



DRAGON'S BREATH

Dahran Memorial Division Newsletter

January 2011

No. 28

Meeting Announcement

Chinese New Year

2011: The Year of the Rabbit



100 SR

January 27, 2011

Venue at time of reservation

RSVP to dandianne@hotmail.com

China Post 1 Officers and Board

	2011
<i>Commander</i>	Daniel S. Boothby
<i>1st Vice Commander</i>	Curtis Gonter
<i>Vice Commander - Membership</i>	Bruce W. Dobbins
<i>Vice Commander - Fundraising</i>	Larry Atkins
<i>Vice Commander - Social</i>	Randale Rushing
<i>Treasurer</i>	Tom Sedberry
<i>Adjutant</i>	Vacant
<i>Chaplain</i>	Rotating
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i>	Rotating
<i>Newsletter/Historian</i>	David W. Tschanz

Become a Member of China Post 1

Becoming a Member of the China Post 1 Dhahran Memorial Division



There are three types of membership:



Regular Member

To become a regular member you must have served in the Armed Forces of the United States. Optionally you can be a US citizen who served with Allied Armed Forces during any period of conflict to which the United States was a party. Conscientious Objectors and others who refuse military discipline or do other nonqualified service are not eligible.

Sons of the American Legion

Membership in this group is open to a sibling, child or grandchild of a veteran that was on active duty during any of our periods of conflict

Friends of China Post 1

The "Friends of the Dhahran Memorial Division – China Post 1" is a social membership open to anyone who does not qualify in the above categories. Membership allows you admission to our gatherings as well a subscription to our newsletter and a place on our mailing list.

For additional information, as well as a membership form, please contact Bruce Dobbins, Vice Commander – Membership

Commander's Corner



Hi All,

Happy New Year and Best wishes to you all for a Healthy, Happy and Prosperous New Year!

Welcome back to the *Dragon's Breath* for CP1 DMD. Thanks to Dave who has graciously agreed to be our Newsletter creator/Editor. I am newly elected as Commander for 2011 after an absence in 2010, so will resume my monthly conversation with you all.

Before I get started with plans and concerns for the New Year, I would like to thank all those members of the CP1 Board that actively supported and continued working to maintain CP1 DMD during 2010. I also want to thank all the members and friends that supported us throughout 2010!

2010 has been a difficult year. The retirement (both planned and unplanned of Board members and supporters) has significantly impacted upon our ability to meet and have monthly events. There are also expected further retirements coming in the next 2 years. If CP1 DMD is to continue to exist here in Dhahran, it is time RIGHT NOW for those that are potential Active members to join and be involved. We also need our great "Friends of CP1 Membership" to renew their membership and

ensure they are still on the e-mail list. It is vital that our existence be kept "under the radar", but at the same time be shared with any and every American family here on camp and in the local area. I am asking that if you are American, that you share with all your fellow American's that you know that the American Legion is here on camp and that we are trying to continue to exist with their support!!

We need help from those that have homes with yards large enough to host dinner meetings of 30-50 people. At this time, we have lost our usual venues due to retirements and do not have sufficient places to meet. Without locations, we cannot schedule dinners or meetings and effectively will cease to exist.

CP1 DMD has a long track record here in Dharan and has raised many thousands of dollars each year for the support of active duty soldiers, veterans and their families. We also have been proud to present US Flags to local Eagle Scouts and Gold Star recipients. We have strived yearly to remember and promote the Patriotic Holidays with dinners and observances. All of this was able to be done because of an engaged active American Legion Membership and a very supportive Friends of CP1 Membership. We cannot continue to do these things unless right now, at this moment, people step up and decide that they are willing to be involved and make an effort to continue CP1 DMD.

I will regret deeply if this is the year that CP1 DMD ceases to exist. If you are a qualified veteran please contact us to join. If you are a non-veteran supporter, also please contact us to see how you can support us. Share this opportunity with your American/British Empire neighbors and friends, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts families. Everyone please contact me to be added or reconfirmed on our contact list at dandianne3@gmail.com

Dan



The American Legion

GENERALS WARD & CHENNAULT & LT HELSETH
CHINA POST 1

Soldiers Of FORTUNE

Dear Potential China Post 1 Member:

The CP1 application form is a 2-sided form and can be obtained by contacting me. Please complete both sides. A copy of your DD-214 must be submitted with the application. If you do not have ready access to your DD-214, please submit it as soon as possible. A copy of your discharge certificate will be accepted as temporary documentation for application into China Post 1 but a copy of your DD-214 needs to be submitted when you have access to it. We normally give a grace period of 1 year to submit the DD-214.

Dues

There is an annual dues assessment of \$40 paid directly to the National China Post 1 Headquarters in Houston, Texas. The initial check is sent with the application from the Dhahran Memorial Division Office. There is also a SR150 dues payable annually to support the local Dhahran Memorial Division – China Post 1 chapter.

Sincerely,

Bruce Dobbins
Vice-Commander – Membership



2011: The Year of the Rabbit

Cairo's Fortress on the Mountain

David W. Tschanz

Cairo residents call it the Qal'at al-Jabal, the Fortress on the Mountain, or just al-Qal'ah, the Fortress. The rest of the world simply calls it "The Citadel." For nearly a millennium it has stood as a silent sentinel, residence, and symbol of power.

Standing on its battlements, and looking westwards provides a view of over 4500 years of architectural marvels from the mosque of Sultan Hasan, just below to the Pyramids of Giza across the Nile. From atop this fortress the awesome sweep of history is a vivid reality. It is a view that must have given even the sultans who ruled from here, cause to reflect.



But bejeweled rulers and their pampered servants and ministers were not the only ones who toiled here. It takes only a moment and a little imagination to find yourself following the footsteps of the bowmen who once manned the 12th-century walls, defending the glistening city along the Nile against all enemies. Just below the battlements, a maze of stairways leads into labyrinths of narrow galleries within the walls. Arrow slits a few inches wide and set at precise angles to give defending archers greater protection create an eerie pattern of alternating shafts of shadow and sunlight.

Watching over Cairo from a spur of limestone detached from its parent Moqattam Hills by quarrying, the Citadel is among the world's great monuments to medieval warfare, as well as one of the Egyptian capital's most highly visible landmark along its eastern skyline.

The area where the Citadel is now located began its life not as a great military base of operations, but as the "Dome of the Wind", a pavilion created in 810 by Governor Hatim Ibn Hartama, who wanted to take advantage of the area's cool breeze and its view of Cairo.

Its role as a pleasure spot ended somewhat abruptly when war, and the threat of war, caused the great general and military leader Saladin to exploit the site's strategic location as a fortress.

Saladin

Saladin, who was born in Tikrit, Iraq, and a vassal of the northern Syrian ruler Nur al-Din ibn Zanki, first came to Egypt in 1163. At that time, Egypt's ruling Fatimid dynasty, though immensely rich, was militarily weak. Egypt depended on trade between East and West, but all of the Egyptian ports in Palestine and Syria - where most of the camel caravans coming from the Far East and Persia ended - had been lost to the Crusaders. When Amalric I, Latin king of Jerusalem, began attacking Egypt itself, the Fatimid caliph in Cairo, al-'Adid, appealed urgently to Nur al-Din ibn Zanki for help.

In 1163, Nur al-Din sent an army to Egypt under the command of General Asad al-Din Shirkuh, who was accompanied - somewhat reluctantly - by his nephew Saladin. After repelling the Crusaders, they returned home to Syria. Later the Crusaders attacked Alexandria, and Shirkuh and Saladin were called

back to deal with them again. In 1168, they returned to Egypt a third time, driving the Crusaders from the outskirts of Cairo and forcing them back to Palestine.



This time Shirkuh and Saladin stayed on in Cairo, and the Fatimid caliph made Shirkuh his vizier. But within two months, the elderly Shirkuh died, and the caliph chose young Saladin to succeed his uncle.

When the caliph himself died in 1171, amid growing political instability throughout Egypt, Saladin seized power from the ailing Fatimids and established his own

Ayyubid dynasty. Yet, during his 24-year reign, Saladin spent very little time in Cairo - he was always away, relentlessly campaigning against the Crusaders in Syria and Palestine.

Saladin's priorities were to protect Egypt from further Crusader attacks and to secure his own position in the face of lingering pro-Fatimid resentment of his takeover. Egyptian historian Taqi al-Din al-Maqrizi (1364-1442) tells us that, on returning to Cairo in September 1176, Saladin decreed that "a citadel" should be built. He also gave orders "to make a new enclosure" - in effect, to extend the walls of al-Qahirah, the private palace-city of the deposed Fatimids, and include within it the old Umayyad city of al-'Askar and Ibn Tulun's ninth-century town of Qata'i'. In one stroke, Saladin made al-Qahirah - Cairo - a city 10 times its previous size and increased the security of the site where he planned to build his new fortress.

Early Years

According to local tales, Saladin selected the location not only for its military value but because of this healthy air. The story goes that he hung pieces of meat up all around Cairo. Everywhere the meat spoilt within a day, with the exception of the Citadel area where it remained fresh for several days, hence its selection. The story bears a strong resemblance to the description of the much earlier great Muslim physician, Ar-Razi (Rhazes), selected the site of Baghdad's hospital. It is impossible to say whether Saladin used Ar-Razi's methods, or if the stories became confused and incorrectly ascribed to Saladin.

Either way it is doubtful that the great general chose the site for its "healthy air" and not its strategic advantages both to dominate Cairo and to defend outside attackers.



An Ayubbid, Saladin was also a longtime resident and ruler of Syria, where every town had some sort of fortress to act as a stronghold for the local ruler so it was only natural that he would carry this custom to Egypt.

Construction and Design

Work on the Citadel began in 1176, supervised by Saladin's loyal vizier, Baha' al-Din Qaraqush, or "Black Eagle." The most modern fortress building techniques of that time were used to construct the original Citadel. Great, round towers were built protruding from the walls so that defenders could direct flanking fire on those who might scale the walls. The walls themselves were ten meters (30 ft) high and three meters (10 ft) thick.

The Bir Yusuf (Saladin's Well) was dug in order to supply the occupants of the fortress with an inexhaustible supply of drinking water. Some 87 meters (285 ft) deep, it was cut through solid rock down to the water table. It is not simply a shaft. There is a ramp large enough so that animals could descend into the well in order to power the machinery that lifted the water.

Writing in 1182, the Valencian traveler Ibn Jubayr, who visited Cairo, described the work in progress:

"We looked upon the building of the Citadel, an impregnable fortress adjoining Cairo, which the sultan thinks to take as his residence.... The forced laborers on this construction and those executing all the skilled services and vast preparations - such as sizing the marble, cutting the huge stones and digging the moat that girdles the walls, hollowed out with pick-axes from the rock - are all foreign Christian prisoners whose numbers are beyond computation."

When completed the Citadel must have presented a formidable sight. The eastern wall rose sheer out of a rocky gorge, deepened to make it more inaccessible. The northern, southern and western walls - equally massive - looked out across open desert to the two nearby cities of al-Fustat and Cairo.

Unfortunately, little remains of the original fortress except a part of the walls and Bir Yusuf, the well that supplied the Citadel with water. The Ayyubid walls that circle the northern enclosure are 33 ft tall and 10 ft thick; they and their towers were built with the experience gleaned from the Crusader wars.



After Saladin

Ironically, Saladin never lived in his Citadel; it was not completed until shortly after his death. Despite his fame, he was at heart a humble, religious man, and whenever he was in Cairo he preferred to stay at a modest house down in the city, rather than in one of the Fatimid palaces. When he died in 1193, the empire he created extended from Cairo to Aleppo in northern Syria, to the borders of Mesopotamia, and southward along the Nile into Nubia, and included Yemen and parts of western Arabia.

After the death of Saladin, his nephew, Al-Kamil, reinforced the Citadel by enlarging several of the towers. Specifically, he encased the Burg al-Haddad (Blacksmith's Tower) and the Burgar-Ramlab (Sand Tower) making them fully three times larger. These two towers controlled the narrow pass between the Citadel and the Muqattam hills. Al-Kamil also built a number of great keeps around the

perimeter of the walls, three of which can still be seen overlooking the Citadel parking area. These massive structures were square, up to 25 meters (80 ft) tall and 30 meters (100 ft) wide. In 1218, al-Kamil, now the Sultan, moved his residence to the Citadel building his palace in what is now the Southern Enclosure. While the palace no longer exists, until the construction of the Abdeen Palace in the mid-19th century, it was the seat of government for Egypt.

In the mid-13th century, the only woman ever to rule from the Citadel - Shajarat al-Durr, or "Tree of Pearls" - reigned as sultana for just 80 days before abdicating in favor of her husband, who was a Mamluk, a member of the "slave" military corps that had been the backbone of both the Fatimid and Ayyubid dynasties.

A Mamluk sultan, Baibars al-Bunduqdari (1260-77) isolated the palace compound by building a wall that divided the fortress into two separate enclosures linked by the Bab (gate) al-Qullah. The area where the palace once stood is referred to as the Southern Enclosure, while the larger part of the Citadel proper is referred to as the Northern Enclosure.

An-Nasir Muhammad, a fascinating Mamluk ruler who reigned and was deposed three times (1294-1295, 1299-1309 and 1310-1341), but is still considered the greatest Mamluk sultan, tore down most of the earlier buildings in the Southern Enclosure and replaced them with larger structures. For his new palace, al-Nasir Muhammad borrowed the design of the famous Qasr al-Ablaq, the so-called Striped Palace, in Damascus. To grace the main diwan, or audience hall, al-Nasir had 32 colossal columns of Aswan red granite removed from some forgotten pharaonic temple and hauled up to the Citadel. Five centuries later, drawings by Napoleon's savants would capture this magnificent chamber, known as the Hall of Columns, in all its decaying glory.

Unfortunately, the only remaining structure left from his building period is the An-Nasir Mohammed Mosque, designed to hold 5000 worshippers. It was begun in 1318 and finished in 1355 and is located near the enclosure gate. Like the pillars that once graced the Hall of Columns, massive pharaonic columns

support the highest arches of the mosque, while a forest of Roman and Byzantine marble pillars supports a series of smaller arches.

The mosque's twin minarets, capped with green, turquoise and white tiles, recall Isfahan and Central Asia, and were probably decorated by craftsmen brought specially from Tabriz in Persia. One minaret was positioned to allow the daily call to prayer to reach the barracks area of the Northern Enclosure, and the other was directed at the Southern Enclosure and beyond to the city below.

He also built a great Hall of Justice with a grand, green dome that towered above the other structures in the Southern



Enclosure.

Beside it was built the Qasr al-Ablaq (Striped Palace) with its black and yellow marble. This palace, used for official ceremonies and conducting affairs of state, had a staircase leading down to the Lower Enclosure and the Royal Stables where An-Nasir kept 4,800 horses.

The Ottoman Period

The Ottomans controlled Egypt in one way or another between 1517 and the early 20th century, except for a brief French occupation. Much of what is now at the Citadel actually dates from this period. Near the far end of the Northern Enclosure is the Suleyman Pasha Mosque. It was the first Ottoman style mosque built in Egypt and dates from 1528. It was built to serve the early Ottoman troops.

The Lower Enclosure, where the stables of An-Nasir were came to be known as the al-Azab because some of the Ottoman soldiers, known as the Azab regiments, were stationed in the Lower Enclosure. The word Azab can be translated as bachelor and is fitting for these troops who were not allowed to wed until after they retired.

From the late 16th century until the French occupation, the strict military structure of the Ottoman soldiers gradually deteriorated. During this period, the Azab troops began to marry, and were even allowed to build their own housing within the fortress. By the mid 17th century, the Citadel had become an enclosed residential district with private shops and other commercial enterprises, as well as public baths and a maze of small streets.

The Ottomans rebuilt the wall that separates the Northern and Southern Enclosures, as well as the Bab al-Quallah. They also built the largest tower in today's Citadel, the Burg al-Muqattam which rises above the entrance to the Citadel off Salah Saalem Highway. This tower is 25 meters (80 ft) tall and has a diameter of 24 meters (79 ft). In 1754 the Ottomans rebuilt the walls of the Lower Enclosure and added the fortified Bab el-Azab gate.



Ali Pasha

The Ottoman Muhammad Ali Pasha, one of the great builders of modern Egypt, came to power in 1805, and was responsible for considerable alteration and building within the Citadel. He rebuilt much of the outer walls and replaced many of the decaying interior buildings. He also reversed the roles of the

Northern and Southern Enclosures, making the Northern Enclosure his private domain, while the Southern Enclosure was opened to the public.

The entire corps of Mamluk princes, suspected of plotting to overthrow Muhammad 'Ali, was massacred within the Citadel in a single afternoon. On March 1, 1811, the viceroy invited the entire Mamluk corps to a special levee. The 475 princes entered the Citadel on horseback, in their customary splendor. Muhammad 'Ali conversed calmly with them and then took his leave. As the princes began to depart, two inner gates of the Citadel were sealed and soldiers above opened fire on the trapped Mamluks. Muhammad 'Ali, listening to the shots ring out, is said to have asked for "a glass of water."

The Muhammad Ali Mosque, also known as the Alabaster Mosque, is built in Ottoman Baroque and imitates the great religious mosques of Istanbul, and dominates the Southern Enclosure. Ottoman law prohibited anyone but the sultan from building a mosque with more than one minaret, but this mosque has two. This was one of Muhammad Ali's first indications that he did not intend to remain submissive to Istanbul.



Behind Muhammad Ali's gilded mosque stands a far more elegant one, the Mosque of al-Nasir Muhammad. The beautifully crafted masonry, the elegant proportions, the ornate but controlled work on the minarets all indicate that the building is a Mamluk work of art. The conquering Ottomans carried much of the original interior decoration off to Istanbul, but the space is nevertheless impressive. The supporting columns around the courtyard were collected from various sources including ancient Egyptian structures.



South of the Muhammad Ali mosque in the Hawsh is the Gawharah (Jewel) Palace. This structure was built between 1811 and 1814 and housed the Egyptian government until it was later moved to the Abdeen Palace.

Just through the Bab al-Qullah in the Northern Enclosure one finds Muhammad Ali's Harem Palace that was built in the same Ottoman style as the Jewel Palace. The palace served as a family residence for the Khedive until the government was moved to Abdeen Palace.

Modern Era

The Citadel functioned as a military hospital during the British occupation and was returned to Egyptian control after World War II.

Since 1949 the Citadel has housed the Military Museum of Egypt, originally founded by King Faruq. While the Museum has many artifacts illustrating warfare in Egypt, one of the most interesting attractions is the Summer Room. This room contains an elaborate system of marble fountains, basins and channels meant as a cooling system, and is probably the last such example in Cairo.

In the livery court behind the carriage gate of the museum is a statue of Sulayman Pasha that originally stood in the city center. Just beyond this museum is a small Carriage Museum in what was the British Officer's mess until 1946. Borrowed from the larger Carriage Museum in Bulaq, it contains eight carriages used by the Muhammad Ali family. Just behind this museum is the Burg at-Turfah (Masterpiece Tower), one of the largest of the square towers built by al-Kamil in 1207.

The National Police Museum is also located at the Citadel. It was built over the site of the Mamluk Striped Palace just opposite the Mosque of an-Nasir Muhammad. It has displays of law enforcement dating back to the dynastic period. The terrace also provides a wonderful view of Cairo.

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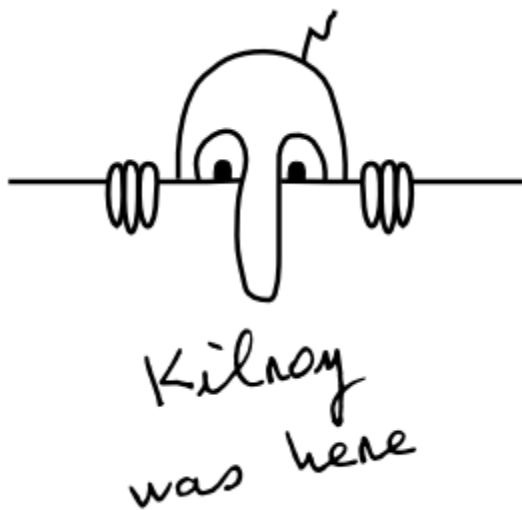
There Really Was a Kilroy!

David W. Tschanz

During World War II, American servicemen in Europe and the South Pacific scrawled “Kilroy Was Here” on walls, ceilings, floors – just about anywhere the saying would fit.

Along with those familiar words went a drawing of an inquisitive chap with a long nose peeking over a fence. That face and saying are familiar to millions. But did you know there really was a Kilroy?

James J. Kilroy served on the Boston City Council and in the Massachusetts Legislature. But during World War II, he worked at the Fore River Shipyard in Quincy – and that’s where his famous saying got its start.



Kilroy was a “checker”, noting the number of rivets driven by workers who did piecework and were paid by the rivet. Kilroy would count a block of rivets, then put a check mark in chalk so the rivets wouldn’t be counted twice. But some riveters would come back when Kilroy went off duty, erase his mark and get paid again when another rivet checker came by.

One day, Kilroy’s boss called him to the office to complain about the wages being paid to riveters. The foreman told Kilroy to find out what was going on, and he did. From then on, after Kilroy put his check mark on a job, he added “Kilroy Was Here” in king-sized crayoned letters. Once he did that, the riveters stopped wiping out his check marks.

Ordinarily, the rivets, chalk marks and Kilroy’s admonition against double dipping would have been painted over before a ship shipped out. But there was a war on, and ships were leaving the Quincy yard so fast there

wasn’t time to paint them.

Kilroy’s inspection “trademark” was seen by thousands of servicemen using those ships. The slogan apparently appealed to the men, because they picked it up and spread it all over Europe and the South Pacific...adding the sketch of the fellow peeking over the fence somewhere along the way.

The slogan was often used by servicemen as a sort of code in foreign lands. If two friends were scheduled to meet, the first to arrive would scrawl “Kilroy Was Here” if he were called back to duty before the meeting.

After the war, a number of Kilroys stepped forward claiming to be the original so many, in fact, that in 1948 the Transit Company of America held a contest offering a prize to the person who could prove himself to be the “real” Kilroy. The prize was a trolley car!

At this time, James Kilroy was trying to figure out how to get some extra money together for Christmas presents for his nine children. “My father was the real Kilroy, and he could prove it,” recalls Margaret Kilroy Fitzgerald, the oldest of those kids. “But he was reluctant to enter the contest because he thought the streetcar was a foolish prize.”

“Mother convinced him that a trolley would make a wonderful gift for the family. She said it could be parked in the yard and used as a playhouse.”

More than 40 “Kilroys” showed up for the contest. But James Kilroy, backed by Fore River Shipyard officials and even some of the riveters, was eventually recognized as the genuine article.

Margaret was 15 when her father brought home his unusual Christmas gift of a trolley. It is unknown whether the famous message ever found its way onto the trolley walls!

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A Discovery
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 Cheaper than Spoiling and Laundering Towels

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ALMOST HALF!**

That is what a handsome package of Kleenex, is a real study in better grooming, in greater comfort, price, etc. The brand price is 20¢ per box. But it is not the price that has attracted attention.

**100 LARGE
HANDKERCHIEF
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 50¢ per box, or 50¢ FIFTY SHEETS

It says that will show the splendor of your looking. That will mean only one and one solution, actually. That will mean a check on the new style, light, sanitary.

The ONLY way we discovered that removes all dirt, grease and green faces, as usual, at great value to your skin.

MISSIVE beauty makes her look a new person in the morning. She often says that she has just got up in a great mood. It is not the excitement of the new morning, but the fact that she has just washed her face with Kleenex.

It will prove that no matter how long you have used cold cream, you have never discovered the real reason for its use. It is the gentle way of getting rid of it.

Just use the Kleenex. It's the simple way to get your natural color.

That we have made

To make the action more definite, please use Kleenex in the morning. You often see that the skin is not clean because of the dirt. That is the reason why Kleenex is so popular. It is a gentle way of getting rid of it.

It is not just a cold cream, but a new way of getting rid of it. It is the gentle way of getting rid of it.

To make the morning use of the best paper handkerchiefs, see the following directions in the morning. Use them in the morning, and you will see the difference in your skin.

For more information, and to see the new Kleenex, please write to the following address: Kleenex, P.O. Box 100, New York, N.Y.



End

Use the Kleenex in the morning, and you will see the difference in your skin.

Keep

Use the Kleenex in the morning, and you will see the difference in your skin.

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PLEASE RETURN THIS BOX TO THE
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 NEW YORK, N.Y.

Name _____
 Address _____
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7-Day Supply—FREE

PLEASE RETURN THIS BOX TO THE
 KLEENEX COMPANY, P.O. BOX 100,
 NEW YORK, N.Y.

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____



Right before the outbreak of World War I, the Kimberly-Clark Corporation trademarked Cellucotton, an absorbent substitute for cotton that is derived from cellulose, which, in turn, comes largely from wood pulp. With cotton in short supply during the war, Cellucotton was widely used as a battlefield bandage. At the end of the war, the company pondered what to do with the huge surpluses of Cellucotton bulging out its warehouses.

One idea came from army nurses who had already discovered Cellucotton's usefulness as a feminine napkin, which Kimberly-Clark began marketing in 1920 as Kotex. In 1924, the company came out with Kleenex Kerchiefs, which were billed as the "Sanitary Cold Cream Remover." Ads featured actors like Helen Hayes and Ronald Colman removing makeup the "scientific way" with the Kleenex Kerchiefs. But the public had other ideas and began to adopt the cold cream removers as a disposable handkerchief. That underground use grew even more rapidly when the company started packaging Kleenex in the "Serv-a-Tissue," the new pop-up tissue box invented by Andrew Olsen.

Only in the early 1930s did Kimberly-Clark finally begin to market Kleenex as disposable handkerchiefs. For good measure, the company also began to suggest other possible uses from polishing furniture to removing the grease from french fries.

Sources:

- Kimberly-Clark Corporation, *The Story of Kleenex Facial Tissue* (1990)
- Charles Panati, *Panati's Extraordinary Origins of Everyday Things* (1989).

Christmas Cheer in the Navy

The record for history's largest cocktail belongs to British Lord Admiral Edward Russell. In 1694, he threw an officer's party that employed a garden's fountain as the punch bowl.

The concoction? A mixture that included 250 gallons of brandy, 125 gallons of Malaga wine, 1,400 pounds of sugar, 2,500 lemons, 20 gallons of lime juice, and 5 pounds of nutmeg.

Bartenders actually paddled around in a small wooden canoes, filling up guests cups. The party continued nonstop until they drank the fountain dry, took them a full week, pausing only briefly during rainstorms to erect a silk canopy over the punch to keep it from getting watered down.

