

Robert

ZINGARO

7

Yes, this melange is ZINGARO #7. It also goes under the alias of Merlin Publication #14, and is dated, more or less, March 1966. ZINGARO is published approximately quarterly, and is available for 25¢ (5/\$1) (The Sept issue is the anniversary, and sells for 35¢ separately, comes with subscriptions.). It is also available for members of NIA PA, FAPA, the FAPA w/1, and for LoCs, contribution of articles or artwork, short fiction, or anything publishable, and for trade (If you want to trade zines with me, don't just write to me asking if I want to trade, just send me a copy of your zine.)

Among the thrilling, super-delux features of this issue are the following:

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Artwork

Cover---Rotsler
p 12---Dian Pelz

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THE EDITOR SPEAKS

by M. A. Lewis

I am in a rather peculiar situation at the present time. Due to the press of other work, I finally got the remainder of ZINGARO #6 mailed out today (Feb 28, 1966) and I am going to see how fast I can finish this whole issue, starting from scratch, in attempt to get it done in time for the next N'APA mlg, the deadline of which is 10 March. I've discovered that 2d semester German courses and fanac are almost incompatible, and I am taking a week off of work in order to get this done. I deserve a vacation anyway.

Maybe I should have waited a bit longer, just to make sure I got enough to fill this issue completely. I hardly received any fanzines since last issue was done. A couple of people have written asking me if I would like to trade zines with them. Of course the answer is yes. I like to read them, and will review most of them, if time and space permit.

Since last issue, I managed to find a copy of that story I was looking for. "Spell My name With an S" was reprinted in "Nine Tomorrows." Now the plotting can begin, in more ways than one.

I got involved with a group here in Chicago known as the Seven Arts Club, and this meeting impelled me to strange and wonderous activities. I actually started to write a story. It looks as if it may be a short story, but it may wind up somewhat longer. The only trouble is, it reads like something out of Merritt, which style is no longer very popular with the prozines. Too bad about that, but once I start writing, I really can't control what I have written. I write to suit the mood I am in, and when it changes, I stop writing. There are dozens and dozens of bits and pieces I have written on the spur of the moment, and probably none of them will ever see print.

I just noticed that this week our local TV station is gone mad enough to show a little thing called "Terror From the Year 5000", a movie which I studiously avoided when it came out a few years ago. I am not exactly grateful for the opportunity that TV gives me to see movies I have missed, if they all are as bad as this one.

One of these days, I'm going to have to send my money in for the Worldcon. So far I have been putting it off. Somebody offered me a lift there, and I may accept, but I will probably fly back. This will be the seventh Worldcon I've attended, but it somehow doesn't seem so long a time. I am planning to spend at least 8 or 9 days in Cleveland, but have no plans besides the Con and some semi-business sightseeing. My midget recorder is working fine, and I plan to do a lot of taping of filk-songs. I may wind up bring two recorders, one for songs, and a larger one for the various items of the program. My cameras will also be very busy, and this years annish should have at least two pages of Worldcon photos, instead of just the Midwestcon pics that last annish had. This will make 4 whole years I have been publishing fanzines, under three different titles.

I am going to make a few changes in my publishing in the future. ZINGARO has been published both for N'APA and for general circulation, approximately 1 times a year. With almost every issue, I have had to run like mad, just to get it done on time for the current N'APA mailing, then wait around for the mlg to come before sending out the rest of the copies. Starting with next issue, I will eliminate the necessity for my postmailing, by sending out whatever I have done, in time for the mlg, and the rest of the issue will go out with the next mailing. Mean-while, my non-N'APA readers will have

the whole thing.

There is quite a bit of news in re the TV screen, but my regular column got kind of crowded out, so here goes. Losers in the SF and/or Fantasy shows are; My Favorite Martian, The Munsters, The Smothers Brothers (good riddance), My Mother, the Car (rah), The Addams Family. Write your local station, or maybe the sponsor, if you want any of these to remain. Since they brought Uncle Martian's nephew down to Earth last week, I don't blame them for losing the show. Rumors about upcoming shows are pretty rife, too. Among those mentioned are the following; The Girl From UNCLE (with Mary Ann Mobley, it was premiered last week on the regular UNCLE show), Star Trek (starring William Shatne Sedgewick Hawkstyle (a Sherlock Holmes spoof, naturally, with Paul Lynde), The Invaders (SF, with Roy Thinnes. I've heard quite a bit about this. Wasn't it a British show?), Time Tunnel, with James Darren & Robert Colbert), and House of Wax (Horror, with Wilfred Hyde-White). Other possibilities include Wonder Woman, as a companion piece to Batman, by the same producer, of course, and for the comic-book-cartoon set, animated versions of Superman and/or Superboy. Looks like next season is even busier than this one.

Movie news includes a film version of Lovecraft's "The Colour Out of Space," starring Boris Carloff, Nick Adams, and Susan Farmer, done by American International, and titled "Die, Monster, Die!"

This has been quite an interesting week. I've been spending all the time I am typing this issue of ZINGARO by listening to stereo tapes of operas at the same time. So far, I've heard La Favorita, Lucia di Lamormoor, Carmen, The Damnation of Faust, and Die Fledermaus. Right now, I am listening to the conclusion of Aida, and I'll finish up with The Mikado, by my old friends G&S.

I am surprised that I was able to get this done so fast. I have been working on it for only 4 days, and, taking out the two afternoons and evenings I spent at school, I should still finish it tonight.

I would like to close this editorial with a plea for contributions, as usual. I have for next issue some small illos and a short story which got crowded out, plus an article, but I am thinking ahead, and am looking for something for the Annish. For the first time since I started publishing, I have enough of a backlog so that I am not too worried about what the next issue will contain. This time, it's the one after next, that is worrying me. ZINGARO #6 was very late in coming out, and #7 is so on time that it will follow #6 in the mailboxes by about a week or 2. #8 should be out in June, and #9 in September or Oct.

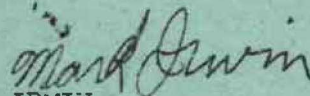
One TV show that I missed mentioning before is "Tarzan", starring Ron Ely. This should make the BB's happy.

I'm still interested in starting a story-robin, and would like to hear from other interested people. So far, no results from my appeal.

Lately, I've been so busy that the Martian Encyclopedia has kind of languished. I've been told that someone else has already done something of the sort. If so, I haven't heard of it, and I am still going to complete mine.

I still haven't sent money in to the Worldcon. It looks like I'll be there without a costume again this year. Too bad. So long til next issue.

FANATICALLY YOURS,



MARK IRWIN

Editor, Publisher, &
Chief Typist,
ZINGARO

The Case for Going to the MOON by

Neil P. Ruzic

WITNESS:

WHEREAS, a 15-million square mile world orbits the earth only 238,866 miles away (mean distance); and

WHEREAS, the landing of men and instruments upon this world is within the present capability of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the entire surface of this new-old world exists in an almost perfect vacuum, with temperature extremes of from -270°F to 260°F each lunar day, allowing for unique scientific experiments;

NOW, THEREFORE, the following arguments are detailed in the interests of performing research in vacuum and in the extreme temperatures on the surface of the moon.

The moon is an arid, airless world, devoid of wind or rain, lakes or oceans. It is cloudless, soundless, totally desolate. These qualities are among its scientific assets.

In order to discuss the opportunities for doing significant scientific research on the moon, it is necessary first to explain the modern unit of vacuum measurement, the torr, named after Evangelista Torricelli, Galileo's assistant, who invented the barometer in 1643.

Until recently, vacuum was measured in inches or centimeters of mercury, but now modern vacuum technologists express low pressures in torr, an absolute unit. One torr is equal to $1/760$ of a standard atmosphere. Therefore, normal atmospheric pressure is expressed as 760 torr. The pressure in a typical vacuum tube is about a millionth of a torr. This is written "0.000001 torr," or simply " 10^{-6} ." The probable vacuum encountered at the surface of the moon is about 10^{-16} torr.

Measuring vacuum is easy (up to a point), but producing extreme one is difficult. Here is our recipe for vacuum on earth:

Take a small chamber, pump as much air out of it as you can in a couple of days. Let cool with liquid helium to near absolute zero, condense out most of the remaining molecules. Place the entire chamber inside another chamber to protect against leakage, evacuating most of the air from between the walls. Inside the inner chamber, grind high-purity stainless steel walls to a mirror-smooth finish to minimize molecular outgassing. Charge any remaining air molecules plus and the chamber walls minus, thereby trapping any lingering ions on the walls with a thin layer of titanium.

Result: 10^{-15} or maybe 10^{-16} torr (even mass spectrometers cannot measure below 10^{-14} torr). The vacuum achieved is so hard, that a molecule would travel an average of 30 million miles before colliding with another molecule.

Problem: The usable area, inside the chamber within a chamber within the coils of liquid helium, is about 18 inches in diameter and only 3 feet long. And expensive. And cumbersome, complex, time-consuming, and unwieldy.

The highly sophisticated little corner of interplanetary environment described

above, while within our reach without leaving the earth, requires extremely careful engineering. The toll of time and equipment required to scale up to large chambers capable of system-level testing are staggering. Just the refrigeration cost of liquefying helium to simulate typical lunar vacuum in a "huge" 6 by 10 foot chamber is upwards of \$20,000 for a ten-hour run.

Although we cannot justify travel to the moon solely for vacuum research, it does present one of the important reasons for going, and it is not too early now to consider what we would do in this vast vacuum chamber with its floor almost the size of both American continents.

To help answer this question, a questionnaire tailored to the vacuum uses of the moon was sent to the 1,742 members of the American Vacuum Society. They were asked to visualize a laboratory, or factory, on the moon, where men work in virtually unlimited hard vacuum, protected either by space suits or inside a pressurized building. Assuming the problems of transportation to and from earth were solved in a reasonably economical manner, would such a facility be worthwhile for their work?

A typical response: "With unlimited high vacuum available, machines could be a lot simpler. Many, many more experiments could be tried. Experiments now requiring days could be done in a matter of hours, even minutes. One can visualize a tremendous development of experimental work on the moon, which could grow into production. One might be successful in rapidly producing devices on the moon that are next to impossible to make on earth due to high requirements for vacuum. It may well develop that these expensive devices would pay for the establishment of a high vacuum industry on the moon.

The thought of all the 10^{-14} nothing you want cannot help but seduce imaginative vacuum experimentalists. The production of test vacuums on earth now consumes an overwhelming percentage of researchers' energies. Mechanical difficulties such as leakage caused by faulty seals, inadequate ability of pumping systems to handle outgassing (the process of gas escaping, or "evolving" from a material exposed in a vacuum), heat dissipation, lack of adequate room for mechanical components--all of these complexities would be eliminated on the moon.

What research projects would be significantly advanced if the work could be done in the unlimited near-perfect vacuum, extreme cold, or low gravity of the moon? The answers to that questionnaire ranked below, as ranked in order by the respondents to the AVS questionnaire.

1. Materials Research could be carried on in an uncontaminated, unbounded high vacuum environment, under either refrigerated or heated conditions for long periods of time. It would be necessary only to go outside the laboratory to introduce heat into an experiment.

The materials barrier is the foremost technological problem of our time. Interplanetary flight, thermonuclear power, lightweight structures, corrosion-free implements, reliable electronics, all advanced technology is dependent upon the researcher's success in improving the properties of materials. Any experiment in which an ultra-clean surface is desirable could be conducted better in a lunar research facility where vacuum conditions exist naturally.

For instance, an ultra-clean surface is desirable in studying the force of friction. True friction between clean surfaces has been measured for only a few metals. Standard textbook figures refer to surfaces contaminated (actually lubricated) by adsorbed gas layers, since this is the way they normally are found on earth.

Gases adsorbed on the surface of a material affect it in many other ways too. The emission of electrons from a solid surface is sensitive to surface contamination, and electrical properties of semiconductors are strongly affected by adsorbed gas. Then too the process of adsorption itself on large and varied surfaces could be observed easily in "slow motion" in the ultra-high vacuum of the moon.

The wonderful thing about doing materials research in an unusual environment is that unusual things happen. Graphite, a good lubricant at earth-normal pressures, actually becomes an abrasive below 10^{-6} torr. The transfer of heat, the flow of fluids, the insulating capacity of insulators, the behavior of dielectrics, and many other phenomena change considerably in vacuum.

2. Thin film technology, a branch of microelectronics, refers to devices made from extremely thin layers of materials deposited on a base, or substrate, in a vacuum. Such thin films are beginning to be used widely in circuitry and computers because they are small and therefore respond instantly to minute changes in current.

Vacuum, of course, is essential to thin film technology--the "harder" the vacuum, and the more of it, the better. Thin film research and testing could be undertaken on the moon on a massive scale without contamination from residual gas molecules. Now, when deposition of the film takes place in a vacuum chamber, residual gases in the system often affect the magnetic properties of thin films. Complex, expensive, and enormously tedious vacuum procedures have to be followed, not only to minimize the effect of random outgassing, but also to be able to test the samples without removing them from the chamber!

It has been pointed out by some who answered the vacuum questionnaire negatively that "cathodic sputtering" could replace the necessity for high vacuum in the production of refractory metal films. In this process, an electrical discharge is passed between two electrodes in inert gas at slightly low pressures. The cathode, fabricated from the material to be deposited, slowly disintegrates under bombardment of ionized gas molecules and some of the liberated material is condensed onto the sample. But, while sputtering removes the necessity for high vacuum to achieve emission, vacuum is still needed to get rid of the undesirable residual gases before admitting the pure inert gas.

It would hardly be argued that cathodic sputtering is the preferred path of research to follow in the making of refractory thin films, to the exclusion of methods requiring continuous high vacuum, if we had a laboratory on the moon. Because we do not, the method has been presented by those who can see no reason for going to the moon as a reason for not going!

By way of historical precedent, it became painfully obvious in 1903 that aeroplane research was stymied because of the poor quality of components: bad engines, terrible strength-to-weight ratios in the structures, poorly guessed-at airfoils. The solution strongly advocated by the majority at the time was to forget about trying to plane through the air, as a boat does through water, and work instead toward development of dirigibles.

3. Metallurgy research generally would benefit from an investigator's unlimited ability to maintain vacuum in purification studies. Pure metals could be created with maximum densities.

Thoroughly outgassed metals of greater than conventional purity and strength, pure grown crystals, and improved insulation materials would result from research on the moon.

The thought that refractory metals could be worked on standard metal-working equipment should intrigue any metallurgist who has considered the problem of how to operate a rolling mill in a 2x3 foot vacuum chamber.

Actually, some processes not now feasible could be carried out. For instance, refining of metal ores by heat alone, and without the use of a contaminating reducing agent, would work on the moon, but not on earth. Copper, nickel, and iron--elements almost sure to exist on the moon--could be reduced by this method. The oxygen byproduct could be used for, among other things, life support of moon-based personnel.

4. Welding research in the absence of an oxidizing or contaminating atmosphere would be advanced abundantly. Cold or "self" welding--the joining of perfectly clean metals in vacuum without heat--could well be employed in the 1980s for manufacturing spacecraft

on the moon using lunar materials. (The low gravity and lack of atmosphere, of course, make the moon our ideal Cape Kennedy, since vehicles could be launched to the earth or other planets with relatively low power requirements.)

Electron-beaming has welded complete complex configurations successfully without cracks or leaks. But a high degree of vacuum is necessary so that the electrons do not collide with gas molecules, which otherwise would become ionized and reduce the beam energy. On earth, the use of high-vacuum chambers for electron-beam processing is practical only for small specialized parts, and not for large structures. When parts are too large to fit in a standard vacuum chamber, the chamber now must be designed to fit over the part before it can be evacuated!

Coating, conductivity, and other materials research also must be done to learn how to prevent metals--for instance in the contacts of a switch--from welding unintentionally. There is hardly a better place for simulating the moon than on its surface!

5. Coating applications have such an extensive future on the moon, and coatings will be needed in great quantities, aside from the development of purely decorative coatings, and the stimulus to this potential will be provided by lunar needs. Research on industrial coatings for corrosion protection, coating lenses with silicon monoxide as well as the more conventional magnesium fluoride to decrease light loss, and coating electronic components for a variety of reasons will be done on the moon as a natural outgrowth of a production facility established to coat large sheets for lunar structures.

6. Spectroscopic studies would utilize the lunar vacuum to eliminate surface effects. While the analysis of materials by emission spectroscopy usually is limited to metallic elements, nonmetallic elements such as carbon, sulfur, and phosphorus, also emit spectra when suitable activating sources are used. Because their spectral content (radiation) is more readily interpreted in the ultraviolet region of the spectrum, vacuum sources often are used to avoid dust and other contaminants found in the air.

Thus the moon once again becomes an ideal environment for science, in this case permitting ultimate sensitivity in what is probably our best qualitative/quantitative tool for studying the atomic structure of substances found on the moon.

Also, since the moon is a stable platform not handicapped by dense atmospheric and magnetic fields, it is the best place from which to make solar and astronomical physical measurements of the solar corona and ultraviolet radiation, stellar radiation, gravitational deflection, and low-intensity stellar mapping.

7. Vacuum distillation could be employed on the moon for a variety of research purposes such as investigations into refining superlubricants, as well as the obvious uses of turning urine or lunar ice into drinking water (and making "moonshine").

The moon is a natural-born still. The vacuum prevents residual gases in the still from affecting the distillation process. And the very high ambient temperature of the moon in sunlight is ideal for "degassing" liquids and for operating the evaporator.

While the natural vacuum and daytime heat of the moon are ideal for degassing and evaporating, there will be a problem in condensing the steam or other volatiles. But to avoid the necessity for artificial refrigeration, these might be stored in a pressure vessel until nightfall when the temperature gradually falls to -270 F. A better solution would be to mobilize the still and cross into night for condensation and day for evaporation.

The description sometimes portrayed of a glass of steam in the lunar sun turning to ice when the astronaut steps behind a boulder is inaccurate. Moving into shade on a typical summer day on earth might reduce the temperature from 90 F to 70 F (remember that the umbrella or the tree becomes a re-radiator). Doing the same on the moon might reduce the temperature from 260 F to about 180 F (the lack of conductive air will contribute somewhat, but only somewhat). Thus, a simple shade on the daytime moon probably would suffice to condense steam into water at 212 F, but would be insufficient for

condensing many other fluids or for freezing them. The problem is different than on an artificial satellite where few objects are present to become re-radiators.

8. Electron tube research is another natural for the moon. Tube design is still primarily an empirical activity, where two major problems exist (on earth): contamination and geometry of the parts of the tube. Both are solved in the unbounded vacuum of the moon--contamination because there is literally nothing to interfere with the movement of electrons, and geometry because the elements can be moved or replaced at will and the results noted immediately. As in all research endeavor, there is a tremendous advantage in getting immediate answers.

Moreover, because the moon's vacuum is unlimited, there is absolutely no problem in continuously maintaining or reproducing the vacuum, and, of course, no need to introduce gettering materials.

In fact, there is no reason why tubes designed for lunar use even need to have envelopes, unless they are simple shades (if a cave location is impractical) to keep them cool or to shelter them.

9. Superconductivity is an abnormally high electrical conductivity appearing quite abruptly in niobium, magnesium, zinc, lead, tin, cadmium, some other metals, and many alloys when cooled through very low transition temperature near absolute zero.

It is important to realize that the most remarkable, and potentially most useful, aspect of the phenomenon is the apparent zero resistance to flow of a current in a superconducting circuit. In fact, currents have been started inductively by cooling a metal in a magnetic field and then withdrawing the field--to find the current seemingly continuing to flow indefinitely!

Temperatures, of course, are not "very cryogenic" on the moon, even at night. While the word "cryogenic" is used liberally, scientists usually apply it to temperatures below 80 K and use "ultra-cryogenic" from zero K to a few degrees above that.

Night temperatures on the moon don't get much below about 105 K (-270 F) because of the enormous re-radiating power of the moon's 81-quintillion-ton mass. Temperatures deep in caves or crevices that have not seen sunlight for millions of years actually would be higher, not lower, because of the normal thermal gradient of the moon or radioactivity of wall rocks. But by the use of a simple, inexpensive device, lunar temperatures can be brought to superconducting temperatures, without the expenditure of energy or unwieldy use of helium.

10. Conduction at low temperature is an area of research where the lunar environment again would contribute to knowledge. The mechanism of thermal conduction is not completely understood. Molecules and electrons move differently at different temperatures in a conductor, semiconductor, and insulator.

On the moon, large-scale heat transfer experiments could be undertaken readily and more simply. For example, the operation of large generators, transformers, motors, and entire systems could be studied in vastly different temperature extremes.

11. Cryobiology research on the moon should be tempting fare, particularly for basic researchers in microbiology. They would want to introduce many organisms to the moon, such as algae, if these hardy, colorful microplants have not already preceded them. Algae are extremely widespread on earth, living in nearly all environments including hot springs and polar ice caps. Some even grow in the dark. If anything can live naturally in lunar crevices, it may be something like algae.

Literally hundreds of microbiological phenomena could be investigated unusually, with the likelihood of unusual results, under the unusual conditions of gravity and temperature of the moon. Again the limitless vacuum chamber beckons, offering an isolation-type laboratory for such pure research and providing easily for quick freezing of massive biological specimens.

While some of this basic research one day could result in radically economical methods of filling our lunarians' stomachs, applied research into freeze-drying probably could do that job almost immediately. Food will have to be grown indoors on the moon, and preservation will be necessary even in the early development of that world as the population of astronauts and scientists changes.

Freeze-drying, or dehydrating frozen food by sublimating its ice in vacuum, is cheaper and simpler than gamma and beta irradiation. And food so preserved tastes better. On earth, the presence of infinitesimal amounts of water in freeze-drying experiments cause food to deteriorate under long-term storage, a problem completely eliminated on the arid, airless moon.

Moon pessimists (who resemble Queen Isabella's advisors, more interested in how much gold could be taken from the Indies than in their development) may be placated with this thought: original work in vacuum drying at low temperatures not easily achievable in large areas on earth might well be expected to develop from lunar research. And research truly impossible on earth—such as that directed toward the effects of one-sixth gravity on plant growth—might bear fruit digestible not only by lunar explorers but also by the teeming tax-paying masses back home.

12. Microminiaturization of mechanical and electronic components the size of a pinhead and whole circuits not much larger, could proceed at a faster, easier research pace on the moon (under a simple micrometeoroid shield to prevent agitation of moon dust).

Freshly showered women, masked like surgeons and clothed in lintless caps and gowns now are commonplace in miniature bearing shops. A beam of sunlight can get a micro-bearing out of round; a globule of water can rust a dozen of them; the tiniest speck of dust is a roaring train to components measured in microns.

Probably only the moon's uncontaminated "atmosphere" can meet the moletronics engineer's requirement. A "moletronics," or "molecular electronics," engineer tailors the molecular properties of matter to perform electronic jobs, such as amplification. Complete audio amplifiers have been made into a space of about 1/500 of a cubic inch! The day will come when we will build circuits by placing crystals or substance between the 30,000 lines to the inch of diffraction gratings and in micron diameter holes of micropore filters.

Dr Cleo Brunetti, of RMC Corp., who originated the term "microminiaturization" in 1957, feels one of the best of all miniaturizers is "the human body: a 10-cycle closed-loop sensing, computing, and performance system in a 0.1 ton chassis with a 0.1 horsepower motor."

We have a long way to go. Merely to duplicate the vision of discrimination of the human eye now would require an instrument as large as 10,000 times the volume as the few cubic inches employed in our bodies.

If we ever approach that duplication, we may well do it on the moon—not merely because the "atmosphere" is clean, but because it is virtually absent. Low gravity may help, but vacuum as well as cryogenic temperatures are needed—in large, reproducible areas—to coax molecules into behaving like amplifiers or oscillators. Breakthrough in that realm may depend upon a lunar laboratory. Yet, even in the considerably less-sophisticated science of integrated circuitry, vacuum enters as the ideal environment for deposition of the resistors, capacitors, and all interconnections.

The dozen examples above demonstrate at some length the vast research potential of our natural satellite, all stemming from one fact: the moon is small. It is, therefore, low in gravitational power, cannot retain an atmosphere, and loses most of its heat each night.

Reasons for performing vacuum research on the moon seem as endless as the lunar void. It is the giant concept of attaining a wholly new environment of great area that is so intriguing—an environment that can be duplicated on earth only in tiny areas and at extreme costs and complexities. "Now we don't need the Pump!" is the reason for doing vacuum research on the moon, and, when you say that, you immediately change the whole

economics of vacuum technology.

//It is as though we have lived these million years under the sea and have just now begun to exploit a new invention called the artificial nostril, which can be worn with some difficulty over our gills.

A scientist suggests that the oxygen in the thin gas above our homeland and over the land masses, and even the land itself, may have use in certain research and manufacturing processes, while at the same time allowing us to see the stars more clearly. (He says nothing of the excitement of exploration and hope for new knowledge undreamed, for fear he will disturb his less-imaginative colleagues.)

Explorers prepare to journey to the new environment, first simulating the condition in small air chambers. But before they go, they need economic justification for the enormously expensive trip. Their governors are advised negatively by the court magicians, who "already know there is nothing of economic value" on the dry land, choked as it is by gaseous vapors.

Fortunately, the ruling party is up for election and wants to support new industries, particularly in the southern, northeastern, and far western provinces. The government also wants to get to the land before a certain rival nation does, and wants to show all the little nations that it has the power to do so first.

Thus, for the wrong reasons, the government supports the massive expenditures involved, and off we go to the "land of land"--to find a new dimension has been added to life and work. The air is useful after all; we now see the wisdom of building our steel mills and factories on land!....//

The analogy may be helpful if it dramatizes the utter folly of refusing to go to the moon, when the going is within our power, for practical reason upon practical reason, but always, essentially, for one reason: knowledge.

While it may appease the apathetic to say the surface of the moon will add to your knowledge, which is why you do research, the moon budget, as was the land budget in the parody, is in the hands of Congressional accountants and their cost-conscious Merlins.

The fact that research leads to profits should not have to be argued here. Suffice it to say that the approximately \$225 billion being spent in the United States for scientific research in the decade of the sixties--about \$56 billion of which is financed directly by industry without government funds--is not being expended without the profit motive. Certainly lunar research into vacuum technology will result in the production of new products and processes on earth.

More directly--perhaps by 1980, or only eight years after lunar research probably will begin--the knowledge and facilities so earned will lead to actual manufacturing on the moon.

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The above article, together with the material printed in the previous article in the series (published in ZINGARO #6) has been reprinted with the permission of the author from a book, "The Case for Going to the Moon," by Neil P Ruzic, and available from Industrial Research, Inc, Beverly Shores, Ind, for \$4.95.

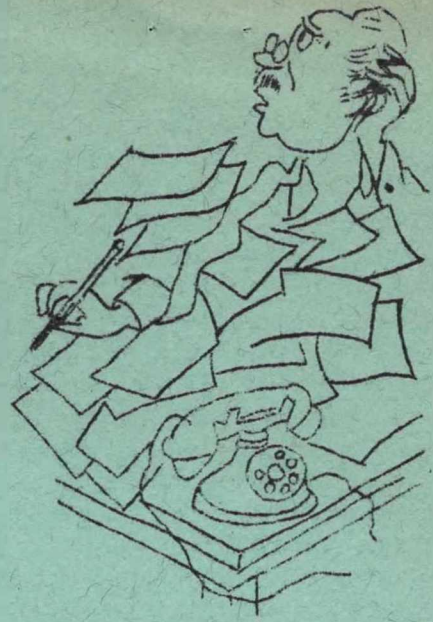
Note: The book has been reviewed in The Book Shelf, elsewhere in this issue.

AHF (Also Heard From)

Among those lucky people who will receive this of Zingaro are Carl Brandon, Chet Gottfried, Richard Smith, Gary Deindorfer, Alma Hill, Joe Gibson, J Sanders, Steve Pickering, and a host of others whose names escape me (all 250 of them).

The Growing Pile

BY
M. Irwin



1. ERGO SUM #38—Paul Wyszowski, Box 3372, Station C, Ottawa 3, Ontario, CANADA. Published quarterly, ES is a replacement of Differential, and like its predecessor, ES is interesting, but hard to comment on. It contains poetry, a short story, and bits of miscellany, by the editor. One thing you can say, it is different.

2. KIM CHI #6—Pat & Dick Ellington, 1415 Allston Way, Berkeley, Cal., 94702. Even though this zine contains mostly mcs on a FAPA mlg, but even so is more interesting than some fanzines which have a wider scope.

3. FANWORLD #4—Greg Shaw, 2545 Lexington Way, San Bruno, Cal, 04966. Published quarterly, available for 25¢ (1/1), or the usual. This contains large book review and lettercols, a couple of poems, a couple of articles, a lot of small illos. Quite interesting reading, as is, for some reason, most of the fannish matter I received lately. Somehow, I just can't get all excited over the finer points of reading the different languages in LotR. In fact, I just ignore them completely. I still liked the books, though.

4. STARLING #7—Nov 65—Hank Luttrell, Rt 13, 2936 Barrett Station Rd, Kirkwood Missouri, 63122. Available for 25¢ (4/31), or what the hell. Contains a conreport, in verse yet, by Richard Gordon, who also wrote an article "The Intellectual Invasion," Book reviews, a short by E E Evers, and a lettercol. I found the discussion of the conflict in LotR quite interesting, it actually through some light on my own reading habits. I read through the series in about 1½ hours for each book, and, although I can give a pretty good review of the action, I seem to have missed, as I mentioned elsewhere in this issue, the finer points of the story. One of these days I'll sit down and read the whole thing in earnest. One thing I dislike about lettercols, is that when there is continuous discussion going on about a particular subject, I come in in the middle and get lost, because I don't know what anyone is talking about, for the most part. On the subject of Shaver, which seems to play such a part in the discussion, I feel that some people take it a bit too seriously. Some of "his" stories were quite good, others were fit only to line garbage pails. None of them should have been taken as gospel. They seem to be a combination of the ideas of 5 or 6 of the many "nut cults" that exist, and by present standards, the "science" is even sillier than that in Doc Smith's "Skylark of Space." I like the column you have which discussed the old pulps, it brings back my own memories.

5. DOUBLE BILL #13, Sep 65--Bill Mallardi, 214 Mackinaw Ave, Akron, Ohio, 44313, and Bill Bowers(A3C), AF15721969, CMR, Box1106, Richards-Gebaur AFB, MO, 64301. Published irregularly, available for 30¢ (4/\$1), contribs, trade or printed LoCs.

As usual, DB is excellent. In its pages one can find poetry, lettercols, a few stories, fanzine reviews, book reviews, an article by Lewis Grant, assorted illos, and miscellaneous items. Among the features are a poetry column by Lloyd Biggle. Aside from the general high quality of its contributions, DB is distinguished by having one of the most interesting lettercols I have found in any fanzine. Due to money problems Mallardi announces that DB is going to have some changes made. the issues will be smaller, and all the free-loaders will be cut from the mailing list. I trust he doesn't include me in that category, I like DB, and I even send Zingaro to both of DB's heads. Too bad that there won't be anything like the Symposium in the near future. Even so, DB is exceptionally readable, get a copy if you can.

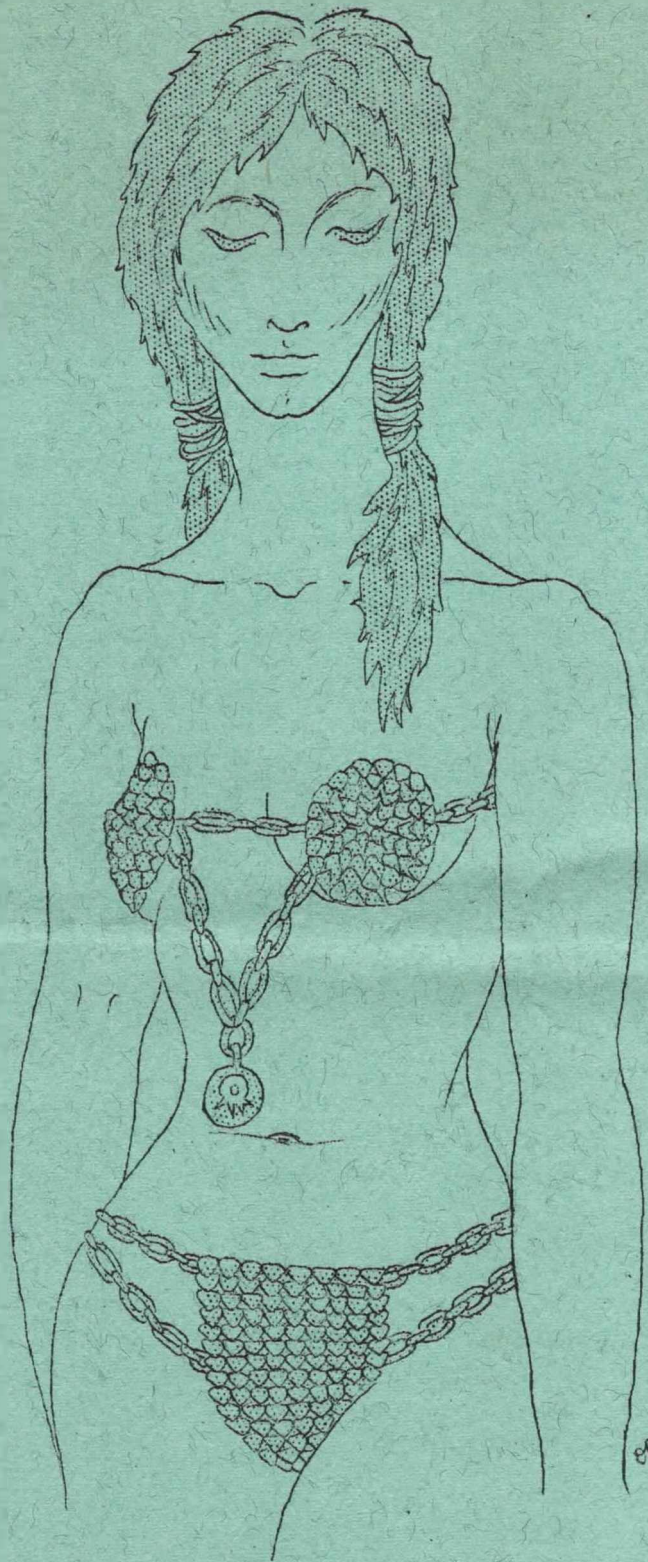
6. FANXIETY #2--Gregg Wolford, 9001 Joyzelle Dr, Garden Grove, Calif, 92640. Published irregularly, available for 20¢ or any expression of interest. About all this issue has in it besides a lettercol is a FISTFA report. It suffers from the problems of most dittoed fanzines, the light purple ink makes you wonder if you've had a bit too much to drink, even if you haven't.

7. SPIANE #2, Nov 65--Len Moffatt, Apt 5, 5804 E Gage Ave, Bell Gardens, Cal, 90280 and Rick Sneary, 2962 Santa Ana St, South Gate, Calif, 90280.

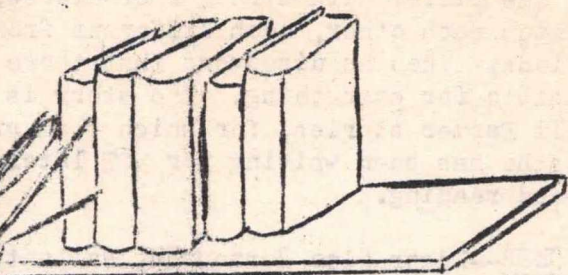
Published for FAPA, this zine contains little more than mailing comments, but should be noted for the cover by Dian Pelz, which looks as if it was stolen from one of the OZ books.

* * * * *

That about ends it for this. I ran out of zines to comment on just at the same time I ran out of time to work this evening. I've been typing until 10PM, when everyone goes to bed, then after that, I go downstairs and run off the pages I've typed up til then.



The Book Shelf



THE CASE FOR GOING TO THE MOON--Neil P. Ruzic, Putnam, 1965, \$4.95, 240 pp.

Originally, this book appeared in the form of a series of articles in Industrial Research magazine, of which Mr Ruzic is Editor. In its expansion to book form it lost something because of the omission of the excellent photos which illustrated the articles. This, however, does not detract from the fulfillment of the book's purpose, to state the reasons why we should go to the moon. Covering Vacuum research, Manufacturing, Mining, Astronomical, and other reasons for the moon's importance, the book does a real thorough job. The book is based in part on the results of a survey sent out to about 8,000 readers of Industrial Research, and other scientists. The results of the survey, as given in the first chapter indicate that there is an appalling amount of apathy, even among our scientists and engineers, toward the subject.

It is fascinating to read through this book and discover how many different ways the moon could be useful in research. The book is thoroughly enjoyable, and it is imaginative enough to convince a layman of the correctness of the author's position. I was impressed enough with the book to ask permission to excerpt portions of the text, which were published in Zingaro, even though this is probably not quite the ordinary type of material found in fanzines, because I felt it would interest my readers. Now that you have read these selections, go out and buy a copy of the book. I doubt you will regret it.

The Universe Between--Alan E Nourse, McK ay, 1965, 3.95, 208 pp.

Although parts of this book have been previously published in ASF (under the titles "High Threshold" and "The Universe Between"), there has been considerable rewriting and additional material has been inserted to turn two potboiler novelets into an interesting novel. Mr Nourse, in my opinion, has the peculiar ability (or lack of ability) that he writes excellent novels, but any short stories he tries to write are for the birds. The only thing I object to in this book is that he uses that old gag about the hero's having dealings with an alternate (parallel?) universe, and it turns out in the end that the other universe is the one we are familiar with (which fact wasn't obvious until the last pages, nor relevant to the plot). The first time I remember seeing this gimmick was in "House of Many Worlds," about 15 years ago. Good reading anyway.

THE WATCH BELOW--James White, Ballantine U2285, 1966, 50¢, 189pp

This is one of those novels which have two parallel stories advancing at the same time. In this case we have a group of people who have been trapped in the sunken hull of a freighter, and how they bend all their efforts to survive, without any hope of a rescue. The other story concerns a group of water-breathing aliens traveling through space, looking for a new home for their race, after their sun has gone nova. Each group has to face the problems of spending generations cooped up in a ship at "sea." Even with the limited stage Mr Nourse has given himself, this is very well done.

THE MAKER OF UNIVERSES--Philip Jose Farmer, Ace F-367, 1965, 40¢, 191pp.

The hero of this novel finds himself a method of journeying to a different universe, one filled with strange creatures, and built like a layer cake, whole worlds piled atop each other, each different from the others, different civilizations and conditions. Then he discovers that there is a Creator of this universe, a living being responsible for everything. The story is quite a welcome change from the usual run-of-the-mill Farmer stories, for which I am grateful. It is more like the "Riverworld" stories he has been writing for WOT lately. Plenty of action here, for those who like it. Good reading.

THE MUCKER--Edgar Rice Burroughs, Ballantine U6039, 1966, 75¢, 320pp.

Even though this is not SF, it is worth mention here, because of the author's name. The Mucker is one of Burroughs' few non-series books, and one that has been unavailable for quite some time. As a whole, it is much more readable than the majority of his books, not having the chase, capture, escape, and recapture themes so often found in the Tarzan books and in others of Burroughs' works. Even so, it is nothing special.

THE WORLDS OF ROBERT A HEINLEIN--R A Heinlein, Ace F-375, 1966, 40¢, 189pp.

This book contains an article and 5 short stories. Three of the stories, "Blowups Happen", "Lifeline," and "Solution Unsatisfactory," are old friends from the pages of ASF. The Article was previously published in Galaxy. Of the remaining two stories, one, "Searchlight," is worthwhile, but I'm still wondering where it was previously published. The other, "Free Men," is a new one, but it looks as if it is a revised fragment chopped out of "Sixth Column" before publication, and with good reason. It might as well have stayed unpublished. The only clinker in a good book.

THE TIME BENDER--Keith Laumer, Berkeley F1185, 1965, 50¢, 160pp.

It is obvious that this was sold as a pb even before it was printed in Fantastic under the title "Axe and Dragon." The book is listed as being published in the Nov-Dec 1965, Jan 66 issues of the zine. I am wondering what was changed in the story. It says here that a "shorter" version appeared in Fantastic, but I can't find any great difference. This is a typical sword-and-wizardry story, but not too much of either is present. There is a good gimmick in it, though, which could be used as the springboard for a series. I would like to see a couple of more stories with the same main character.

STARCHILD--Frederik Pohl & Jack Williamson, Ballantine U2176, 1965, 50¢, 191pp.

This is the reprint of the sequel to "The Reefs of Space," and is worth reading.

THE THROWBACKS--Roger Sarac, Belmont B50-642, Dec 65, 50¢, 140pp.

This book is vastly overpriced. This is the story of two brothers who are in some strange way related to a pair of creatures which lurk in the forest. This book is trash, and should be avoided, if possible.

A TALE OF TWO CLOCKS--James H Schmitz, Belmont, B50-643, Oct 65, 50¢, 172pp.

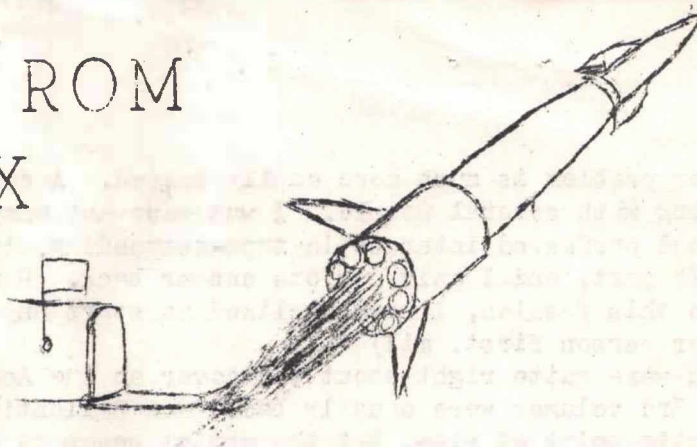
This is another of James Schmitz's tales of the universe of The Hub. Peculiar things are happening, what with the investigation of some of the Old Galactic relics. And Trigger Argee is right in the middle of all the action. The characters in this novel are a bit better drawn than the average SF story.

THE ATOM CONSPIRACY--Jeff Sutton, ACE F-374, 1965, 40¢, 158pp.

This story which mixes a world run by a dictatorship of the intellectuals with the problems of slowly developing psionic powers among the populace is no better now than it was when it was first published under a different title about 3 years ago. This is not to say it is bad, since it is readable, but it's just sort of "Blah."

MISSILES FROM THE MAILBOX

by
the Readers



C W BROOKS, Jr.—911 Briarfield Rd, Newport News, Va, 23605.

The style of your anon cover on ZINGARO is naggingly familiar, but I can't place it. Looks like a Tolkienese "G" rune in the lower rt-hand corner. It's nont bad, except for the repro.

I was absolutely croggled to see myself on the contents page as having done book reviews for you. Rick Brooks does better than I could, anyway. For one thing, I have not read any of those books. I did start Davy, but found the same difficulties with it that he mentions, and have never finished it. I was glad to see that Lieber's "The Wanderer" beat out Davy for the Hugo.

I never seem to have read the same books that are currently being reviewed. Recently I got a copy of Alfred Noyes' "The Last Man", which is a pretty good last man tale for 1910. Noyes is not much of a scientist, and even in 1910 had to make do with a ridiculous death ray to wipe out most of the world's population, but his characters (all three of them) are well drawn and interesting. To give another example of his "science", he disposes of the messy problem of rotting corpses by having all the victims of the ray slowly turn to ash after death, with no putrefaction, and gets around the post atomic holocaust problem of "nothing left for the survivors to eat" by blithely stating that only human beings are affected by his ray. Still, he has an excellent prose style. This is the same Noyes who is noted as a poet, wrote "The Barrel-Organ", etc.

An excellent new novel that I've seen no mention of is Dave Wallis's "Only Lover's Left Alive." Many fans will probably be put off by the silly blurbs (did you know that "blurb" was invented by Gelett Burgess?) ((No. mi)) on the cover of the Bantam pb. The gimmick here is that for some unexplained reason, everybody over twenty or so commits suicide, which naturally leads to the collapse of society. The collapse is well worked out, and the book follows the adventures of a gang of teenagers through the ruins. The title comes from an excellent poem by Jack Lindsay:

If all men died at forty-five, Save poets and musicians

And only lovers were left alive, To throng their exhibitions...

Wallis (if that is his real name) is evidently British, as the novel is set in England. Lindsay was a very intellectual type amateur publisher in England in the 20's and 30's.

You seem to be interested infannish folk songs, how about I send you a copy of the ones I have from Discon '63 and Disclave '65, and you let me copy your G&S "Utopia Ltd?" ((I would be happy to make such a trade. There are only two things which stand in the way. The main problem is that the quality of my tape is poor. In fact, in one spot, where I had to switch recorders, the words are barely distinguishable. Although most of the tape is very good, it seems as if the AFC on our tuner wasn't turned on, because the music drifts in and out. I still haven't gotten around to splicing my two tapes together into one whole performance, but I will when I finish running thish.

The other problem is much more easily solved. A couple of years ago, I started tape-responding with several people. I was somewhat annoyed to discover that although these people had professed interest in tape-responding, they seemed to have neglected the "respond" part, and I only got one answer back. Having lost almost a dozen rolls of tape, in this fashion, I have declined to start any further exchange, until I hear from the other person first. mi))

You were quite right about the cover on the Ace FotR. And the covers on the Ace 2nd and 3rd volumes were equally bad. The Ballantine editions have better covers from an artistic point of view, but the artist seems to think of the Nazgul as winged horses, the same error made on the Ace cover. The general consensus is that the Nazgul are something on the order of a winged dragon, or overgrown pterodactyl. ((I disagree with your "general consensus". If you check page 129, v. 2, of the Ballantine edition, you will find the facts; that the Ringwraiths and the Nazgul are the same, and the dragon like creatures are merely their mounts, like the horses they used where they were called Black Riders. I find nothing to suggest that the horses of the Black Riders were incapable of flight, and no wings are shown on them on the Ballantine covers. mi)) As promised, the Ballantine edition does contain a good bit of new material, mostly (as far as I can make out) in the foreword and the Appendices. Both pb editions have a good many typos, the two most glaring being the failure to renumber the page references in the Appendices(ACE) and the printing of the ring inscription upside down(Ballantine) The Appendices in the third Ace volume were done photostatically, and reduced to the required size, although the rest of the book was reset. All in all, I guess the Ace "pirating" of the trilogy was a good thing, there probably never would have been a pb edition otherwise, and lots of people would have missed one of the greatest fantasies of all time.

I trust you now know who Elbereth Gilthoniel is. Ben Solon's story concluded pretty well. And why don't you join the Tape Bureau? If the three previous sentences seem rather tenuously related, you just haven't looked deeply enough. Best, Ned Brob ((I should know who Elbereth is, having all 3 editions of the Trilogy, but after checking carefully, I found that although the song comes from the Trilogy, there seems to be no actual identification of Elverith, except possibly as one of the High Elves. I suppose after looking deeply enough, I am supposed to find out that those sentences aren't related at all. I really can't see what difference printing the inscription upside-down makes, even if they did do this in vols 2 & 3, it doesn't impare the story, especially for a person like me, who hasn't tried to translate it anyway. I gave up after finding out that I couldn't arrive at the supposed translation of the first passage. I attempted to translate. mdi))

MIKE VIGGIANO, 1834 Albany Ave, Brooklyn, NY, 11210.

Frankly, all that I can say about Zingaro is that (a) if you had an article in every issue written by someone like Ted Whic, and (b) if you had a monthly publishing schedule, you would be just as good as Yandro. I like personality oriented zines.

The favorite things that I like in your zine are the fanzine and book reviews. Thanks also for putting those two pages of photos in your annish; now I finally know what many of the fans who I correspond with look like. Anyway, the photos really madet the annish something special. I would give the issue an overall 8 on the Yandro scale. ((That's about 3 pts higher than Buck ever gave ZINGARO. mi))

I like lettercols, but I do find yours a bit dull(it isn't fannish if I just say all good things about your zine in an LoC). One reason is that your zine has nothing controversial in it (if you can't get controversy from articles, stir some up in your lettercol), and it gets tiring after a while to hear one fan say "I like this, I thought this was fair, and I think that piece is lousy." Of course, some fanzines have interesting lettercols without controversy. I think your lettercol would be better if you cut the letters some more, and introduce more editorial interjections (you know, some

real bit of biting sarcasm). ((You know, for a while, after reading your letter, I was sorely tempted to cut out everything but the previous sentence, and see what kind of comments I got. So far, the reason for the lack of controversy in my lettercol has been a lack of controversy in the letters I receive. If you like controversy, what are you waiting for? mi))

You need more sercon articles? So does the Manuscript Bureau. A lot of fans like to read articles dealing with science fiction and related fields, but few fans write them. One reason may be because articles should be well researched, and the author of an article should know more about the subject he is writing about than his audience.

sincerely, Mike Viggiano

((Sercon articles are a minor part of any fanzine(except in this particular issue, where the one article ran much longer than I thought it would. I'm wondering what the reaction to this one, and the one I ran in Zingaro #6, will be. I don't know yet, because I just finished mailing out the majority of the copies of #6, only 4 days ago, and the deadline for #7 is a week from now. I try to have a balanced issue, with a little of everything in it, so noone will feel slighted. Therefore each issue has book and fanzine reviews, movie reviews(if I've seen anything interesting lately), TV news and notes(if I have any), the omnipresent lettercol, and a sercon article and/or short fiction piece. Plus, of course, illos and cover drawings, and an occasional photo page. What else could or should a fanzine contain? mdi))

ERIC BLAKE, PO Box 26, Jamaica 31, N.Y.

After some 45 years of reading science-fiction, I can support your contention that the subjects of stories seem to run in cycles. Particularly interesting are the visions of the future which writers have. During the '20's, predictions were generally optimistic; writers assumed that scientific knowledge, democracy, and human happiness would increase uniformly and happily. In the '30's this assumption was called into question, although it was never doubted that the villains would be defeated before their schemes could mature. Since then, probably because warfare has become more vicious and destructive, visions of the future have become more and more pessimistic. In recent years frequent novels have assumed that an atomic war is going to take place. The characters of the novels are seen as reconstructing slowly and painfully a shattered civilization.

Perhaps the best of these novels is Walter Miller's "A Canticle for Leibowitz." Unlike most science-fiction novels, this one does not automatically assume that an organized hierarchial church is necessarily the enemy of science and progress. Through its history, the church has been the friend, not the enemy of knowledge, and Miller seems to understand this.((I could give you some argument there, but there isn't enough room in this issue. mi))

Quite a contrast is Edgar Pangborn's "Davy." Pangborn sets up a straw-man called "The Holy Murcan(American?) Church," and attributes to it all the evil attributes that atheists imagine to exist within organized religion. The hero, following the example set by the heroes of Henry Miller or James Baldwin novels, fornicates his way to "freedom."

Philip Jose Farmer, in his novels which indicate an unhealthy obsession with sex, has worked this theme so frequently that I imagine it is becoming tiresome even to the youngsters who read his stories for their sexual content. "The Lovers" has a hero who, apparently with the author's blessings, commits murder and bestiality to show that he has broken free from the toils of the usual caricature of organized religion. Farmer has done the same thing in his new novel "Dare," except that the atomic war took place on another planet.

Robert Heinlein's "Farnham's Freehold" is a somewhat better treatment of this same theme. Heinlein visualizes a future world in which the white races have killed off each other in an atomic war, leaving negroes as dominant. This future negro-dominated society is portrayed with great thoroughness, and Heinlein shows what could well happen if negroes ever gain a dominant position. (I hope that this gives pause to some of our

MFTM(Cont'd)

"civil rights" enthusiasts.) Personally, I doubt that a race which has never yet produced a civilization could produce one after an atomic war, particularly a technological civilization, but once this "willing suspension of disbelief" is made, the forecast sends a chill of horror down the back.

The assumption that there will be an atomic war which destroys civilization is new to Heinlein's writings. In most of his previous novels he tacitly assumes that our present technological progress will lead smoothly into space travel. The only hitch to this progress in his "future history" was an interval of religious dictatorship by a centralized church, a sort of villain which has now become tiresome.

Let me set a challenge to you and your readers. How many novels can you name which assume that, in the future, there will rise a tyrannical hierarchial church?

Heinlein, "If This Goes On..."

Pangborn, "Davy"

Leiber, "Gather, Darkness"

Farmer, "The Lovers"

Farmer, "Dare"

Del Rey, "The Eleventh Commandment"

Heinlein, "Stranger in a Strange Land"

How many more such books have been written -- and why?

((I can add one, at least, "Glory Planet", by A Bertram Chandler. Also, "Believers' World" by Robert Lowndes. Of course, there are examples on both sides of the fence. As you point out, some authors have written about benevolent churches. mdi))

Your comparison of pages in the various science-fiction magazines, in Zingaro #5, is most interesting. Although reprinting the classics of science-fiction is a good idea, there should be a market provided for new writers as well. In the past, before Cohen bought the magazines, "Amazing" reprinted such classics as the Buck Rogers stories and the later writings of Edgar Rice Burroughs. I won't object too strongly if more such stories appear, so long as they are clearly labeled as reprints. ((I don't object to having a few reprints either, as long as they are restricted to a small portion of the material presented, instead of being almost the entire thing. I also object to the poor quality of the reprints used. Mr Cohen could pick a better bunch of stories by taking a list of all the stories published in Amazing and making random selections, at least then we would get a chance of reading something good. If he is too cheap to buy any new stories, at least he could refrain from subjecting his readers to his own ideas of what constitutes "Classic" SF. mdi))

I agree with Rick Brooks in feeling that "Subspace Explorers" is not the best of Doc Smith's books, but Smith at his worst is, as Brooks says, better than many others at their best. If Doc Smith's later works don't seem to be as good as the "Skylark" and "Lens" series - well, perhaps those of us who remember the earlier series are just trying to recapture the days when we read them. I was sorry to hear of Doc's passing. He will be sorely missed. The best writer now appearing is Heinlein, and his works are very spotty.

This is best illustrated by "Davy", which you reviewed in the same issue. The hero of "Davy" is a cynical thief, and much of the book is spent in mocking at religion. For those of us who can remember when heroes were supposed to be heroic, it is a disappointment to learn that awards are voted to such books as "Davy".

The reproduction of this issue of Zingaro is much improved. Keep up the good work. ((Thanks. I found out what the trouble was, finally. It wasn't the drum, or the ink-pad, or anything else, all I have to do is keep the ink reservoir full. The only trouble with that is that when I am done, and put the machine away until the next issue, when I return to it, I find that the ink has leaked out all over the floor. Can anyone give me any suggestions, besides using those drum covers(which don't work)? So it looks as if the last few pages I run will still be worse than the rest, but the average quality of the work will improve. mdi))

MTM (Cont'd)

PETER SINGLETON—Ward 2, Whittingham Hospital, Nr. Preston, Lancs., ENGLAND

Thanks for Z₇₅. Your inserted note "Why haven't I heard from you lately?" can easily be answered: I failed to receive the previous issue of Zingaro. This is the second time an issue of your zine has strayed for reasons unknown, so I'm beginning to suspect your filing system instead of blaming the great postal services! ((If you'd be continually reading in the paper about somebody who has just received a letter that had been mailed 10, 20, 30 or even 40 years ago, you would have more trust in my filing system, I'm sure. The only reason someone would fail to get Zingaro would be if they moved without notifying me in advance. So far, I have almost always refused to remail issues that were returned because the person had moved. Each of these returns costs me 12¢, 4 for the original mailing, and 8¢ for the return fee. mi))

The outstanding feature of Z₇₅ is definitely the photo section of the Midwestcon and the quality of the repro is indeed superb((I'll tell the gang at Technygraph to take a bow. mi)) I would have liked a more comprehensive identification list, though, but one can't expect miracles. Perhaps some of your informed readers have assisted you with the unknown individuals and groups photographed since the issue was published?((No. mi))

The first British hardcover edition of "Of Worlds Beyond" is listed in the latest Dennis Dobson catalogue at 13/6 with 128 "small demi" pages. This is subtitled "Dobson Studies in Science Fiction #1." No indication is given of future books in this new series, but it will very likely include other Advent books, at a rough guess.

I enjoyed Davy very much. Enough to be disappointed when it failed to win a Hugo. Even so, I do agree with your claim that the novel fails to hang together. It reads like alternating chapters of two entirely different novels. I would have vastly preferred it in strict chronological order. In fact, when I get around to reading it again, in about a year's time, I'll sort out the two main segments and read them separately. I don't intend to cut up my copy in order to achieve this rarified bliss--I've got the St Martin's Press edition--but mark down the switches from one to another on a piece of paper for reference. I'm a cunning little fiend, even if I say so myself

I haven't yet got around to reading "You Sane Men" or "The Wanderer" but since the latter is sword and sorcery((Says who? mi)), I'm bound to be allergic to it. LotR made me feel quite sickly after wading through this trio of hefty tomes. Which is a shame, because the characterization, imagery and style of writing is of the highest quality. It was only the plot I didn't care for. On the other hand, "Sane Men" sound just like the sort of nutty thing I rave over. Only my psychiatrist can say why, and he isn't talking.

I would like to say a few words re the painful subject of SF situation comedies. I hardly watch the big new ward TV set, being far fonder of my own portable radio. When a wild-eyed fellow patient dashed round the corner one day and stated that "My Favorite Martian" was being transmitted, I couldn't resist having a peek. It was worse than expected. The E-T was a human being in fancy dress--not a bit like the Vast Alien Concepts I was hoping for. I was equally irritated with "The Munsters" and "The Addams Family" --a strong symposium of week humour. I couldn't see "TZ" or "Outer Limits", unfortunately, because these are/were televised long past my bedtime. The same goes for a new SF series of BBC produce currently showing on a very recently introduced new channel(BBC-TV2), and only this station operates on the 625 line system. Last week's production was "Sucker Bait", by Isaac Asimov. Very frustrating not being able to see this series. A fortnight ago the story adapted for the series was Tenn's memorable "Time in Advance." Upcoming are works by Pohl, Bradbury, Nourse, more Asimov, etc. Certainly the very best of prozine SF of about 10 years ago.

((It looks as if in England, quality SF series on TV are the rule, not the exception (for series produced in England, that is). Here, we only get something almost by accident that's good, it seems. Like when Outer Limits had it's superior adaptation of "I, Robot" (Asimov really gets around), and "Demon With a Glass Hand"(Who by?). Next year there are a few new series coming(see elsewhere in this issue). mdi))

ROBERT COULSON, Rt 3, Hartford City, Ind, 47348.

A few additional photo identifications you may want to print:

Page 1, #3: Between Hensley and Kyle there is a girl whose face is too dim for me to make out, Reva Smilay, and Ray Beam (I won't guarantee Beam from a basic-only identification, but I think that's him.).

Page 1, #5: The cigar-smoker is Fred Jackson.

Page 2, #7: Unidentified girl is Lee Anne Lavell.

Page 2, #8: I think the man talking to Jason is Frank Prieto.

Page 2, #9: That'd Dirce Archer talking to Ed (shame on you and the Chicago group for not identifying the Pittcon chairwoman).

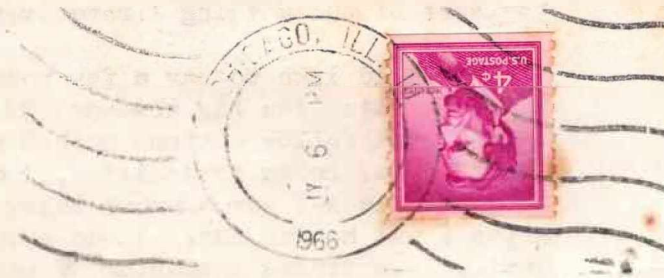
Page 2, #11: Woman in the middle is Margaret Ford.

The Burroughs suit against Gold Star was settled out of court; one of the results was that Gold Star agreed to publish no more Tarzan books and to withdraw from sale those already published. (So hang onto your copies; they may become collector's items. And since the dealers only list 5 novels, if you've seen a sixth one, buy all the copies you can find.) This news originated with Dick Lupoff, who should know.

That was a good group of photos; much clearer than most fanzines get them. ((Thanks for the identifications. It looks as if I'll have to apologize to Pete Singleton. I said that I had not received any additional identifications, then I found your letter in the pile waiting for inclusion in this issue. Are you still publishing YA NDRO? I haven't seen it for some time. Or did my sub run out? mdi))

ZINGARO #7

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