

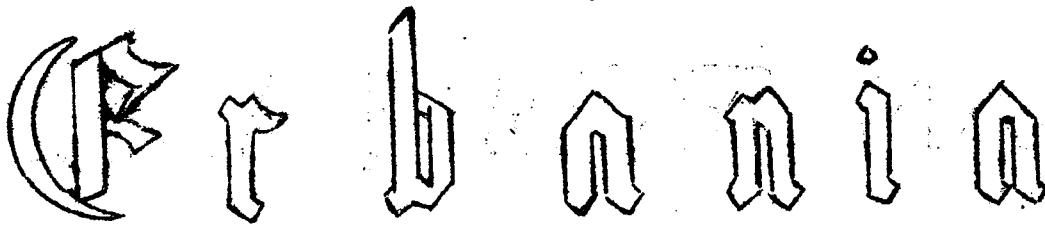
Cerbanian



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SWORDSMEN of PELLUCIDAR • Jim •



JULY 1962

NUMBER 12

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4- This excellent article first appeared in the pages of EL BURRO, the variety magazine of the Texas Western College but due to the limited distribution of the magazine I feel it will be new to the majority of readers. Several fans were lucky enough to obtain a copy of the original magazine, so for those less fortunate I am happy to present

MAN FROM TARZANA

by DALE WALKER

Fifty years ago, an ex-pencil sharpener salesman, supplementing his unsteady income by grinding out fiction for pulp magazines, wrote a romantic novel with an African jungle setting. This novel and its 21 sequels made him into a millionaire and etched into the annals of American fiction a success story unrivaled in all Horatio Algerdom.

He was Edgar Rice Burroughs and the novel was Tarzan of the Apes.

In the half-century since Tarzan first swung into the American bookshelf, Burroughs has been labeled everything from "a story-telling genius" to "a slap-dash purveyor of blood-stained brutality." And, despite the perennial success of his Lord of the Jungle, he is largely unknown today as a novelist. His name is kept before the public eye, but in a vague, subliminal way. Tarzan, in short has almost totally eclipsed his creator in renown.

In recent history this has happened only once before, and there are precious few readers who have explored the writings of 221B Baker Street that will admit Sir Arthur Conan Doyle created Sherlock Holmes. Holmes, like Tarzan was there, and Doyle, like Burroughs, was merely the literary agent. For all practical purposes, though, Holmes's career came to an end before Tarzan's pulp debut in 1912, so Robert Ruark's statement "There is no doubt in my mind that Tarzan of the Apes was the greatest single fictional achievement of our time" is not as far fetched as it might appear.

Two notable admirers of Burroughs' apeman were Frank Buck and Rudyard Kipling. Buck admired the authenticity of the African settings in the Tarzan novels and this was praise indeed, for Burroughs never set foot on African soil. Kipling thought Tarzan had been modeled after his own Mowgli of The Jungle Books but Burroughs later refuted this assumption (although he was flattered by it). He admitted being influenced only by the legendary founders of Rome, Romulus and Remus, who had been suckled by a she-wolf. Tarzan, you'll remember, was roared by a species of giant ape.

Some of the facts of Tarzan's popularity and influence are made unbelievable by the false, yet persistent, belief that these jungle stories are children's stories. Before being accepted for publication by the McClurg Company in Chicago, Tarzan of the Apes had been turned down by virtually every other publishing house in the country. Some said the very title was enough to shock decent people. But when McClurg published the novel in 1914, it skyrocketed to a sale of over a million

Listed here are a few of the pertinent facts of Tarzan's astonishing career:

. . . The twenty-two Tarzan books were translated into 50-odd language and dialects. Estimates of the sales range from 5 to 50 millions, perhaps 100 million in all languages.

. . . Thirty-six Tarzan movies have been made. The role has worn out twelve actors, ranging from Elmo Lincoln in 1918 to Gordon Scott in 1961. Now Tarzan Number 13 is on the movie set in the person of Jock Mahoney making the latest epic, "Tarzan Goes to India." After 26 movies, Burroughs was said to have grossed \$10 million.

. . . As early as 1938, the word "Tarzan" appeared in the dictionary, having passed into the language.

. . . Tarzan comic-strips once appeared in 400 newspapers. He also has been heard on radio, seen in comic books, presented on the stage at the Broadhurst Theatre in New York in 1921, and is currently enjoying a revival on television.

. . . An industry of Tarzan products includes sweat-shirts, ice cream, bread wrappers, toys and jewelry. (Note: TIME MAGAZINE in 1950, said the product list ranged from "bread-wrappers to G-Strings." The Tarzan G-string manufacturer, however, has never been located. Perhaps over-specialization has caused his business to go under; at any rate the list of Tarzan products is fantastic).

. . . To fully plant his name in American history, two towns have been named after him - Tarzan, Texas; and Tarzana, California.

One of the best examples of his international appeal is the fact that Tarzan's noble lineage caused him to be banned in Budapest in 1956, in Hungary and East Germany, and inevitably, in Russia in 1960.

Vernell Coriell, founder of the official Burroughs fan club, "The Burroughs Bibliophiles", and editor of the Burroughs Bulletin, reported in 1960 that "the popularity of the capitalistic nobleman, Lord Greystoke, with the Russian people has always irked the Kremlin, and finding him just as famous in countries they are trying to convert to Communism, they have honored the ape-man by denouncing him as a political enemy."

Burroughs always professed astonishment at the world-wide recognition of his jungle-lord. In one of his rare non-fiction pieces, published in the Bulletin in 1956, the author wrote, "We wish . . . to escape not alone the narrow confines of the city streets for the freedom of the wilderness, but the restrictions of man-made laws, and the inhibitions that society has placed upon us. We like to picture ourselves as roaming free, the lords of ourselves and of our world, we would each like to be Tarzan. At least I would; I admit it."

Born in Chicago in 1875, Edgar Rice Burroughs was the son of a moderately wealthy electrical battery manufacturer. His father was a Civil War veteran and the younger Burroughs demonstrated a marked inclination toward the military life that was to last until his death. Before the end of the century he had graduated from a military school in Michigan, flunked the entrance exams to West Point, and had made 4 attempts to do battle, failure dogging his path.

After the Sino-Japanese War in 1895, Burroughs sought a commission

in the Chinese Army but the Chinese were apparently not in the market for American mercenaries at that time. He won a commission in the Nicaraguan Army but was forced into an early retirement by Family intervention. He was twenty years old when he enlisted in the 7th. U.S. Cavalry and here he experienced a brief brush with Army life in Arizona where he thought he was going to chase the renegade Apache Geronimo. He dug trenches under a blazing sun until again, his family intervened. In 1898, Burroughs volunteered for Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders but failed to win a place in that glorious group.

The next decade of Burroughs' life was a succession of dreary and short-lived employments, or as blurp writers often call them, "the diverse occupations of vagabondia." Among these were brief stints as cattle-drover, gold dredge laborer in Oregon, railroad policeman in Utah, accountant, storekeeper, clerk, Sears-Roebuck employee, and ad salesman. Besides having trouble finding work that suited him, he had trouble sleeping too, but to generations of science-fantasy fans, Burroughs' insomnia was a blessing. For in order to combat his sleeplessness, he dreamed wonderous dreams of distant planets, fierce and hideous monsters, and sword-clashing derring-do. Convinced that he could write better than many of the pulp authors he was reading, Burroughs transcribed his dreams to paper; the result was his first published story, "Under the Moons of Mars," sold to ALL-STORY MAGAZINE for \$400 and published in the February, 1912 issue.

"Under the Moons of Mars" introduced to the pulp-reading public Captain John Carter of Virginia, late of the C.S.A. and master swordsman, who by mysterious, unscientific circumstance finds himself on the red planet. His ability with the broadsword to cleave almost in twain an antagonist, plus his southern-bred sense of honor and justice, help him to become a prince of the House of Tardos Mors, Jedlik of Helium, (one must read the books to understand the nomenclature and hierarchy of Burroughs' Mars) and Warlord of his adopted planet. Carter and his contemporaries hacked their way through ten novels and two short stories, and although still revered by the "space opera" devotee, he was soon overshadowed by a new Burroughs character, born the following October: Tarzan of the Apes.

In the next 38 years, Burroughs, who got a late start as a novelist, caught up. Sixty novels flowed from his dreadful fluent pen" as Kingsley Amis puts it.*

Contrary to what the average bookstore salesman will say, however Burroughs was a versatile writer. He wrote westerns, novels of history, melodrama, sociological and historical novels. His story of the War of the Roses, Outlaw of Torn, was called by one writer "as carefully researched a historical novel as you are likely to read anywhere."

But Burroughs credited himself with only one stroke of genius: the naming of Tarzan; and it is with Tarzan that his reputation rests. He believed that the ape-man's appeal lay in "the latent inclination of all people to see themselves as either heroic or beautiful or both." In 1930 he wrote, "Deep within us lies the racial recollection of the days when we too were Tarzan, and ranged the primeval wilderness of the earth's dawn."

*New Maps of Hell, 1960.

Despite the inevitable criticisms of his work, Burroughs was able to remark, with a characteristic touch of humor, "On the whole, I must have been more or less successful, for all ages and both sexes continue to admire him; and he goes his bloody way scattering virtue and sudden death indiscriminately and in all directions."

After the sixth Tarzan novel was published in 1919, Burroughs purchased a ranch in California's San Fernando Valley, a short distance from Hollywood (the first Tarzan movie had appeared the year before). In 1923 he incorporated himself and by 1931, Edgar Rice Burroughs, Inc. was publishing the novels of Edgar Rice Burroughs. The land he had purchased had since become the town of Tarzana.

Burroughs was in Pearl Harbor in 1941 on the "day of infamy" and although he was 66 years old and a multi-millionaire, he became an accredited war correspondent for the Los Angeles Times and the Honolulu Advertiser. He spent four years in the Pacific theatre - the oldest correspondent in the area - and was invalided home in 1945. After spending a peaceful five years in Tarzan, seeing the publication of his last two novels, Edgar Rice Burroughs died quietly on March 19, 1950.

Burroughs was not much like our favorite image of an author. He was a powerfully built man and impressive. Alva Johnston wrote in 1939 for the Saturday Evening Post that he "has a big poker-face surmounted by close-cropped iron-gray bristles. He still looks a little military." Tarzan's creator dictated many of his books to a staff of secretaries. He was a man of simple tastes despite his wealth, and he avoided other authors whenever possible. One excellent example of his sincere and unpretentious nature is the incident related by Cyril Clemens in Hobbies Magazine, May 10, 1950. Clemens wrote to the novelist asking him opinion of a fellow author and Californian, Zane Grey. Burroughs answered:

"Dear Cyril Clemens:

I am sorry that I have no personal recollections of Zane Grey, inasmuch as I never met him.

Sorry I didn't get around more.

Yours,
Burroughs."

He would likely have agreed with one critic's appraisal of his stories as "somewhat below H. Rider Haggard, somewhat above Trader Horn", and Alva Johnston's "he became a master of the slaughter-house brandos of fiction", for Burroughs tended to think of himself more as a businessman than author.

A recent bit of "Tarzaniana" that didn't appear on the comic page, occurred in Downey, California, a suburb of Hollywood, just last December. A United Press International story related that a Downey elementary school had all their Tarzan books removed from the school library shelves after some parents "thought there was no indication that Tarzan and his mate (Jane) were married." Ralph Rothmund, general manager of Edgar Rice Burroughs, Inc., in nearby Tarzana, challenged anyone to dispute the legality of the fictional marriage. He said, Jane and Tarzan took the marriage vows in the jungle with her father present. The father may not have been an ordained minister**but after all, things were primitive in those days in the jungle. It is common practice in some primitive areas for betrothed couples to take their vows of marriage without the presence of

(continued on page 14)

**He was. See Return of Tarzan.

8-

THE UNTOLD STORIES of CONAN

by ALBERT E. GECHTER.

Conan next became a war-chief of the Zuagirs, a nomadic desert people of Shem, who called him Yamad-al-Aphta, "Hawk of the Desert." Uniting three tribes of the Zuagir nation under his command - the Du-ali, Kharoya and Qirlata, Conan the Desert-Hawk rode against the Hyrkanian soldiery of Turan once again. (Return, pp59-88.) By ill chance, Conan was captured by the warlord of one of the Semitic city-states. Escaping, he rallied a war party of Zuagirs and returned for vengeance; the savage horde of raiders stormed, sacked and burned the city, putting the people to the sword, flaying captives in the public square, and setting the warlord's severed head on a pole amid the smoking ruins (Return, p32.) Conan's Zuagirs finally over-reached themselves; their unceasing attacks on the frontier outposts of Turan forced that kingdom to draw back its borders and abandon much Semitic territory to the desert men; after that the pickings of the caravan raids diminished and dwindled away to a mere pittance. (Return, p.59.)

Conan decided to move on. We are not told whether he lost his loot in some way or cached it in some secret hiding place. He certainly didn't take it to Zamboula, a Turanian frontier town. At this point, the "Informal Biography" contains another misstatement. Conan arrived in Zamboula with his horse and a lean, slender purse, accompanied by a Zuagir guide; running short of cash presently, he sold his horse and thus refilled his purse. (Barbarian, pp 149-150.)

After visiting Ophir and Cimmeria, Conan returned to the kozaki of the Zaporoska and regained his position as their hetman. The pirates were their allies but Conan definitely did not command both groups simultaneously at this time, because the pirates still thought Conan dead, and continued to think so for many years to come. (Return, p.110.) While this was going on, King Yezdigerd was trying to have Conan assassinated, captured, or defeated but all his efforts came to naught.

About this time, Conan's kozaki defeated the Emir Hamar Kur in a battle on the Yelba River, which resulted in the Turanian commander's disgrace, demotion and transfer to the southwestern frontier. (Return, p.59.) Yezdigerd increased the price on Conan's head and Conan had to slay some more would-be assassins in self defense. (Return, p.90.) Conan afterward threatened to retaliate by again capturing and burning Khawarizm, this time at the head of his kozaks. We do not know however whether or not this occurred. (Barbarian, p.224.) - When Yezdigerd finally defeated and scattered the kozaki by massing overwhelming force against them, Conan and a remnant of his followers retreated to Iranistan. After their adventures at the lost city of Yanaidar in Iranistan, Conan took some of them back again to Turan for another campaign on the steppes. (Tales, pp 217-218.)

Thereafter, Conan temporarily drops out of sight for a while. Hoping to raise another horde in Afghulistan and plunder the souther kingdoms, Conan became the war-chief of the Afghulis of Ghor in the Hindu-Kushian Mountains. He and his warband adventured southeastward to the foothills at Zhaibar Pass on the northwest frontier of Vendhya, where Conan fought both the Vendyans and the Turanians. About then, Conan encountered briefly the Turanian spy called Kerim Shah. Subsequently, Veziz Shah, commander of the lancers from Turan at Secunderam, captured ten of Conan's Afghulis and sent Conan their severed heads with an insolent message. About a year later, Conan met the people of the Black Circle. After the Afghulis and Vendhyans joined forces to decisively defeat the Turanians at Fenesh Valley, lasting peace came to the border country. (Sword, pp30 -31 and 84; Return, p.82).

We next find Conan fighting again for Almuric against Strabonus. Driven out of Koth and Shem by an alliance of opposing monarchs, the Kothian rebels were caught between the Stygian and Kushite armies at the edge of the Ghanata Desert. Almuric's army now consisted of 30,000 men - half of them were mysteriously killed by the magic of the Stygian black plague from the tombs of Pteion, the rest were wiped out by the enemy - Almuric fell shot full of Stygian arrows. Conan and the slave girl Natala were the only ones who successfully escaped. (This is the same magic plague afterwards used by Xaltotun.)

Conan journeyed southward into the black realms, where in Kush, a witch-finder used the symbol of Jhebbal Sag in his magic. Conan remembered seeing it before and learned from him its meaning and use.

Conan next joined the pirates of the Baracha Isles. These pirates sailed the Western Ocean from Stygian to the Pictish coast. (King, p.93) During these voyages Conan met and admired Valeria; but Conan quarrelled with the other pirate captains and left the pirate island of Tortage in such haste that he picked a leaky rowboat for transportation. Out at sea, Conan sighted Zaporavo's sail, so he let his own boat sink and started to swim toward the other vessel which picked him up and took him to adventure at the Pool of the Black Ones.

During his voyages with the Barachan pirates and afterward with the Zingaran buccaneers, Conan continued his illicit trade with Publio of Messantia. After joining the Zingarans, Conan enjoyed a long string of unbroken successes, arousing the envy, jealousy and hatred of his rivals. Then after two years his luck started to go bad. A buccaneer named Galaccus of Koth ran away with Conan's mistress, Sancha. Defeated in a sea-battle with enemy warships off the coast of Shem, Conan's last remaining ship was sunk by the treachery of the Zingarean captains who ganged up on him to defeat him, instead of assiting him against their common foes, then sailed away thinking they had killed the Cimmerian at last. But Conan survived, swam to shore and escaped inland. (King, p.157) In Akbitana, Conan met the double dealing Zargheba and his slave girl Muriela. (King, pp28-29.) Then Conan joined the Stygian army as a mercenary.

After adventures in the Black Kingdom, Shem, the Hyberian realms, and Cimmeria, Conan became a scout for the Aquilonia army against the Picts. After Conan slew Zogar Sag and helped save the fortress at Vel-

itrium, he was offered a captaincy in the regular army and accepted, the war continued for several years and Conan's further exploits and adventures which were no less spectacular won his a series of rapid promotions. Before long, he was a general in charge of the entire campaign. The ungrateful and treacherous King Numedides waited until Conan had won the war for him, then threw the Cimmerian into prison to await execution; after Conan's dramatic escape and flight into exile, he triumphantly returned with an army at his back and made himself king, slaying Numedides.

King Conan instituted a great many changes and reforms - some trivial and slight, other far reaching and vastly important. But his throne was not yet very secure. His leniency towards the surviving princes of the old dynasty left them free to conspire against him. Conan's sweeping scheme for agrarian land-reform in the eastern provinces enraged many of the great feudal nobles whose domains were divided up and given to freedmen, who had recently been their slaves and serfs. (King, p.61). Conan was least popular, perhaps, in the provinces of Pellia where feudalism had long been strongly entrenched.

We would like to know much more about the war between the Aquilonians and the Picts, and also about the revolution against Numedides and about the character and background of his chief followers in Aquiloria. Conan's main skill as a general lay in tactics, but he showed three times that he could be an excellent strategist (by the standard of those days of course) as well. In his defeat of the Picts, his successful revolution and his triumph over Xaltotum, the loyalist rebels, and the Numidian's invading army. Some have attributed his successes as a general and a monarch entirely to the statesmanship, wealth, influence, and military power of Count Trocero, Prospero and Pallantides; to the prudent and far-seeing administration of Publius and the white magic of Dexitheus, the priest of Mitra. There can be no doubt that their contributions were invaluable, but they could not have achieved very much without the mighty sword and varied experience of Conan himself as their leader. (King, p.157.)

To oppose Dexitheus, Numedides probably had royal wizards of his own. More data is also needed about the old feudal wars in Aquilania some fifteen years earlier; we know about them now is that Count Trocero besieged the capital city, that Poitain almost became independent, and that long-standing sectional bitternesses and jealousies resulted. Perhaps Conan fought in these long-ago struggles in his early years as a Hyborian mercenary; maybe it was then that he first met Count Trocero. This might explain a great many things which are now obscure and puzzling.

In particular, we need to know more about that villain Numedides and the leading figures of his court. I would like to advance a highly tentative sketch, as follows:- The feudal anarchy brought chronic internal chaos to Aquilonia. The reigning king of the old dynasty was very weak and ineffectual. His only daughter and heiress-presumptive, Princess Zenobia, was a mere infant. Numedides was frequently responsible for much of the unrest in those days, he used poisons, assassinations, intrigues, rebellions and secret foreign alliances to bring his

closer to the throne. He finally achieved it by secret murder, with the aid of Prince Valerius and Ascalante, both of whom he exiled. (They later returned to plague Conan.) Numedides was afraid to kill Zenobia too, so he made it seem as though she had been killed by wild animals; instead she was delivered to an Ophirean slave dealer who took her to Belverus in Nemedie. Her subsequent life is well known to us.

The Nemedian throne changed hands even more rapidly; there were three kings within four years:- Numa, Nined and Tarascus.

In "The Scarlet Citadel," King Conan fights and vanquishes the Pellians, Ophireans and Eothians. After this war he exiled a nobleman named Baraccus for plotting with the Ophireans. (Return, pp35-36). Again Conan erred by excessive clemency to a potentially dangerous enemy. During this war the Aquilonian capital is called Tamar. But in "The Treasure of Trajanos", Conan the Conqueror and The Return of Conan it is called Tarantia. These are several possible explanations:-

(A) Conan had two capital cities. (B) Conan went on a royal "progress" or tour through his kingdom and the capital city was where ever he happened to be - as in England under the Plantagenets and Tudors.

(C) Conan's capital was always the same city, but it had more than one name.

This last seems the most likely solution to the mystery. But it is not very likely that Conan changed the name of Tarantia to Tamar, then changed it back to Tarantia, (as the "Infernal Biography" suggests). It is more reasonable to suppose that the city was divided into was divided into two sections of which Tamar was the most important (like Manhattan in New York). Or to suppose that Conan allowed his subjects to use both names at once. (using the same analogy-New York is also called "Gotham" or "The Empire City" or "Bagdad-on-the-Hudson".) Let me suggest this answer to the problem. The names Tamar and Tarantia, both antedated Conan's arrival in Aquilonia. The name Tarantia originally applied to the city-state which formed the nucleus of the kingdom and became the first royal province of the realm. (Like the region called Attica, with its capital at Athens, in ancient Greece.) But Tamar was merely the oldest name for the town itself and never applied to the surrounding area as well.

We would also like to know more about Pallantides' powerful and friendly and influential kingmen in Ophir - who play such an important offstage role in Conan the Conqueror".

Of course when Conan and Zenobia met and fell in love in Belverus, he had no idea who she actually was; probably she had been too young at the time of her abduction and enslavement to remember her true identity either; Conan claimed her as his bride still thinking she was just a slave-girl and not the rightful heiress to the throne he has seized for himself. Exactly how the secret was revealed is not known, but this occurred after Conan vanquished Tarascus but before Queen Zenobia was abducted again and carried away by Yah Chieng's demon. (See Fantastic Universe Sept. 1957.)

"The Return of Conan" has one loose end to its plot. What became of Marinus, the spy at Conan's court? He evidently remained at large to become involved in more skullduggery at a later date in future stories yet untold.

(continued on page 22)

BLACK AND WHITE

A Series of Burroughs' profiles

No. 1 : NIKOLAS ROKOFF

illustrated by JIM CAWTHORN

written by D. PETER OGDEN

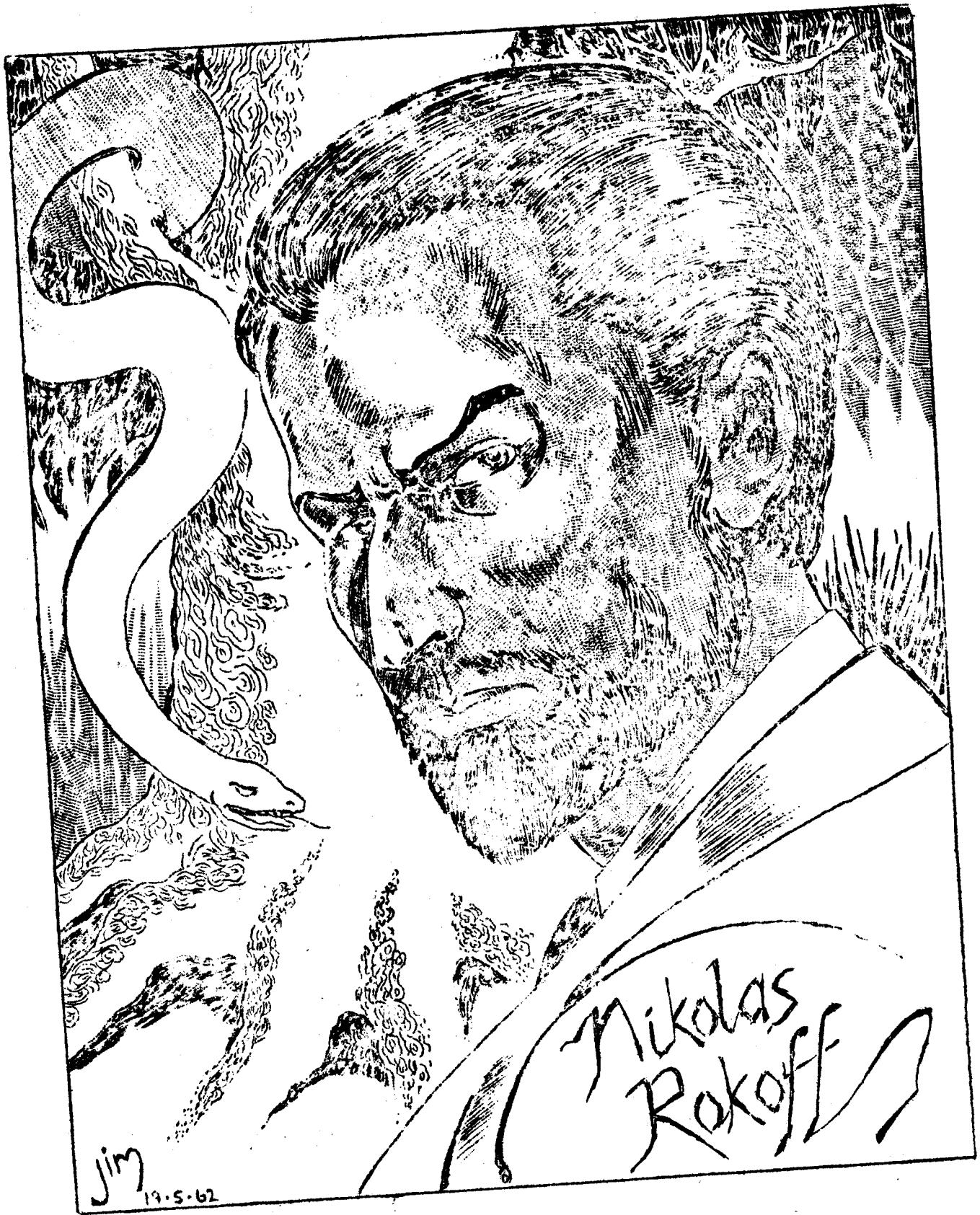
Of all Burroughs' villains, probably one of the most infamous was Nikolas Rokoff, born of Russian aristocracy he held a captaincy in the Russian army for a while until he was cashiered. His father who was a man of some importance hushed up the scandal and obtained for him a position in the secret service which was an heaven sent opportunity for Rokoff who was able to continue his nefarious activities under the guise of his profession.

His assignment at the time that we first meet him is to obtain secret papers and information from a French nobleman, the Count de Coude who is entrusted with them by the French ministry of War. Count is his brother-in-law makes no difference to the villain who hopes that it will make his task easier. He follows the Count and his wife to America and having no success there, he sails back on the same vessel to France. Together with his valet Paulvitch, Rokoff tries to disgrace the Count with a false charge of cheating at cards but it is here that he first meets the apeman who spoils his plot. Twice more on the voyage Tarzan interferes and earns the undying enmity of Rokoff who will not rest until Tarzan is dead.

During his adventurous life Tarzan of the Apes was to make many enemies but none of them would hate him as much as Nikolas Rokoff. Many of them would seek his life but only because he stood in the way of their criminal activities such as ivory poaching, slave raiding or whatever the case may be; not because they had any personal hatred for the apeman. But Nikolas Rokoff was an egotist who would only be satisfied when Tarzan was dead; as a secret service agent he considered himself beyond the reach of man made laws and when Tarzan interfered with his plans it left a mark on his ego that only death could erase.

In Paris his attempts on the apeman's life fail as does his scheme to besmirch his sister's honour and when Tarzan leaves Paris he gives up the attempt to obtain information from De Coude and decided to follow Tarzan instead. He learns that Tarzan has been sent on a secret mission to Sidi Bel Abbes to keep an eye on a certain Lt. Gernois who is suspected of having important military information which he is willing to sell to foreign powers. Rokoff decides to kill two birds with one stone by obtaining the information for his country and disposing of the apeman at the same time. So he leaves Paris in a happy frame of mind and with twenty thousand francs which his sister has paid him to leave the country but once again his plans fail and his hatred of Tarzan grows more intense when Gernois shoots himself and Tarzan ends up with the secret papers.

When Tarzan later sets sail on another mission to Cape Town, Rokoff and Paulvitch board the same ship, shaving off their boards in par-



tial disguise, Tarzan recognises them but he is unable to stop them surprising him one evening and he is thrown overboard.

Now Rokoff is happy, Tarzan is dead and he can devote his time to wooing the beautiful Hazel Strong whose millions he has fallen in love with. For the remainder of the voyage he is the perfect gentleman, also during his stay in Cape Town and on the fateful voyage of the "Lady Alice", but when the latter is sunk and he is cast adrift in an open boat with Jane Porter and Cecil Clayton his true character once more breaks through and he suggests the hideous "lottery of death." His villainy continues when the castaways finally reach land and he deserts Clayton who is suffering from fever after Clayton has only just finished nursing him through a bout. He escapes his just deserts when Jane stays Tarzan's hand and persuades him to turn him over to the authorities instead of killing him, a fact which Tarzan regrets two years later when Rokoff escapes from the prison to which he was sentenced for life.

During his time in prison Rokoff has had time dwell on the revenge he would have on the apeman should he escape from prison and he wastes no time in putting it into action. His hate for Tarzan is now greater than ever but he does not desire his death, that would be too quick and merciful and not cause him enough anguish, so he kidnaps Tarzan and maroons him on an island with the knowledge that he also has his son and that he intends to have him raised by cannibals. However he underestimates the prowess of the apeman and we all know the outcome of this situation and of Rokoff's flight across Africa pursued by the vengeful Tarzan. But once again Tarzan is not allowed to feel the throat of the Russian between his hands as Sheeta the panther beats him to the kill, yet a "cold smile of satisfaction touched his lips" as Rokoff went down beneath the beast. Little did Tarzan realize as he looked down at the grisly remains of Rokoff that his evil influence would once more rise ten years hence, when his flunky Paulvitch would once more attempt revenge on him by trying to kill his son and although the attempt on Jack's life would fail it would be responsible for the young Lord Greystoke spending six years in African exile. For those six years Tarzan and Jane suffer the anguish of not knowing whether their son was alive or dead and they would never know that the man indirectly responsible for their grief was none other than their arch-enemy - Nikolas Rokoff.

* * * * *

MAN FROM TARZANA continued.

an ordained clergyman."

The DOWNEY HERALD-AMERICAN reported January 7, that the books had been removed from the school "for a period of three days by a parent librarian to check out an informal complaint." The novels have since been replaced.

Burroughs would have been interested in this development. He once said of Tarzan, "He may be a force for good; and if he entertains, that is all I care about; but I am sure he is not a force for evil, which is something these days."

So, somewhere in British East Africa (or India, depending on the movie-maker's whim), Tarzan is still swinging and screaming through the jungle. He is fifty years old this year and is still fulfilling his creator's hope. He still entertains.

* * * * *

by Bob Hyde, with William Thailing

I will continue Bill's index with a brief introductory note. All strips with titles are indicated, and the American comic magazine appearance. However, this part goes beyond that into those with no title heading and no comic magazine appearance. In this case I have shown only the strip beginning each year.

Although I have verified by the word of Hal Foster to me, that ERB never wrote any of the story line for the Sunday strips, the early years certainly could have been written by him, while the later years are anything but his style. We all hope the future years will be better. These are the men who did write the strip and the years I believe them to have written it: William Lass 1931? - 1937; Don Garden 1937 - 1941; Burne Hogarth 1941 - 1946; Charlie Plum 1946 - 1948; Burne Hogarth 1948 - 1950; Dick Van Buren 1950 - 1958; Bill Lavarre ("Elliott") 1958 - 1961; John Colardo 1961 - to present. Those students of the strip who are analysts will not probably try to determine the exact strip number where each began.

<u>Strip No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Comic Magazine appearance</u>
657.	10/10/43	Under Attack	Sp 61 p.5
658.	10/17/43	Defiance	Sp 62 p.1-2
659.	10/24/43	Peril Ahead	Sp 62 p.2-3-4
660.	10/31/43	Strange Safari	none
661.	11/7/43	Trouble Brewing	
662.	11/4/43	Ultimatum	
663.	11/21/43	Rendezvous	
664.	11/28/43	Couriers of Evil	
665.	12/5/43	Drums of Doom	
666.	12/12/43	Conflict	
667.	12/19/43	Plan for Action	
668.	12/26/43	Reward for Evil	
669.	1/2/44	Break for Freedom	
670.	1/9/44	Strange Command	
671.	1/16/44	Psychological Attack	
672.	1/23/44	Reunion	
673.	1/30/44	Victory	
674.	2/6/44	The Rescue	
675.	2/13/44	Flying Death	
676.	2/20/44	Earth Shock	
677.	2/27/44	Dangerous Foe	
678.	3/5/44	Perilous Crossing	
679.	3/12/44	Journey's End	none
680.	3/19/44	The Intruder	Sp 62 p.5-6
681.	3/26/44	Passage to Terror	Sp 63 p.1-2
682.	4/2/44	The Trophy	Sp 63 p.3-4
683.	4/9/44	Defiance	Sp 63 p.5-6
684.	4/16/44	Pit of Doom	Sp 63 p.7-8
685.	4/23/44	Tarzan's Trial	Sp 64 p.1-2

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<u>Strip No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Original Panel</u>	<u>Reprint Panel</u>
686.	4/30/44	Victor and Vanquished	Sp 54 p. 5 - 4	
687.	5/7/44	Escape to Danger	Sp 64 p. 3 - 6	
688.	5/14/44	Road to Freedom	Sp 64 p. 7 - 8	
689.	5/21/44	Dovilfish	Sp 65 p. 1 - 2	
690.	5/28/44	Tarzan's Cideal	Sp 65 p. 3 - 4	
691.	6/4/44	Reprisal	Sp 65 p. 5 - 6	
692.	6/11/44	Strategum	Sp 65 p. 7 - 8	
693.	6/18/44	Tarzan's Plight	Sp 66 p. 1 - 2	
694.	6/24/44	The Garden of Death	Sp 66 p. 3 - 4	
695.	7/1/44	Tragic Error	Sp 66 p. 5 - 6	
696.	7/9/44	Flaming Barrier	Sp 67 p. 1-2-3	
697.	7/16/44	Rescue	Sp 67 p. 2-3-4	
698.	7/23/44	Mysterious Assailant	Sp 67 p. 4-5-6	
699.	7/30/44	Farewell	Sp 67 p. 6 - 7	
700.	8/6/44	The Ghost		none
701.	8/13/44	The Outcast		
702.	8/20/44	The Intruders		
703.	8/27/44	Challenge		
704.	9/3/44	The Thunderstick		
705.	9/10/44	Korojak The Hunter		
706.	9/17/44	The Rite of Death		
707.	9/24/44	Pursuit		
708.	10/1/44	Captives		
709.	10/8/44	The Beasts of Bakhir		
710.	10/15/44	The Foreigners		
711.	10/22/44	Proclamation		none
712.	10/29/44	Hungry Beasts (first Panel only).	Sp 71 p. 2*	
713.	11/5/44	The Circus of Bakhir		none
714.	11/12/44	Tarzan's Mastery		
715.	11/19/44	The Martyrs		
716.	11/26/44	Tantor the Terrible		
717.	12/3/44	Combat		
718.	12/10/44	Guerrilla Band		
719.	12/17/44	Reign of Terror		
720.	12/24/44	Bold Tactics		
721.	12/31/44	Balak's Courage		
722.	1/7/45	Desperate Measures		
723.	1/14/45	Tarzan's Trap		
724.	1/21/45	On The Height		
725.	1/28/45	The Retreat		
726.	2/4/45	River of Fire		
727.	2/11/45	Animal Raiders		
728.	2/18/45	Tarzan's Daring		
729.	2/25/45	Tarzan's Peril		
730.	3/4/45	Rescue		none
731.	3/11/45	The Reckoning		
732.	3/18/45	Mysterious Interlude	Sp 68 p. 1 - 2	
733.	3/25/45	The Pygmies	Sp 68 p. 3 - 4	
734.	4/1/45	The Cave	Sp 68 p. 5 - 6	

<u>Strip No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Comic Magazine appearance</u>
735.	4/8/45	Primitive Idol	Sp 69 p.1 - 2
736.	4/15/45	The Captive	Sp 69 p.3 - 4
737.	4/22/45	The Terrible One	Sp 69 p.5 - 6
738.	4/29/45	Panic	Sp 70 p.1 - 2
739.	5/6/45	Tarzan's Peril	Sp 70 p.3 - 4
740.	5/13/45	Trapped!	Sp 70 p.5 - 6
741.	5/20/45	Escape To Nowhere	Sp 70 p.7 - 8
742.	5/27/45	Conclave	Sp 71 p.1 - 2
743.	6/3/45	Flying Squad	Sp 71 p.3-4 & Sp 72 p.4
744.	6/10/45	Tarzan's Trap	Sp 71 p.5 - 6
745.	6/17/45	Return Of The Beast	Sp 72 p.1 - 2
746.	6/24/45	Attack!	Sp 72 p.3 - 4
747.	7/1/45	Tarzan's Victory	Sp 72 p.5 - 6
748.	7/8/45	Kurdu The Tartar	Sp 73 p.1 - 2
749.	7/15/45	Kurdu's Tale	Sp 73 p.3 - 4
750.	7/22/45	Conflict	Sp 73 p.5 - 6
751.	7/29/45	Challenge	Sp 74 p.1 - 2*
752.	8/5/45	The Spy	Sp 74 p.3 - 4
753.	8/12/45	Lurulai's Courage	Sp 74 p.5 - 6
754.	8/19/45	Pursuit	Sp 75 p.1 - 2
755.	8/26/45	The Clue	Sp 75 p.3 - 4
756.	9/2/45	Kurdu's Confusion	Sp 75 p.5 - 6
757.	9/9/45	Mystery	Sp 76 p.1 - 2
758.	9/16/45	Trapped	Sp 76 p.3 - 4
759.	9/23/45	Kurdu's Plight	Sp 76 p.5 - 6
760.	9/30/45	Prisoners	Sp 77 p.1 - 2
761.	10/7/45	The Sage	Sp 77 p.2 - 3
762.	10/14/45	The Test	Sp 77 p.4 - 5
763.	10/21/45	Defeat - And Victory	Sp 77 p.6 - 7
764.	10/28/45	Barak's Fall	Sp 78 p.1 - 2
765.	11/4/45	Trail Of The Captives	Sp 78 p.3 - 4
766.	11/11/45	Desperate Combat	Sp 78 p.5 - 6
767.	11/18/45	The Oasis	Sp 79 p.1 - 2
768.	11/25/45	Allies. (Last drawn by Hogarth) Sp 79 p.3 - 4	
769.	12/2/45	The Prisoners	Sp 79 p.5 - 6
770.		(First drawn by "Rubimor" - Reuben Moreira)	
770.	12/9/45	Usurper	Sp 80 p.1 - 2
771.	12/16/45	Death March!	Sp 80 p.3 - 4
772.	12/23/45	The Pit Of Peril	Sp 80 p.5 - 6
773.	12/30/45	Kurdu Defiant	Sp 81 p.1 - 2
774.	1/6/46	Blood On The Sword	Sp 81 p.3 - 4
775.	1/13/46	Empty Triumph	Sp 81 p.5 - 6
776.	1/20/46	Flight In The Catacombs	Sp 82 p.1 - 2
777.	1/27/46	Death In The Palace!	Sp 82 p.3 - 4
778.	2/3/46	Festivity	Sp 82 p.5 - 6
779.	2/10/46	Beyond The Horizon	Sp 83 p.1 - 2
780.	2/17/46	Code Of The Wild	Sp 83 p.3 - 4
781.	2/24/46	Scourge Of The Jungle	Sp 83 p.5 - 6
782.	3/3/46	Return To The Apes	Sp 84 p.1 - 2

<u>Strip No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>appearance</u>
783.	3/10/46	Jungle Madness	Sp 84 p.3 - 4
784.	3/17/46	Tantor Helps	Sp 84 p.5 - 6
785.	3/24/46	Dance Of The Dum-Dum	Sp 84 p.7 - 8
786.	3/31/46	Trail Of Blood	Sp 85 p.1-2-3
787.	4/7/46	Vampire Attack	Sp 85 p.3 - 4
788.	4/14/46	City Of Vampires	Sp 85 p.5 - 6
789.	4/21/46	Vampire Goddess	Sp 85 p.7 - 8
790.	4/28/46	Rejection!	Sp 85 p.9 - 10
791.	5/5/46	Living Death	Sp 86 p.1 - 2
792.	5/12/46	The Trap	Sp 86 p.3 - 4
793.	5/19/46	Sacrifice	Sp 86 p.4 - 5
794.	5/26/46	Strange Battle	Sp 86 p.5 - 6
795.	6/2/46	Climax	Sp 87 p.7 - 8

The following strips had no appearance in an American comic magazine.

796.	6/9/46	The Storm	827.	1/12/47	The Prisoners	
797.	6/16/46	Witch Doctor.	828.	1/19/47	Desperate Men	
798.	6/23/46	Black Magic	829.	1/26/47	Found And Lost	
799.	6/30/46	Pursuit Of A Dream	830.	2/2/47	Plot For Power. . . .	
800.	7/7/46	Dangerous Journey	831.	2/9/47	Jane's Bravery. . . .	
801.	7/14/46	The Letter.	832.	2/16/47	The Scourge Strikes	
802.	7/21/46	British Outpost	833.	2/23/47	Air Flight	
803.	7/28/46	Dangerous Mission	834.	3/2/47	Encounter In The Clouds	
804.	8/4/46	Wings Over Africa	835.	3/9/47	The Scourge's Revenge	
805.	8/11/46	Death In The Clouds	836.	3/16/47	Tarzan's Gamble	
806.	9/18/46	Into The Morass	837.	3/23/47	Man-Made Cataclysm. . . .	
807.	9/25/46	In The Dawn Of Time	838.	3/30/47	Aftermath	
808.	9/1/46	Sabertooth!	839.	4/6/47	The Dead Return	
809.	9/8/46	Omat And The Gryf	840.	4/13/47	Visitors In The Night	
810.	9/15/46	Caves Of The Wazdon	841.	4/20/47	Between Two Fires	
811.	9/22/46	Ja-mek's Treachery.	842.	4/27/47	Master Of Illusions	
812.	9/29/46	Battle On The Cliff's (Heading panel revival of a different small representative drawing each week.)	843.	5/4/47	River Passage	
813.	10/6/46	Adventure In A-Lur!	844.	4/11/47	Mysterios Theft	
814.	10/13/46	The Jade Priestess!	845.	5/18/47	Action On The River	
815.	10/20/46	Water Trap.	846.	5/25/47	A Girl's Courage. . . .	
816.	10/27/46	Dwellers In Darkness	(Full page format changed to nine panels (from twelve) plus heading panel. New heading panel drawings & lettering. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ page format changed to eight panels, two rows of four panels, dropping one panel full page, both with small heading strips. Tabloid page same as full page format. Heading panel no longer contains the title of the week's strip. These which are shown were those announced for "NEXT WEEK".)			
817.	11/3/46	Masked Exile.	847.	6/1/47	The Golden Lion	
818.	11/10/46	Journey Into Peril.				
819.	11/17/46	The Secret Symbol				
820.	11/24/46	Hot Trail!				
821.	12/1/46	Mountain Stronghold				
822.	12/8/46	Move And Countermove				
823.	12/15/46	Dogs Of Death				
824.	12/22/46	War Of Nerves				
825.	12/29/46	Inside The Lair				
826.	1/5/47	News Of Jane				
(Heading panel returned to the standardized side view of Tarzan's head drawn within a circle.)						

<u>Strip</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Strip</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Comic Magazine</u>
							<u>Appearance</u>
848.	6/8/47		Stranglers of the Jungle	881.	1/25/48	Sp 90 p.8 - 9	
849.	6/15/47		Shadow Doom	882.	2/1/48	Sp 91 p. 1	
850.	6/22/47		Race Against Time .	883.	2/8/48	Sp 91 p. 2	
851.	6/ 9/47		Canyons of Devils .	884.	2/15/48	Sp 91 p.3 - 4	
852.	7/6/47		Man Against Beast .	885.	2/22/48	Sp 91 p.4 - 5	
853.	7/13/47		Tantor Again	886.	2/29/48	Sp 91 p.5 - 6	
854.	7/20/47		The Three Volcanoes	887.	3/7/48	Sp 91 p.6 - 7	
855.	7/27/47		Pygmies of Ka-gor .	888.	3/14/48	Sp 91 p.7 - 8	
856.	8/3/47		Ambush.	889.	3/21/48	Sp 91 p.8 - 9	
			Last drawn by "Rubimor"	890.	3/28/48	Sp 92 p.1 - 2	
857.	8/10/47		The Power of Fear .	891.	4/4/48	Sp 92 p.2-3-7	
			First drawn by Hogarth again.	892.	4/11/48	Sp 92 p.3 - 4	
			Lettering in heading panel changed back to prior design (same as used today); with same standardized side view of Tarzan's head within a circle as before. Title of the strip now appears in the heading panel.	893.	4/18/48	Sp 92 p.5 - 6	
858.	8/17/47		The Island of Ka-gor	894.	4/25/48	Sp 92 p.6 - 7	
859.	8/24/47		The Beasts of Ka-gor	895.	5/2/48	Sp 92 p.7 - 8	
860.	8/31/47		Ka-gor Speaks . . .	896.	5/9/48	Sp 92 p. 9	
861.	9/7/47		Ka-gor's Revenge .			(Last magazine appearance)	
862.	9/14/47		Earth-Shock			Heading drawing changed to a more full faced view of Tarzan's head, drawn within a circle. Occasionally in future years it would revert back to the side view for a single issue.	
863.	9/21/47		Ordeal By Water . . .	930.	1/2/49		
864.	9/28/47		Where Trails Divide	969.	10/2/49	Format changed to present style. Drawn for $\frac{1}{2}$ page instead of full page. Nine panels with no heading panel, the name - TARZAN - is included with the 1st double sized panel. The full $\frac{1}{2}$ page is three panels across in 3 rows. On tabloid pages the layout is two panels across in four rows, thus dropping one panel from the $\frac{1}{2}$ page layout. (Always panel No.3)	
865.	10/5/47		The River Beast . . .			1/3 page drops top three panels to form a six panel layout - 3 across in two rows.	
866.	10/12/47		Nkima's Courage . . .	982.	1/1/50		
867.	10/19/47		Desperate Combat . .	1015.	8/20/50		
868.	10/26/47		Tarzan's Trial . . .			LAST drawn by Burne Hogarth.	
869.	11/2/47		Message Of Terror .	1016.	8/27/50		
870.	11/9/47		Mission Of Mercy .			FIRST drawn by Bob Lubbers.	
871.	11/16/47		The Marauders	1035.	1/7/51		
872.	11/23/47		The Long Vigil . . .	1087.	1/6/52		
873.	11/30/47		Tarzan's Triumph . .	1139.	1/4/53		
874.	12/7/47		Tarzan The Protector			(continued on page 22)	
875.	12/14/47		The Valley Of Fear.				
<u>Comic Magazine</u> app. . Sp 90 p.1-2							
876.	12/21/47		The Warning				
			Sp 90 p.2-3				
877.	12/28/47		Defying the Spirits				
			Sp 90 p.3-4				
<u>No Titles from this point.</u>							
<u>Strip</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Comic Magazine</u>				
							<u>Appearance</u>
878.	1/4/48		Sp 90 p.5 - 6				
879.	1/11/48		Sp 90 p.6 - 7				
880.	1/18/48		Sp 90 p.7 - 8				

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from the readers

Dear Pete,

Well, I'm glad to announce that ERBANIA finally got here, and I am generally well-pleased with it, all the way round.

Thomas S. Gardner's article was one I'd read before, but it made interesting re-reading. But I have a few reservations about his ideas. True, most of ERB's heroes and heroines are either royalty or nobility or at least they have a lot of money, but there are almost as many of them that lack aristocratic status and wealth. Gardner should disregard the series novels and examine the non-series stories, such as "The Mucker" to see what ERB could do with a hero who was plebian instead of patrician, poor instead of rich. Then he should remember ERB was writing escapist adventure-romance fantasies and swashbuckling cloak-and-sword action-thrillers and that these yarns make better reading with kingdoms and empires at stake than they do with just a working-man's job and the mortgage on the old homestead in peril. Now ERB seemingly did have a weakness for real aristocrats (who are commoner in fiction than in real life), but he has no patience at all with titled folk of no real value. (See "Tarzan's Quest") Above all he was not anti-democratic just an enlightened conservative. — According to those who knew him best, Robert E. Howard really liked to go out with girls but never had as much time and money for it as some of the other fellows did. When did you ever read about a swashbuckling he-man hero in fiction who was not a great lover, successful or unsuccessful? Since the Conan stories are success stories (usually), he has to be an invincible lady-killer! Whether this sheds any light on Howard or not remains to be proven to me.

The profiles of Tarzan artists are well done and most informative. I see that John Harwood agrees with me about TARZAN THE MAGNIFICENT and Bob Hyde dissents. So I guess its still a split-decision as to whether or not Dr Conway and Lori/Laurie were supposed to be married. Has anybody thought of asking Sy Weintraub to settle the argument for us?

Yours Truly, AL GECHTER (Gainesville, Florida)

(I believe John Harwood did write to Sy Weintraub about the matter but didn't get any reply...dpo.)

Dear Pete,

Erbania certainly looks good this issue; more even than it usually does. I'm speaking of the front cover, Krenkel's style seems to blend very well with the type of letting you use for the mag's title. I wish there were more information available about Krenkel - his age for instance, because his style is so much of the St. John school that it looks as if he began drawing back in the twenties or thirties. And he is every bit as good, or even better, than St John. Is he a professional? The Morgan's bacover is a colourful affair too and I especially like his version of the throats. Albert Gechter's articles are always interesting and the Conan saga is no exception, but I've always had an aversion to stories of the Cimmerian written by other authors; Conan without Howard is never really Conan. Not that this ever stopped me from

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trying to devise Conan plots myself! It seems odd, considering the battery of literary big guns that were brought to bear on the Conan lifestory that such elementary errors crept into it.

Did Burroughs worship aristocracy? (Psychological Quirks of Writers) Or was he simply smart enough to realise the appeal of royalty in the land of equality and democracy? And there were quite a number of unpleasant aristocratic characters in his stories, too. Also John Carter married into Barsoomian royalty after carving his way to prominence, Carson Napier was nothing but a 100% red-blooded American boy (if I remember correctly without cheacking); so was David Innes, who became Emperor after proving his fitness for the position. His fitness by Pel-lucidan standards, at any rate. No, I think the statement is true of Burroughs' female characters, but apart from Tarzan most of the males begin as reasonably ordinary citizens (if wealthier than the average), and gatecrash the aristocracy by the use of a strong right arm. And the American He-man Who Conquers Royalty (usually decadent and European) is a theme not confined to ERB's books. Wheich leaves very little space to say how much I appreciated the 2 Tarzan Artists.

All the Best, JIM CAWTHORN (Gateshead, Co. Durham)

Dear Pete,

Just received my copy of the No 11 ERBANIA and found it very interesting in spite of the fact that it wasn't all Burroughs. In fact I thought the article by Al Gechter on the early career of Conan the most interesting thing in the whole magazine.

As soon as I took the mag from the envelope, I recognized the work of Roy Krenkel. I've seen some of his other excellent illustrations in AMRA.

I was interested in Thomas Gardner's article PSYCHOLOGICAL QUIRKS OF WRITERS. He mentions the Law of Compensation and says that many writers make their heroes the opposite of themselves. For instance, a weakling and bashful person will write stories in which the hero is a regular superman and lady killer. This reminded me of something someone once said to ERB. They suggested to him that he must have created Tarzan as a strong man of the jungle because he was so weak himself. They further hinted that he made Tarzan into the type of person he would like to be himself. ERB replied that in his younger days he could do many of the things that he had Tarzan perform. I don't suppose that he meant he wrestled with lions when he was younger but he probably meant that he could perform certain feats of strength. Of course there may be other ways in which ERB proved the Law of Compensation.

Mr. Gardner points out the fact that most of his heroes and heroines were princes and princesses. The author was a commoner, as are all the citizens of America. Maybe he felt dissatisfied with this state and would have preferred to be of royal blood. I think, however, that it was not the blueness of his blood that made him feel this way. He had been born rich but his family had lost their money and he had had to struggle to make a living. It may have been money, not the color of blood, that made him want to be like nobility.

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At this point a title for NEXT WEEK is shown but not included in the heading panel.

1150. 3/22/53 The Cave
1151. 3/29/53 The Water Monster!
1152. 4/5/53 Temple Of Terror!
1153. 4/12/53 Curse Of the Diamond
1154. 4/19/53 The Traitor
1155. 4/26/53 Sentence Of Doom . .
1156. 5/3/53 The Deluge
1157. 5/10/53 Denizen Of The Deep.
1158. 5/17/53 (no title)
1159. 5/24/53 (no title)
1160. 5/31/53 (no title)
1161. 6/7/53 Ghost Of The Past.
1162. 6/14/53 The Mongol Yoke! . .

Titles stop.

1191 1/3/54
1197 2/14/54

LAST drawn by Bob Lubbers

1198. 2/21/54

Drawn by both Bob Lubbers and

John Celardo

1199. 2/28/53

FIRST drawn completely by John Celardo

1243. 1/2/55

1295. 1/1/56

1348. 1/6/57

1400. 1/5/58

1445. 11/16/58 Last written by

Dick Van Buren

1446. 11/23/58 First written by Bill La Varre (Elliott). First with speech balloons and continuous daily and Sunday story line.

1452. 1/4/59

1475 6/14/59 End of continuous daily and Sunday story line. Separate story lines re-introduced.

1504 1/3/60

1556. 1/1/61

1602. 11/19/61 Last strip written by Bill La Varre ("Elliott").

1603 11/26/61 First strip written by John Celardo.

1609. 1/71/62.

THE UNTOLD STORIES OF CONAN cont.
So now we have here the entire series of Conan tales turned inside out to reveal the off-stage, unchronicled, behind-the-scenes action that brought Conan the crown of Aquilonia. These are the connecting links needed to fill in more of the missing, untold tales which Robert E. Howard never got around to writing. We are relying on Nyberg and de Camp to use this information as a guide to complete the series. Except for a couple of rather slight details I have invented nothing myself but merely extracted what was needed from the already existing sagas.

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KAOR continued.

In his first story, he had John Carter win the Princess of Mars and become one of the Barsoomian nobility. Living in a huge palace hints of a life of luxury. In the first Tarzan story, he has the ape man rescue the lost treasure chest worth thousands of dollars. Not satisfied with this, ERB in his next book has Tarzan discover Opar and come away with thousands of dollars worth of gold from the treasure vaults of the lost city. In addition to this trip to Opar ERB sends him there again three more times to obtain more gold. Not only does he come away with gold, but jewels and diamonds as well.

Some writer once suggested, that ERB had a fear of death and this appeared in his writing. We can remember two instances in the Tarzan books of the mention of longevity.

Yours Truly,
JOHN HARWOOD (New Bedford, Mass.)