, the wax will be deposited on them. Pull the wicks out of the can and wait for the wax to harden. Be sure to keep the two wicks separated.
7. Continue to dip, always letting the wax harden between dippings. After a few dippings, the wicks may need to be straightened, but as the wax builds up, the candles will become quite stiff and straight on their own. Dip the wicks quickly in and out of the wax until the candles

are the thickness you want. It takes many dippings -- sometimes 50 -- before the candle is fat. (You may speed up the process by filling a tall pitcher with cold water and alternately dipping the candles between the wax and the water.)

8. When your candles are complete, they will have the connecting wick between them. Snip the loop with a scissor and trim the wicks to about half an inch.

The Board of Jewish Education of Greater New York is an agency of UJA-Federation.

Bernada French, a long-time UNLV donor who established an endowed scholarship for geoscience students, has given the university an additional \$100,000 for the Bernada E. French Scholarship Fund, President Robert C. Maxson announced this week.

"Ms. French is one of our most steady and loyal supporters," the president said. "Gifts like hers provide financial assistance for Nevada's brightest young scholars, enabling them to take full advantage of the excellent education UNLV has to offer."

French, a Las Vegas resident of more than 30 years, has given the university several thousand dollars annually for a number of years, in addition to her scholarship donations. These funds have been used to purchase educational equipment for the geoscience department.

"I love UNLV, and this is a token of my support for the good things I see happening here," she said.

JERUSALEM (JTA) — The families of Jewish victims of Arab terrorists are demanding the death penalty for any Arab convicted of a terrorist act involving murder. They met with senior officers of the military prosecution and vowed afterwards to continue their campaign for capital punishment.

**Happy
Chanukah**

**Best Wishes
to our
Jewish Neighbors**



RIVIERA
Las Vegas

2901 LAS VEGAS BOULEVARD SOUTH / LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89109 / TELEPHONE 702 734 5110

Happy
Chanukah

Blinder, Robinson & Co., Inc.

INVESTMENT BANKERS

Member NASD-SIPC



SHELLEY M. WEINBERG
SENIOR ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE

Call me ---For your investment needs!

(702) 732-9854

1771 E. FLAMINGO, SUITE 216B
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89119

NV (800) 272-6266
NATL (800) 634-3103

"Blinder, Robinson is the largest penny stock broker in the country now, with more than 1,000 brokers and is adding dozens more each month."

---Wall Street Journal- Oct. 9, 1986

This announcement constitutes neither an offer to sell securities nor a solicitation of offers to buy securities. The information being made available here may be obtained in any state which we may lawfully distribute such information.