Winston Churchill: History will be kind to me, for I intend to write it.

INTERMISSION #105

E-zine by Ahrvid Engholm, ahrvid@hotmail.com for EAPA, now also N'APA! The last of 10 "history issues", alas. LoC if you want more, and follow @SFJournalen's newstweets on Nordic sf/f/h&fandom! I have covered skiffy news for six decades now. Thish probably has some mutated typos! Get vacczinated! Use a twiltone facemask while reading! Late Jan 2021.

MEDitorially

I usually have some comments here on the absurd medical situation we're in But first a couple of news about *Intermission*.

- 1) This is the 10th "history issue" with old newspaper clips about sf and fandom. From next issue I'll begin to scale down on the history reporting (I'll keep to maybe a couple of clips) and also cut down on "outsiders" getting the zine. I have mailed it around to many non-APAns, thinking that the history stuff is worth a wider audience. All who have in any way reacted to an *Intermission* history issue will be kept on the mailing list, though. *But if you want to be sure of getting #106 just send me a few words!*
- 2) And secondly, *Intermission* will from now on also haunt N'APA which is run by N3F (The National Fantasy Fan Federation), the organisation founded in 1941 by among others damon knight, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Fantasy_Fan_Federation

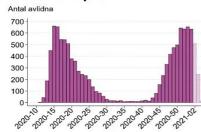


The King of Sweden, HM Carl XVI Gustaf, got his his first corona vaccine in early January. Didn't seem to hurt much.

N'APA started way back in 1959 on paper but is now electronic. I've been an "associate member" of N3F for a few years, an arrangement which gives you their PDFzines and E-mails (but no voting rights). I knew about N'APA somewhere in the back of my head, ut when the latest N3F E-mail explicitly suggested you to join, I though: By Rosce! Thundering Rockets! Why not!

About the corona shite. Whatever media claims, things aren't too bad here - and improving, with curves diving. Sweden is still on no lockdown and past the second wave, though it was bigger than expected (shouldn't perhaps been unexpected, cold of winter makes a virus yell "Yippie!" as people move more indoors). The diving curves are to a degree due to a decent level of herd immunity. And it's also clear that Swedish corona deaths have been over-reported by a factor of 3. The Public Health

Antal avlidna per vecka



Swedish virus deaths Jan 27. 2nd bump now diving hard!

Agency claimed 9500 by Dec 31, but excess deaths were "only" 3400. The rest were deceased <u>with but not from</u> the virus. The definition has simply been too "wide", and many countries claiming lower death rates probably have inadequate statistics. (Russia eg had excess deaths 2020 *five times* higher than their official corona deaths figure indicate.)

The Swedish economy has lost "only" 3.3% in 2020, much better than for most other countries, and the drop its expected to be reclaimed in 2021. But vaccination goes very slow. There are at this moment only just over 250 000 shots delivered, a rate by which it'd take 4 years to cover the

country. I hope the pace of arm pricking picks up as more vaccine types become available. But it will be a a *complement* to natural herd immunity. In mid-December 38% (!) of Stockholmers carried antibodies = immunity. It must be even more now, have spread country-wide and will spread even more next months. Immunity and more vaccination (only those not gone through the infection should be jabbed, they are immune already!) should together kill off the bugger by spring, surely by summer anyway. And don't believe in shoddy skiffy raving about mutants! Let's hope this bloody dystopian-armageddon-scientifiction-Martian bug have left us alone by summer!

--Ahrvid Engholm

RIP: Sture Sedolin & Sten Andersson





Sten Andersson (1951-2019) made his debut as sf author with the time travel novel *Resan tillbaka* ("The Trip Back") in 1980. Among his about half a dozen novels (plus a number of short stories in Jules Verne Magasinet) we also have his steampunkish Zeppelinarvalsen ("The Zeppelin Waltz"). His speciality was what he called "economy sf". A humours guy, often with a little joke coming from the corner of his mouth, who sometimes could be seen on our sf cons. A very important contribution by him to the sf genre is when his small publishing house Heidi in 2015 released Häpna! - en bok om 1950talets tongivande science fiction-tidskrift ("Häpna! A book about the dominant sf magazine of the 1950s", ed John-Henri Holmberg), a history about and with stories from this important Swedish sf magazine. He died in November,

but it's unknowm if this damn' C virus was involved. Carl Hällström. 1941-2019 in fandom using the name Sture Sedolin, mentioned in *Intermission's* history issues several times. (Sedolin is his mother's maiden name. Some spell the other name "Hellström" but it seems he preferred Hällström). He was one of the leading fans in early Swedish fandom from the 1950's and on. Publisher of the eminent *Super Fantasi,* the newszine SF-Fronten (later changing name to SF-Times) and the first English language Swedish fanzine Cactus. He was one of the first Swedish fans to have international contacts and go to foreign cons, like to Loncon in 1960 (see the pictures), more in eg

http://www.fiawol.org.uk/fanstuff/then

%20archive/1960con/60con1.htm



Alan Dodd, Sture Sedolin, Don Ford, from Loncon 1960.

"stole" an sf con Sture planned, but they were also newszine competitors when Sam started SF-Nytt. Sture withdrew a bit from fandom later in the 1960's to concentrate on jazz music, becoming a rather big name in those circles, but could still be seen as eg projectionist when the Scandinavian SF

IN THE GROOVE



STURE HÄLLSTRÖM

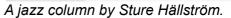
...eller hur det gått till att föreviga våra toner – och allt oftare även våra gestalter

Några förhistoriska inspelningar finns fångade med hjälp av en Tandbergsbandspelare vid tiden för bandets tillblivelse. Efter några år dök skivproducenten Sture Hällstöm upp. Han kallades "Piraten" eftersom han hade specialiserat sig på att ge ut gamla originalinspelningar från jazzens barndom på ett eget skivmärke kallat Pirate Records. Sverige hade, till skillnad från de flesta andra

länder så kort tid som 25 år som gräns för när inspelat material var "fritt" att återutge, så utländska skivsamlare ställde ofta sina kolossala 78-varvssamlingar till Stures förfogande, och dessa välproducerade skivor med återutgivningar på EP och LP var länge eftertraktade av jazzdiggare över

Han hade också planer på att ge ut ett antal svenska grupper. Tajmingen var dock oturlig, eftersom publikintresset svängde om till förmån för pop och rock åren då Kustbandet började ta fart, men band som Dixie Six, The Lords och Imperial Band hann se dagens ljus. Inspelningar hade gjorts på Borgarskolan med Kustbandet. Tyvärr blev den planerade EP:n inte av men en av inspelningarna, Washboard Wiggles, hamnade långt senare på en samlings-LP som Arkivet för Ljud och Bild (=ALB) gav ut. Kenneth fyllde 18 år samma dag som sessionen ägde rum och var den klart lysande stjärnan. Sture har donerat allt inspelat material; somt till Arkivet för ljud

och bild (nuvarande "Kungliga biblioteket - avdelningen för Audiovisuella medier" - puh!), somt till Uppsala universitetsbibliotek, annat till Svenskt





Sam J

Association had movie nights. I had some contacts with him through the years, like when he gave me some old fanzines, about two full paper bags (I'll bequest it to the Uppsala university library, which I know Sture also wanted as he lived in Uppsala).

In 1964 he launched the prozine (or semipro) Nya Världar ("New Worlds"), mentioned in last issue from an Expressen article, though it only came with one issue. He liked classic films, beside old music, and he was involved in reissuing old jazz and evergreen tracks, https://www.discogs.com/artist/3087741-Sture-Hällström Don Ford, Brian Jordan, Bill Temple, Sture I heard from Sture as late as last August. He lived in a



Sedolin, Ron Bennett, from Loncon 1960.

care home for the elderly, but I don't know if the blasted virus was involved in his death, which happened in November.

When the Royal Library in Stockholm - our national library - last spring opened their digital newspaper archive online for a couple of months (to compensate for less availability due to a Certain Virus) I didn't know it would turn into a goldmine of history information. It has taken many hundreds of hours of work. I estimate at least 250 hours those two spring months going through the archive as much as I could (resulting in ca 1500 save newspaper articles) and to this comes weeks, months of work afterwards sifting through it all and presenting it here in *Intermission*.

A couple of hundred of the finds have been here in ten issues, but with next issue it's time to ease off a little on all this work. I'll try to get *Intermission* a little bit back to normality. I'll keep a little history corner, but I'll let other contents be back, a bit of this and that and not entire issues of just old newspaper clips. I'll also scale back on the "external" distribution, done because the history stuff may be of wider interest. Science fiction and fandom history are rather international topics. Much of it has come from the US and UK, where it has been covered in English, in books, con panels, web sites, etc. It has thus made sense to summarise or translate what I have found into English.

While cutting a little on external distribution, I'll keep all who one time or another has contacted me about the issues - but If you want to be sure to stay on the list, just send me a few words. Others who I think may be history interested will also be kept for now.

Intermission usual contents are eg reports from events I have attended (those were very few last year...), thoughts on things I've read, con reports, comments on recent events, well, anything I find interesting really, but usually relating to sf, fantasy, fandom and culture in a broader sense. But you may also find a few comments on, say, cross-country skiing. (Which I watch on the telly. Hope the Swedish skiers grab some metal at the coming World Championships. Especially our women's team is right now probably the world's best.) I hope I won't have too write many RIPs, though.

But now over to the history stuff! Isn't it strange that we who are Fans of the Far Future often dig so deep into the past? I think that the history of fandom is especially interesting, since it has always been a (f)anarchistic environment with lots of unique creativity and legend making, in a way we can't see in any digarna I maj samlas 150 personer from Danmark, Norge och Sverige för att kongressa kring ett ganska Datis. European country", someone observed.

History also rules when it comes to sf. Older stuff in the genre tends to be more interesting and better than much more recent production, which tends to be babbling, pretentious and overlong, faults stemming from the

Science fiction ämne på kongress

nellt ämne den femtonde skandinaviska kongres-sen i ämnet.

»Fancon 70% kallas kongressen och arrangörer är en sammanslutning som kallar sig Witterhetssellskapet Din Vän Fandom. Det är en informell litterär förening bestående av förfat taren Bertil C. Mårtensson, Lund teknolog Mats Linder och fil. stud John-Henri Holmberg, Stockholm.

introduction of word processors and Political Correctness. (2xPC...!)

So on fandom now. First a little convention note I don't think I have run before, from Göteborgs-Posten, April 14 1970, "SF Topic on Convention"...a "rather original topic":

Around 150 persons will gather the three first days of May from Denmark, Norway and Sweden to have a convention on a rather original topic - sf. It is the 15th Scandinavian convention on the subject. The convention and organisers are a society calling themselves The Witty Society Your Friend Fandom. It is an informal literary society consisting of the author Bertil C Martensson, Lund, technolog /title for tech engineer student/ Mats Linder and Ph student John-Henri Holmberg, Stockholm.

There was no formal system for deciding what was a "Scancon" They simply counted that there had been 14 earlier cons in Sweden, Denmark and Norway (Finland didn't count yet). Later in the 1970's we tried a formal rotation system between these three, but the order became unsynchronised and the

En resa till månen.



Hur jorden ter sig från månen.

Det är ännu i friskt minne hur de amerikanska radislyssparna för en tid sedan skrämdes halvt från vettet genom en utsändning av H. G. Wells pjäs »Världarnas krig» från månens horisont, Tusentals människor trodde marsborna höllo på att storma jorden och det blev en förfärlig upp-

Händelsen visar att ingen människa egentligen anser det för otroliga att kommunikationer kunna komma till stånd mellan jorden och dess grannar i rymden. Hur det ska gå till och när fantasierna kunna bli verklighet är en annan sida

listisk som någonsin i verklighe-ten. Det sker i Haydenplanetariet. Astronomerna känna redan till så mycket om månen att det inte erbjuder några oðverstigliga syðrig-heter att konstruera ett realistiskt n.ånlandskap, och med hjälp av den moderna teknikens olika hjälpmedel dramatisera en resa dit och lå-ta passagerarna skåda de syner en mån-invånare skulle se.

Det har tagit en stor stab av medhjälpare fyra månader att sätta i scen denna sensationella turisttripp, men resultatet är också märkligt om man får tro tidningsreferaten.

Man har målat 2,000 kvm. papp



"Oops! There's a new Moon today..."

hur jorden och tymden ta sig ut

Passagerarna tā plats i ett raketskepp, som startar med en förfärlig explosion och sedan hör man ett ständigt brus av explosioner, då raketen arbetar och med en hastighet av 7,000 km. i sek, rusar fram genom rymden. Inne i detta raketskepp, stort som ett modernt slagskepp, finns naturligivis allt upptänkligt i fråga om komfort, men passagerarna få som en extra ynnest komma in i navigations-I Newyork kan man emellertid rummet, där massor av mätartavlor, få göra en resa till månen, lika rea-rattar och instrument göra ett imponerande intryck och man genom observatoriefonstren kan se månens klot närma sig. Denna effekt liksom många andra har uppnåtts genom skicklig trickfotografering.

Efter en stund landar raketskeppet på månen och i nästa ögonblick befinna sig resenärerna i en
månkrater, varifrån de få beskåda
ett celest skådespel. Resan företas
nämligen den 18 april 2144 och Just den dagen inträffar solför-mörkelse, Det blir många måleris-ka, ja rent kusliga ljuseffekter.

Vore det nu verklighet skulle resenārerna ta en dvkarhjālm pā huvudet och en syrgasbebāllare pā papp ryggen och ge sig ut på upptäckts-och färd i den tysta månvärlden med manscenerier, kratrar och färd i den tysta manvärlden -ringberg och shavs och ljusex-ltyst därför att det inte finns näperterna ha brytt sina hjärnor för gon luft som kan fortplanta ljud-att få fram de rätta ljuseffekterna, vibrationer. Med vilken lätthet de Det svåraste har kanske varit att skulle trava upp på ringbergen! med hjälp av olika projektörer visa Månen har bara en siättedel av

jordens dragningskraft och en tungviktare på nittie kile skulle only so-and-so "official" har dock planetarieberrarna i New regional con here,

York inte måktat med.
Resan till månen måste nog för running 1993 to midmånga tider framåt förbli en fanta00's, was the Baltcon, oo's, was the Baltcon, dense drabant kan astronomern blas for countries around the for countries around the Baltic Sea, rotating det allra senaste underverket, fem metersspeeln på Mount Palomar, East-West. I and some blir färdigt om något år komme: manen att ha flyttats till bara fylar jattespegela into lampa sig rik. fandom, started the tigt bra för studiet av så stora objekt som måren. År 2144, hur avlägset det än må

synas för oss, är bara en minut framåt i tiden för astronomerna in New York in 1939, Med de sinnrika projektörerna i ett planetarium kunna de visa oss hur about the same time as himlarna komma att te sig miljoner år framåt i tiden - och de kunna lika lätt vrida klockan till-World's Fair, one could baka och låta oss se exempelvis stjärnhimlen den natt då Kristus make a "virtual" trip to föddes,

merna inte ta allt med i sina kal-kyler. Ovantade händelser kunna planetarium, as intraffa. I oktober kom den lilla Söderhamns-Tidningen planeten Hermes mycket nära jor den — den var föga mer än 60,000 km. borta. Den är knappast en mil i genomskärning mea om en kolli- "A Trip to the Moon". sion inträffat - möjligheten är inte rent utesluten - så skulle kanske nagot liknande yttorsta domen It's still in fresh memory ha utspelats. Men annars ür kol- how American radio lisionsrisken ytterst obetydlig, rym-den är trots våra ögons vittnesbord om motsatsen ytterst glest be- by a broadcast of the HG folkad. Avstånden mellan stjärnor- Wells' play "War of the na aro să stora att de kunna jămtoras med fem fåglar på vår jord Worlds". Thousands of flygande över var sin världsdel. Att de skulle stöta samman är mycket osannolikt, eller hur.

Nei, da är det mera troligt att Earth and a lot of spela skurken i dramat. Manen hullabaloo erupted. The dras obonhorligt narmare jorden event shows that no one genom dennas starkare dragningskraft, inte mycket oå hundra år men märkhart. När månens avständ impossible to arrange miaskats intill fyrtig procent av communications between det nuvarande kommer månen helt enkelt att dras isär genom den fruktansvärda påfrestningen som jordens dragningskraft utövar. Bitar av månen komma att falla ned på jorden, tills den helt störtar in sch då torde människosläktets saga ända i katastrofen. Sävida inte långt dessförinnan mänskligheten gjort ande på sig själv.

friends, eg of Lituanian Baltcons.) After the first Worldcon the 1930-40 NYC Men naturligivis kunna astrono- the Moon in a local

system collapsed. (The

reported April 6 1940,

people believed that the Martians were storming really thinks it is communications between Earth and her neighbours in space. How to do it and when the fantasies may become reality is another matter. But you can embark on a trip to the

Moon in New York, just as realistic as it would be in real life. You do that in the Hayden planetarium. The astronomers already know so much about the Moon that constructing a realistic moon landscape presents no insurmountable obstacles with the help of the tools of modern technology, at the same time dramatising a trip there and let the passengers see what a moon traveller would see. It has taken a big staff of co-workers four months to stage this sensational tourist trip, and the result is extraordinary if newspaper reports are to be believed. They have painted 2000 sgm cardboard with Lunar landscapes, craters and ring mountains and "seas" and the lighting experts have done their best to get the right lighting effects. The most difficult has perhaps been to project what Earth looks like from the Moon. The passengers are seated in a rocket ship that starts with a terrible explosion, and then you hear a constant noise from explosions as the rocket thrusts and rushes through space with 7000 km/sec. /Sic!/ In this rocketship, the size of a modern battleship, there is everything of modern comfort, but the passengers are given the extra favour of being let into the navigation room, where lots of displays, dials and instruments make an big impression, and through an observation window you can see how the Moon comes closer. This effect like much other has been achieved by skilled trick photography. After a while the rocketship lands on the Moon and the next moment the travellers are in a Lunar crater, from which they can observe a heavenly event. The trip takes place April 18 2144 and this day there is a solar eclipse. There will be many artistic, yes scary effects. The travellers would have a diving helmet on their heads and oxygen tubes on their backs if it was real to go out on excursions in a silent Lunar world - silent because there's no air that can transfer the sound vibrations. But it would be easy for them to climb the mountains. The Moon has only 1/6 of Earth's gravity and a heavyweight of 90 kg would only weigh 15. To do this /simulate 0.16 G/ is however nothing the planetary gentlemen are able to achieve. The trip to the Moon must for a long time remain a fantasy however. The astronomer can still investigate our neighbour. The telescope brings the Moon close to us. When the latest wonder is ready, the 5 m mirror of Mnt Palomar, the Moon will be only 40 km away. But unfortunately this giant mirror won't be very good for studying such a big object as the Moon. 2144 is only a minute forward in time for an astronomer, however far away it may seem to us. With the ingenious projectors they can take us forward in time - and just as easily let the clock move backwards and take us to for instance the night Jesus was born. But of course the astronomers can't include everything in their calculations. In October the little planetoid Hermes came very close to Earth - it was just over 60 000 km away. It is just under 10 km big but if it had collided - it's not totally out of the question something like the final doom would have happened. But otherwise the risk of a collision is very slim, space is after all despite what our eyes witness very thinly populated. The distances between the stars are so huge that they can be compared to five birds that on our planet fly over one continent each. That they would meet would be very improbable, don't you think. No, it is more likely that our romantic companion will be the villain. The Moon is pulled closer to Earth through her stronger gravity, not much in a hundred years but enough to be noted. When the distance has shrunk to 40% of present the Moon will simply be pulled apart through the terrible gravity from Earth. Pieces of the Moon will fall on Earth, until it entirely crashes there, and then the human species saga end in a disaster. Unless we have long before that ended ourselves. (Caption: What the Earth looks like from the Moon.)

HAYDEN PLANETARIUM

The Original Hayden Planetarium. Torn down in 1997...

Interesting that they thought the Moon is coming closer. We now know it is slowly drifting away. New York's Hayden Planetarium (1935-1997, now reopened as a part of American Museum of Natural History) was big on speculating about space travel! I've googled around to try to find what the 1940 lunar trip at the planetarium looked like, but the best I find are general descriptions of the institution, like



...and replaced by this. Looks impressive!

https://playingintheworldgame.com/2014/11/25/memories-of-the-hayden-planetarium/ And the Lunar



landscape mentioned might have looked like this (but it's a 1950's version by Chesley Bonestell). Note how they get the hills wrong! Real lunar hills are rounded and low.

And about trips to the Moon, here's from Expressen July 10th, 1954, about critic Roland Adlerberth who through his outstanding and very personal review column in Häpna! (later continued in Jules Verne *Magasinet*) was very important for introducing sf in Sweden:

MOON WRITER: Roland Adlerberth, library man, poet, critic from Gothenburg has by Radiotjänst /national radio company/ been offered to travel to the Moon.

Well only in his imagination, but still. It was Adlerberth's article in Expressen last Sunday that is behind the offer. Adlerberth shall starting this autumn become sf critic in Bonnier's Literary Magazine.

Månresenär får byta

LONDON (UP). Brittiska Inter-25 eller 30 år.

Dessförinnan, troligen inom de närmännen att ha placerat en konstgjord måne omedelbart utanför jordens atmosfär, spår han. Denna extra "måne" skall i framtiden tjäna som "bensinstation" för rymdfarkosterna och möjligen också för ombyte

möjligen kommer att byggas utanför jordatmosfären, skulle vidarebeford ra resenärerna till månen.

hövs dessutom en "långdistansraket" vilken måste byggas någonstans ute i världsrymden och förbli där,

intresserade av rymdresor samlas till London i september.

I haven't identified the article referred to yet (it may be among the 1500 newspaper clips I collected) but BLM was at the time the most important raket under vägen literary magazine. Good for him! The magazine had previously that year published the infamous head-on attack on sf, covered here before, by planetära sällskapets ordförande, Ar-thur C. Clarke, räknar med att den been their wegy of making a part of redemption första månflygningen skall bli av om been their way of making a sort of redemption.

And who's better to guide you to the Moon, if only in a literary review, than maste tio åren, kommer vetenskaps- Arthur C Clarke, as here in Expressen August 25, 1951 (possibly the first time Mr Clarke is mentioned in Swedish press), "Moon traveller must switch rocket underway":

The chairman of the British Interplanetary Society counts on that the first flight to av raket för månresenärerna och lig- the Moon will happen within 25 to 30 years /it took 18!/ Before that, probably ga minst 500 km. från jorden.

Ett slags raket skulle gå i "färjtrafik" mellan jorden och den konsttrafik" mellan jorden och den konsttrafik" mellan jorden och en annan, som station" for the space vehicles and possibly also for changing rocket for the moon travellers, and it should be at least 500 km from Earth. One type of rocket would go in "ferry traffic" between Earth and the artificial moon, and another which Då resorna utsträcks till andra possibly would be built outside Earth's atmosphere, would transport the travellers planeter, främst Mars och Venus, be- to the Moon. As journeys are extended, in first hand to Mars and Venus, a "long distance rocket" will be needed and it must be built out there in space and remain there. Scientists and amateurs who are interested in space travel will gather for Vetenskapare och amatörer som är discussions about future projects in London in September.

diskussioner om framtida projekt i We meet Arthur "Ego" Clarke again in Expressen, February 5, 1953, "The Moon May Be Colonised with 'Air Tight' Cities":

How the Moon may be colonised is described in a new book by the chairman of the British Interplanetary Society, Arthur C Clarke. The first moon travellers will probably be most interested in the moon minerals. With the spaceship as a base they will explore the area around the landing. Later they'll build simple "igloos" for living, after some trips back and forth. That means a Lunar base has been established - certainly on plains facing Earth. A few years after the first landing the base will be permanent and constantly manned. Its task: in first hand astronomical research. After some decades it's possible to to begin real colonisation. The problems of oxygen and food should then be solved. If it will be doable is an important question. It is crucial for if the Moon's future population will be a few dozen scientists or millions of people living in "air tight" cities. NOTE: It will take some time before we can

MÅNEN KAN KOLONISERAS MED "LUFTTÄTA" STÄDER

LONDON (Expressen) Hur människan kan kolonisera månen, skild-ras i en bok av det brittiska interplanetariska sällskapets ordföran-de, Arthur C. Clarke.

De första månresenärerna kommer troligen att mest intressera sig för månens mineral. Med rymdskeppen som baser kommer de att utforska de närmaste om-rådena kring landningsplatsen.

rådena kring landningsplatsen.
Så småningom kommer enkla beboeliga "igloos" att byggas — efter några resor fram och åter. Det betyder att en "månbas" etableras — säkert på en slätt på den sida som vetter mot jorden. Några år efter den första landningen blir basen permanent med ständig bemanning. ständig bemanning.

Basens uppgift: i första had astronomiska forskningar.

Efter årtionden finns det möj-ligheter att påbörja en verklig kolonisering. Då hör problem som

syre- och näringstillförsel vara

MANSKRIBENT: Roland Adlerberth, biblioteksman, skald kritiker från Göteborg, har blivit er

bjuden av Radiotjänst att resa till månen. Bara i fantasin visserligen,

men ändå. Det var Adlerberths ar-tikel i Expressen förra söndagen

som låg bakom erbjudandet. Adlerberth ska från och med hösten bli science fiction-kritiker i Bonniers

Litterära Magasin.

östa.

Hur lätt de kan lösas är en betydelsefull fr. ga. Den är avgörande för om månen framtida befolkning ska bli några dussin vetenskapsmän eller miljoner människor som bor bekvämt i stora, "lufttäta" städer.

FOTNOT: Det dröjer ett slag innan vi kan kontrollera mr Clarks profetior. Än så länge har vi problem nog med att över huvud taget kunna birja resa tillmånen. Ni kan läsa om de problemen i en reportageserien Expressen som börjar dag på Bildsidan!

check Mr Clarke's prophecies. As yet we have problems to even travel to the Moon. You can read about these problems in a series of reports, starting today on the Picture Page.

One of the Expressen Moon reports will follow below. Wikipedia writes about the 1951 conference mentioned. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International Astronautical Federation



After World War II, Heinz Gartmann, Gunter Loeser, and Heinz-Hermann Logo of the Swedish Interplanetary Koelle formed the German Rocket Society. They contacted the British Society, founded in 1950. Interplanetary Society and Groupement Astronautique Française. The

French group's leader, Alexandre Ananoff, organized the First International Congress for Astronautics in Paris in September 1950. At the second congress in London in September 1951, the International Astronautical Federation (IAF) was organized.

And here we learn that Svenska Sällskapet for Rymdforskning ("Swedish Society for Space Research") was founded October 16, after the 1950 IAC Paris meeting, in 1951 re-named Svenska Interplanetariska Sällskapet ("Swedish Interplanetary Society")

http://www.svengrahn.pp.se/histind/Swefirst/SIS/SIS.htm (text in Swedish, but try Google Translate if you're really interested). The space and sf oriented group Atomic Noah, inspired by the Atomic Bomb and tales from Jules Verne Magasinet, had been formed earlier, September 1945, as told before in

Intermission.

moon colonies August 31 1953, "Air-Tight Cities on the Moon -Fantastic Future Project":

The first men have landed on the Moon. From being weightless when they've been on the space station outside Earth, the have now regained some of their weight and don't have to move around with the same care as they exit the rocket. A man weighing 78 kg on Earth will only weigh 13 on the Moon... The Moon is an uninviting world for an Earth being, and the overpressurised suits will as before become the salvation for the spacemen. There is no air to breathe and meteorites now and then hit them. The cosmic radiation isn't visible but is a sneaky not yet explored danger. The low gravity is the reason the spacemen can move around in long leaps. But they can't call each other, sound isn't spread on the Moon. They can only talk to each other through short wave transmitters. TWO-WEEK NIGHTS /In-text headlines in CAPS/ Night and day has changed rhythm. In the space port night and day switched every hour. Now the night has stretched to two weeks and the day is just as long. It is during the bright daytime the men on the moon must work. But they have to be careful. The lunar surface is treacherous: if they don't watch out they'll step through a thin layer of lava and fall into the abyss. They must beware of cracks and also look out for tears on their pressure suits from razor-sharp rocks. A mild temperature location near one of the

Söderhamns Tidning had more on Lufttäta städer på månen fantastiskt framtidsprojekt

landat på månen.

Från att ha vart viktlöss
mår de uppshälltt sig utanför
rymidstationen vid jorden har
de nu återfått en del av sin
vikt och behöver inte föra sig
med HER stor förskittighet med flax stor forestrigate mär de sluscats ut ur ra-keten. Men en man, som väger 78 kilo på jorden, kommer bara att väga 18 kilo på månen. Månens dragningekraft är endast en dragningskraft är enanst en sjättedel av jordens, och det gör att rymdmännen även bär kan förflytta sig utan någon större ansträngning i sina ävertrycksdräkter. På jorden skulle de vara mer otympliga än en dyksre i full utrustning.

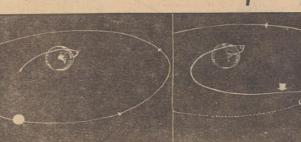
r en jordmänniska, och över ycksdrikterna blir, liksom tidi

BILJETT TILL VÄRLDSRYMDEN

Femte artikeln

mingen syns inte med blotta ögat, men är en smygande, ännu out-forskad fara.

Den ringa tygdkræften gör att rymdmännen kan förflytta sig med långa steg. Men de kan inte ropa till varandra, ljud fort-plantas mer på månen. Endast via kortvägssändare kan de fora samtal med kamraterna.



Bilden till vänster visar månens läge när månraketen startar från rymdstationen nära jor-den. Raketen "kastas" i en svagt sluttande bana mot månen. Vid pilen på bild 2 gör sig månens deagningskraft gällande och raketen "sugs" in. Månen har hunnit förflytta sig som den strockade linjen visar under raketens färd.

20.000 står i kö till första månresan

I Haydenplanetariet i New York finns ett unikt kortrei kö för att komma med vid de första resorna till månen! De intresserade är från heln världen och representerar alla

Den interplanetilra rese-bycan i New York nar till och med upprättat tidtabel-ler och noggranna beakriv-ningar för resorna. Så anart trafiken kommer igång ska de reslystna underrättas. De flesta hoppas givetvis att. de första raketfärderna ska

äventyralysta människor an-mäler sig till rymdfärder. 1926 spreds i fidningarna över hela världen en uppgift att professor Goddard vid Cork College i Worcester på

bet är måder den ljusa dagtiden om de första männen på månen måste arbeta. Men de får vara försiktiga. Själva månytan är försiktiga. Själva månytan är tjocka dammlagret döljer sig tjocka dammlagret döljer sig skall de upprätta en månba, som i sværunder. De måste akta sig för sprickor och dessutom se till så de inte river sönder sina över, tryckedräkter på de knivskarpa kölppkanterna.

För landningen har valts en temperaturen emkring kolppunkten. Trota att landningsplatsen valts med stor omstorg är solen ändå brännande het. Kommer man ner i någon keyt det faller över månen i sekunden. När skeppet kommer man ner i någon form av vinkel.

"TOEDSKEN"

När månen av polerna. Vid månena ekvator är nämligen temperaturen emkring kolppunkten. Trota att landningsplatsen valts med stor omstorg är solen ändå brännande het. Kommer man ner i någon form upp och lyser fallt kan motorerna sika av. Nu finket faller över månen faller det månens gravitalons måne strålar bildisstilla mot den svarta det upp tilt den tredubbia efter fem tyselka av köldgrader.

bana. När den cirkelformige rymdhamnen dyker upp, alŝa in I dess bans och "landsr". De ater in I sitt hem I rymden. Med

· SAMHALLEN OCH

Detta är principen för resorna till månen. Vad har man då att vinna av en kolonisation av må-

tygad om att manniskor skall kunna kolonisera manen. Hana pian är att uppföra jattestora domer av plexiglas och fylls dem domer av plexigiäs och fylls dem med syrö. Härinne kan sedan med syrö. Härinne sun männen saniggs tradgardar och birga otroliga akördar i det aldrig svikande solakenet. Man sitall kunna bryta metaller ur bergen, snergi får man gratis genom sit utnytigs värmen från solaken. Clarke tror att has skuits zrivas bättre under sädans förförbereda ett nytt besök med en större flotta. Så smiåningom skall de upprätta en månbas, som i framtiden ger dem nya möjligheter att fortsätta rymdens serövring. rövring.

Och städer skall växa upp. De
Mär allt är klart kan den lån.

mäste givetvis Sii hermetiskt till-

> SF is in the DNA of Gene Wolfe!

poles has been selected for the landing. The lunar temperature around the equator is near the boiling point. Despite that the landing spot has been carefully selected the sun is still burning hot. But you can be cooled by some minus degrees if you get down into a cavity. The first visit to the Moon may give the scientists in the expedition fascinating work material. Below the thick laver of dust there's possibly minerals and water. They will investigate traces of an atmosphere and of plants. Astronomers will have the opportunity to study the planets and other star systems from new angles. EARTHLIGHT When darkness falls on the Moon Earth lights up and shines with a far stronger light than we see from the Moon. The stars shines steady against the black space, no atmosphere disturbs their light... /They' II prepare next visit and a moon base and leave for home./ It's an easy task for the powerful rocket engines to whip up the speed to the escape velocity, which is low on the Moon, "only" ca 3.4 km/s. When the ship is outside the lunar gravity field the engines can be turned off. The speed is tripled within three days. Earth is now 2000 km away and the moonrocket is again in the orbit of the spaceport. When the circular spaceport appears, the breaks are applied, the moonrocket falls into its orbit and "lands". The first moon visitors returns to their home in space. They may the return to Earth with some of the smaller rockets. SOCIETIES AND CITIES... What is to gain from colonising the Moon and how can you sustain human life there? Arthur C Clarke is convinced that we can colonise the Moon. His plan is to erect huge domes of plexiglass and fill them with oxygen. People can move inside them without any danger. In these huge domes we can construct gardens and get enormous harvests in the never fading sunlight. We can extract metals from the mountains end energy is free by using the heat from the sun. Clarke thinks he'd feel more comfortable under such conditions than on Earth... He even go so far as to predict that a few years after the first manned landing, whole societies and towns will spring up. But they must of course be hermetically sealed.

/The caption shows the rocket's S-shaped trajectory towards the moon and here's the text of the info box:/ 20 000 in line for the first moon trip. There's a unique card registry. It has the names of 20 000 people lining up for the first trip to the Moon. Those interested comes from the whole world and represents all types. Some Swedes are among them. The interplanetary travel agency in New York has made time tables and detailed descriptions for the trips. The passengers will be informed as soon as the journeys begin... Most of course hope the first rocket trips will happen during their lifetime. It isn't the first time adventurous people report for space trips. In 1926 newspapers around the world spread the news that professor Goddard of Cork College in Worcester that summer would launch a rocket, that according to his calculations would be able to reach the

Moon. He wouldn't take any passengers as he couldn't offer a return ticket. Despite this 52 persons immediately begged to be taken along! We never heard about this rocket starting and the project was soon forgotten. /Ed: But Goddard did fire off rockets. That they in 1926 could send people to the Moon must be a gross misunderstanding./ Only two years later there was new hope for the Moon enthusiasts. The American Robert Condit claimed to have constructed a rocket in which he and his fiance would fly to alien planets. But no one was shown the rocket. The launch was postponed time and again and we eventually get tired of the imaginative "rocket builder's" project.

This Robert Condit was actually experimenting with a rocket, in Baltimore in the late 1920's. You can read more about it here

https://io9.gizmodo.com/the-great-baltimore-space-

program-of-1928-453865828 and here http://www.rockettovenus.com/story.html A documentary film is also planned about his rocket project.

You could book a Moon "ticket" (for what it was worth...) already in the 1930s, and here's a Swede who did, as we learn from Göteborgs-Tidningen March 13, 1960, "It Was Actually 20 Years Ago That the First Swede Bought a Moon Ticket":

...Barber master Gunnar Larsson in Kopparberg still laughs at the (as it was then thought) crazy idea that someone by women born could end up on the Moon. It was 20 years ago. Today the joke is neighbour to seriousness in space travel history. But Gunnar Larsson won't travel even if his interplanetary travel agency against expectations, would exist: "I'll stay with my barber saloon. There I'm close to the Moon anyway. On my customers..." It was the happy days just before WWII when Gunnar Larsson - now 48 years and 15 kg heavier than the ideal space traveller - had the idea to get a ticket. He wrote to a USA institution /The Hayden Planetarium, probably/ mentioned in a newspaper and and he could then soon sign for a certificate, not unlike



the ones used for bonds. With the certificate - the moon ticket - followed an envelope with very detailed instructions where the rocket society claiming to be under supervision by an astronomical institution said how they planned the moon trip. The rocket was shown - not unlike the chromosome projectiles later Sputniks and pioneers have shown to be. Gunnar Larsson says - and the experience of the passengers during the space trip were described, as well as the equipment they would get. In the total price - 750 dollar, which with inflation equals approximately a a round trip to Los Angeles via the North Pole - all that was included. But the details of how to get back were a bit vague. The company however had generous payback on the ticket price in case the return trip to Earth wouldn't happen as planned... "I don't really believe there will be any moon journeys in our time /it came in just 9 years!/, the barber master says. There may of course be volunteering suicide candidates, but I don't think they have any chance of coming back.. The fact is that I didn't get the idea of buying the ticket from reading sf. I can't even say that Jules Verne has a fan in me. I have just a fun thing in my scrapbook and perhaps a modest place in the space history book's first chapter about those who never travelled to the moon.

Among the pictures of the laughing barber/astronaut we also see his dog, named Lolita, and not Laika (the Soviet space dog) as the caption stresses. Which rocket group, in cooperation with the

Planetarium, sold moon tickets in the late 1930's? I haven't been able to find out. but I suspect it must have been the American Rocket Society (founded in 1934). A few years earlier, Expressen could tell us exactly how the trip to the Moon would be done, 8 February 1953, in "This Is How the First Humans Will Reach the Moon". It's a two-page spread which is reproduced here in small size, and I'll include the main text in readable size (minus captions which I'll only give translations to). They have earlier had three other articles about the beginnings of space travel, and now...

Rocket blasts "throws" the spaceship up to the moon 370 000 km above. It already has a nickname - the scarecrow of space. Because the moon rocket won't be the beautiful speed torpedo you see in comic books, It will be a clumsy monster with slim legs and a huge head. The moon rocket will be assembled high above Earth's atmosphere. It will go all the way through empty space. So it doesn't need to have air-splitting streamlining. Technicians believe it will be a bundle of fuel tanks, cabins and rockets, sturdily connected without a fuselage. We are encapsuled in the moonship's

Det är faktiskt hela 20 år sedan förste svensken köpte månbiljett

, KOPPARBERG (GT:s utsände) — Nej, inte blir jag den förste svensk som kommer till månen! Jag nöjer mig nog med att vara den förste svensk som skaffade biljett dit.

Frisörmästaren Gunnar Larsson i Kopparberg skrattar fortfarande gott åt den (som man då
ansäg) vanvettiga iden att någon ha
av kvinna född skulle kunna
til min frisersalong. Dir är jag
tänkas hamna på mänen. Det var
för 20 år sedan. I dag har skämtet fått allvaret som närmaste
granne i rymidresarhistorien.
Men Gunnar Larsson reser inte,
med dir britar i har som skämmed dir britar som skämmed dir britar som skämmed dir britar som påmind om det 20 år gsmån skämtet
med mårbiljetten, och allteftersom
tidni gitt har han ociså blivit en

Trots detta planerar maccous rymden Muggeridge en ny artikel för Krokodil, och om inte heller den trycks kan man ju allidd hoppas på att redaktionen skall våden på den skall våden skall

pas på att redaktionen skall våga tillåta sig en kort stund av
Lass privat lycka.

Läsare av Statesman har det
kort som en tid framöver reser
runt i Asien svarar Muggeridge
för de goda kommentarer man
brukar funna under rubrikes
Lasson – ausara 48 år.



ABBA trivia: In 1972 Björn & Benny produced the song "I Want To Have My Own Moon To Sit On" and it was big hit for debut artist Ted Gärdestad!



Tre bildsidor i den här serien har beskrivit rymdtrafikens förstadier. Innan de är avverkade har vi ytterst små chanser att förverkliga resan till månen.

Utvecklingen fram till rymdstationen måste ta lång tid. Det dröjer i varje fall flera årtionden innan den första månraketen kan rusa genom rymden.

Tidpunkten är svår att förutspå. Raketteknikerna själva är oense. Om vi tippar 1975 nickar några få optimister bifall. Skaror av skeptiker ler hånfullt i bakgrunden.

Men håll i hatten, så åker vi...

Raketstrålar "kastar" rymdskeppet upp till månen på 37.000 mils höjd

Av LENNART EDBERG och MAGNUS GERNE (teckningar).

Den har redan fått ett smeknamn — rymdens fågelskrämma. Ty månraketen blir inte den tjusiga farttorped ni läst om i seriemagasinen. Den blir ett otympligt monstrum med spinkiga ben och en jätteboll till huvud.

Månraketen fogas samman vid rymdstationen högt över jordens atmosfär. Den ska färdas hela vägen genom tom rymd. Därför behöver den ingen luftklyvande strömlinjeform. Teknikerna tror att den blir ett knippe bränsletankar, kabiner och raketaggregat, stadigt hopfogade men utan ytterhölje.

VI är inkapslade i månskeppets klotrunda huvudkabin, när elden börjar spruta ur raketernas bläsrör. Vi glider bort från rymdstationen i en mjuk bäglinje.

Projektil

Om de glupska raketkamrarna nu skulle sluka bränsle hela vägen, vore månresan omöjlig. Men i sam-ma ögonblick som rymdskeppet nått

wore maniresan omning, acca i samma ögonblick som rymdskeppet nått flykthastigheten — ca 11 km/sek.

— kan motorerna slås ifrån, Raketen stiger till månen på 37.000 mils höjd av "bara farten".

Den första timmen efter starten når vi 2.500 mil uppåt från jordytan. Men sedan tar farkostens tyngd ut sin rått. Farten minskar. Efter 50 timmars resa är hastigheten ganska måttlig — bara obetydligt högre än ett flygplans. Och när raketen så småningom närmar sig månen har den blivit en riktig snigel, Den kryper fram genom rymden och bromsas alltmer av sin tyngd. Eller av jordens dragningskraft, vilket är precis samma sak.

Det märkvärdiga är att resan tar högst fem dygn. Det beror på att färden egentligen är ett kast. Om rymdskeppet har kastats med till-räckligt stor fart, når det upp till månen, och gör det på en bestämd tid. Det går inte att kasta "lång-sammare" – ty i så fall vänder rymdskeppet någonstans på halva vägen och faller ner på jorden igen.

vägen och faller ner på jorden igen.

Månskeppets passagerare har ingen känning av hastighetsminskningen. Vi har över huvud taget ingen möjlighet att konstatera farkostens rörelse annat än genom att mäta avståndet till jorden och månen. Vi ser jorden som en allt mindre cirkelskiva "bakom" ossi Den lyser skimrande blå, och kontinenterna avtecknar sig i mörkare blågrönt. De snöklädda polarregionerna gnistrar bländande vita.

Magisk gräns

Rursen mot månen är inte rak. Den går i en väldig halvelilps fram mot en punkt strax "hitom" månen. Hastigheten har valts så att rymdskeppet orkar sega sig upp till just den höjden över jorden. Därifrån skulle rymdskeppet egentligen börja falla tillbaka till jorden i en lång fortsättning på ellipsbanan.

Skulle — ty det inträffar inte. Innan den punkten nås passerar raketen en magisk gräns i rymden. Den kan betecknas som atormak-ten fordens gräns mot lilla må-

nen i rymdens politiska geografi.
Där upphör jordens herravälde och
månens tar vid.
När raketen överskridit den gränsen bromsas den inte längre av
jordens dragningskraft. Den sugs
i stället med allt större kraft
framåt mot månen av — månen!

Manlandskap

Med stigande fart tvingas rake-ten som av en osynlig strömvirvel i en spiral in mot ett ärrigt brunt klot i rymden. Och efter några timmar stryker den hastigt fram på låg höjd över månbergen.

Nu gäller det att bromsa!

Det måste ske med den enda metighetsförindringar i rymden
raketmotorernas kraft. Rymdækeppet vänds så att raketernas blåsrör
vetter mot färdriktningen. Och så
sprutar motorerna i väg sina eldstrålar.

Passagerna ligger bundna på sina britsar medan detta sker. Larmet från motorerna bearbetar våra trum-hinnor. I samma ögonblick som lar-met tystnar, känner vi en duns. Skeppet skakar, välter långsamt över på landningsbenen och förblir stilla.

stilla.

När vi reser oss upp från britsarna ser vi ett ödsligt berglandskap genom fönstren.

Ett månlandskap.

Långa steg

Vi vet ganska mycket om vad de första människorna får se och upp-leva på jordens närmaste granne i världsrymden.

Vi vet att vi kan gå ut ur ra-keten och kliva med jättesteg över hårda klippor, täckta av ett mjukt och torrt dämmlager. Vi vet att vi inte kommer att se de skiftande färger i landskapet som vi är vana vid från jorden. Allt går i dystert livläst grått och brunt. Vi ser inga moln, känner ingen vind. Inget

Vägen till månen

är därmed kartlagd. Efter manresan följer planetresornn, som är ett svårare men inte omöjligt projekt. De tar bara längre tid.

Men där går också gränsen. Raketprincipen är ingenting att bygga på om vi vill resa vidare ut i viieldsrymden. Aven med raketfart tar färden till närmaste stjärnan hundratusentals år. Och så länge håller vi inte ut.

regn, ingen snö — inget väder över huvud taget. Himlen är evigt svart och stjärnorna lyser även på dagen.

och stjärnorna lyser även på dagen. Vi vet att vi måste bära våra rymddrikter, ty månen har ingen atmosfär — åtminstone inte etter jordiska begrepp. Vi vet att vi kan känna våra kroppars tyngd. Men bara med en sjättedel av jordtyngden, eftersom månens dragningskraft är svagare än jordens. Vi vet att vi inte kan ropa till varandra — det finns ingen luft som förmedlar ljud. Vi måste hålla kontakt med varandra per radio,

Två veckor

Vi vet att vi måste tas oss i akt för milsdjupa sprickor efter månbävningar. Vi vet att solen kommer att steka oss med fruktansvärda strålar, som reflekteras i det brännheta förvittringsstoftet på marken, Men vi vet också att ett steg in i månbergens skugga för oss till djupa köldgrader.

oss till djupa köldgrader.
Vi vet att månens dag varar l
två veckor och natten lika länge.
Vi vet att jorden kommer att hänga
som en fyrdubblad månskiva på
oföränderligt samma plats i himlen. Vi vet att jordskenet lyser om
natten med sex gånger starkars
ljus än månskenet på jorden. Och
vi vet alldeles bestämt att vi inte
möter levande varelser under våravandringar. vandringar.

Men vi vet inte om forskarna kommer att finna vattenådror djupt under månytan. Vi vet inte säkert om de rent av finner växtliv i form av hårdhudade gråa lavar i bergsskrevorna. Vi vet inte bestämt vilka mineral de träffar på under dammlagret. Och en sak vet vi alldeles bestämt inte:

Hur månen ser ut på baksidan!

Månen vänder ständigt samma halvklot mot jorden. Tio generationer astronomer har grubblat över problemet månens baksida. Den Men vi vet inte om forskarna kom

tioner astronomer har grubblat över problemet månens baksida. Den första titten där blir antagligen helt sensationsfri. Men för alla som sett månen i ett teleskop är frågan om dess utsida olindligt fantasieggande.

Fall hemat

Männen på månen kan under hela besöket hålla radiokontakt med jorden. Vi kan inte sända televi-sion, men radiobilder kan skickas till världspressen. Och vi kan avi-sera vår hemresa — för vi k an återvända.

Raketmotorerna slungar ut skeppet med hastigheten 3,2 km/sek.

— månens flykt hastighet. Sedan rymdskeppet passerat gränsen till jordsfären, börjar det falla mot planeten Tellua. Etter fem dygn närmar det sig jorden med hastigheten 11 Rm/sek. Det bromsas i Fatta ögonblicket, så att det siår följe med rymdstatlonen och när kontakt med den.

Passagerna kliver ut, tar plats i en atmosfärraket och glidflyger ner till marken.

spherical main cabin, when the fire begins to sprout out of the rocket pipes. We glide away from the space station in a soft turn. PROJECTILE (Intext headlines in CAPS/ If the hunarv rocket chambers gulp fuel all the way the moon trip would be impossible. But at the same moment the spaceship reaches escape velocity . Ca 11 km/s - the the engines can be shut off. The rocket climbs the 370 000 km to the Moon from its "own speed". The first hour after the start we reach 25 000 km from Earth. But then the weight of the craft takes its toll. The speed decreases. After 50 hours the speed is rather modest - just marginally higher than for an aeroplane. And when the rocket finally comes closer to the Moon it has become snail-like. It drags through space and is braked by its own weight. Or by Earth's gravity, which is the same

believe this description of the speeds is faulty!/ A THROW The strange thing is that the trip will take five days at most. It's because the trip is really a throw. If the spaceship has been thrown with high enough speed it will reach the moon, and does it after a certain time. You can't throw slower - because in that case the spaceship will turn back somewhere halfway and falls back towards Earth again. The passengers of the moonship can't feel the speed reduction. The have no chance at all of feeling the movement of the vehicle other than by measuring the distance to Earth and the Moon. We'll see Earth as a small circle "behind" us. It shines shimmering bluegreen. The snow-clad polar regions dazzle in white gleam. MAGIC LIMIT The trajectory towards the Moon isn't straight. It goes in a huge half-ellipse towards a point just "before" the Moon. The speed is selected so that the spaceship has the force to just about reach that point above Earth. At that point the spaceship would really

begin to fall back to Earth in a continuation of the ellipse. Would - but it doesn't happen. Before that point is reach a magic limit is passed in space. It can be defined as the major power Earth's limit to the small moon in the political geography of space. Here the Earth's rule ends and the Moon's start. When the rocket has passed that limit it's no longer braked by Earth's gravity. It is instead sucked with increasing force towards the Moon by - the Moon! MOON LANDSCAPE With increasing speed the rocket is forced as by an invisible vortex in a spiral towards a scarred, brown sphere in space. And after a few hours it passes the lunar mountains at low altitude. Now it's time to brake! It must be done with the only method available to regulate speed in space - the power of the rocket engines. The spaceship is turned so that the rocket tubes point towards the direction of flight. And then the engines sprouts out their fire streams. The passengers lays tied to their bunks while this happens. The sound from the engines works on the eardrums. At the same moment the sound stops we feel a slight thud. The ship shakes, slowly vaults on the landing legs and remains still. As we rise from the bunks we see a desolate mountain terrain and stand still. A lunar landscape. LONG LEAPS We know quite a lot about what the first humans will see and experience on Earth's closest neighbour in space. We know that we can exit the rocket and walk with giant leaps over hard rocks covered with dry and soft dust. We know that we won't see the shifting colours in the landscape as we are used to from Earth. All will be in gloomy,

lifeless grey and brown. We see no clouds, feel no wind, no rain, no snow, no weather at all, The sky is eternally black and the stars shine clear in mid day. We know that we must wear our spacesuits, since the Moon has no atmosphere - not in earthly sense at least. We know we can feel the weight of our bodies. But only with 1/6 of Earth weight, as the Moon's gravity is is weaker than Earth's. We know we can't shout to each other - there is no air to transfer sound. We must keep in touch with each other through radio. TWO WEEKS We know we must beware of kmdeep cracks and lunar quakes. We know that the sun will fry us with terrible rays, reflected in



the burning hot degenerated ground material. But we also know that stepping in the shadow of the lunar mountains will take us deep into chilly degrees, We know that the lunar day lasts two weeks and the night just as long. We know that the Earth will hang on the same spot in the unchanging sky as a four-fold moon-disc. We know that the earthlight will be six time stronger than the moonlight in Earth. And we know for certain that we won't meet any living creatures during our excursions. But we don't know if the scientists will find water veins deep under the lunar surface. We don't know for sure if we'll find plant life in the form of durable lavas in the rock cracks. We don't know for sure what minerals we'll find under the layer of dust. And one thing we for sure don't know: What the Moon looks like on the other side! The Moon constantly faces just one side towards Earth. Ten generations of astronomers have pondered over the problem of the other side of the Moon. The first look will probably be without sensations. But for all who have seen the Moon in a telescope the question if its backside is tantalising. FALLING HOMEWARDS The men on the Moon can through the entire visit keep in radio contact with Earth. We can't transmit TV, but radioed pictures can be sent to the world press. And we can announce our return - because we can return. The rocket engines sling the ship away with 3.2 km/s - the escape velocity of the Moon. As the spaceship passes the border region for Earth it begins to fall towards the planet Tellus. After five days it's approaching Earth with 5 km/s. It is braked at the right moment, so that it connects with the space station. The passengers step out, enter an atmosphere rocket and glide towards the ground. /The Red Info Box:/ The way to the moon is thereby charted. After the moon trip follow trips to planets, which are more difficult but not impossible. They just take longer. But that's the limit. The rocket principle is nothing to build upon if we want to travel further out in the universe. Even with rocket speed the trip

to the closest star would take hundreds of thousands of years. /Captions, orig Swe texts can't be read:/ Earth with space station/Trajectory to the Moon/The Moon catches the rocket here/The Moon's orbit around Earth. The Way to the Moon is an almost elliptical track through space. At one end the Moon catches the rocket and pulls it in in a new, smaller ellipse. After 50 000 km trip the passengers of the spaceship see the Earth as a small ball The sun is behind Earth. The continents can still be seen. After 105 hours over 360 000 km is travelled. It is 10 000 km left to the landing spot on the Moon (the arrow). The rocket has reached the "force field" off the Moon.- The rockets squirts fire and brakes the moonship, It sinks down on the cratered plain with the long landing legs. - You'll have very slim chances of becoming the first on the Moon. It will be a scientist who'll make history. What will his instruments register? Traces of atmosphere? Primitive plants?

Space and sf was popular early in the Space Age. It got a special TV program April 13, 1959,

"Among Bubbles in Space and People on the Moon":

Gunnar Oldin talks light-heartedly 8.20 pm about sf in film and shows and illustrates it with film clips. Above a scene from "The Moon Rocket"...

20.20 Among Bubbles in Space and People on the Moon. Gunnar Oldin talks about sf and film.

sin makt, och även om övergången till nästa programpunkt snuddade vid det halsbrytande fann mar sig snart till rätta i hans lättkåser kommentar till science-fiction filmupplaga. Hans speciella intress för det filmhistoriska gav för al del en del tidiga trickfilmer med klen anknytning till modern SF-art väl stort utrymme, men film klippsamlingen var lagom brokig och rappt rullad.

Alla rymdmonster och framtid: visioner till trots blev det nog ändå präktigt hemvävda Ria Wägner som gav största behållningen med sitt hemma-på-kvällen-program: hennes

"Mars och Venus - jordens framtid och forntid" var titeln på ett intressant, i skämtsam ton hållet käseri av program; her... Conrad Lönnqvist i tisdagens radiokomsten av människoliknande varelser beboelighet har länge ansetts ligga så nära till hands, att en rik fransk dam program "Mars and Venus - Earth's future and past: på sin tid donerade ett stort pris till den astronom, som först kunde kom-...was the title was the title of an interesting program, held in a light-hearted föranledas att fly till den varmare planoted that the three sibling planets are so different that its unthinkable they neten Venus. Beträffanle teorien att Ve- have gone through a similar development. Modern astronomers rejects Venus nus med sin värme skulle motsvara as home for any advanced beings, and regarding Martians existence the jordens forntid och den kalla Mars dess careful speaker suggested we postpone the decision until they have presented framtid anförde talaren, att de tre sys- themselves for us. konplaneterna äro så olika, att de inte kunna tänkas genomgä en likartad utveckling. Moderna astronomer utdöma Venus såsom hemort för högre utvecklade varelser, och i fräga om marsinvånarnas existens föreslog den försiktige talaren att uppskjuta avgörandet till dess de presentera sig hos oss.

These were the days with only one TV channel, so everyone saw it. The program was reviewed April 14 in Dagens Nyheter:

Gunnar Oldin also has the power of words, though the iump to next program was breathtaking you soon found yourself with his light-hearted comments to sf in film format. His special interest in film history resulted in some trick filming with rather weak connection to modern sf art given a little too much space, but it was suitably diverse and neatly shown. Despite all space monsters and visions

of the future, it was the properly home-grown Ria Wägner who gave us most with her at-home-this-night

program. I den gamla frägan om före-komsten av människelikuande vansleer. Space was however a topic even before TV came på dessa våra grannplaneter citerade around, maybe because of the popular 1940's sf pulp Jules Verne talaren skäl både för och emot, Mars Magasinet. Svenska Dagbladet reports 19 July, 1944, about the radio

ma i förbindelse med någon annan tone, talk by Conrad Lönnqvist on Tuesday's radio, On the old question of planet än Mars, och hennes landsman Camille Flammarion beskrev ingående, possible human-like beings on these our two neighbouring planets he quoted hur marsmänniskorna borde se ut. När arguments both for and against. Mars has so long been seen as habitable, that för några år sedan en amerikansk ra- a rich French lady in her days donated a big award to the astronomer who first diostation tog sig för att söka läta höra could establish communications with some other planet than Mars, and her hur en invasion i Amerika av mars-människor skulle gå till, togo hundratals ähörare den tydligen alltför lyc- like. When a few years ago an American radio station dared to try to work out kade utsändningen så allvarligt, att de how an invasion of Martians would take shape, hundreds of listeners took the blevo svårt sjuka. Somliga författare successful broadcast so seriously they became ill. Some writers have claimed ha hävdat, att den tilltagande kölden that the coldness of Mars makes life there difficult, which may make their vilket kunde förmå dess invånare att inhabitants try to move to Earth, while other writers that Earth's people due to söka flytta till jorden, medan andra more cold should he reason to flee to Venus. Regarding the theory that Venus skriftställare bebåda att jordens männi- with its heat would equal Earth's past and cold Mars its future the speaker



Gunnar Oldin käserar kl 20.20 om science fiction i filmen och visar och illustrerar sitt tal med flera filmavsnitt. Ivan en scen ur "Månra" ten".

15.00—15.15 För de yngsta: Andy Pandy. Kurragömma.

20.00 Hemandakt miljen Thore Gullberg.

20.20 Bland bubblor i rymden och människor på månen. Gunnar Oldin kåserar om science

WAMPIRES ARE A REAL PANN IN THE NECK!

The step from our Solar system planets to Hungary plains maybe long, but this fanzine dares to take it... Sam J Lundwall is the Swedish of guy who through the years have had most international contacts. That reached behind the Iron Curtain and to Hungary in 1978, as he persuaded the Hungarian sf magazine Galaktika to publish an issue with Swedish sf, as Dagens Nyheter notes March 6 1978, "Swedish SF in Hungary":

/Caption: Sam J places us on the Hungarian Plain/ In Hungary the only Swedish sf they've been able to read is Karin Boye's Kallocain, if that counts, and a couple of novels by Sam J Lundwall, who constantly spreads his own work and the work of others around him, if it doesn't end up in anthologies. But now it is better with the publishing of Swedish sf in Hungary, after the country's prominent sf magazine Galaktika, published once a month in a print run of 45 000 copies, done an issue with only Swedish sf. There are longer and shorter pieces by Lon Blomberg /Ed: Strange - don't know that name!/, Bo Stenfors, Kjell Borgström, Dénis Lindbohm, Pär Rådström, Sten Andersson, Sten Svensson, Sven Torstensson /Ed: Last two are obscure names, but I think they are old Häpna! writers/ and Lundwall himself, who also contributes an essay about Swedish sf literature. Cover and a number of illustrations by /Hans/ Arnold.

Sam J was quite a lot into publishing sf from other countries, especially Eastern Europe and Russia. For my part, I tended to see the stories from there as rather boring. The stories from the US - Asimov! Heinlein! - and the UK – Ah! Those British "cosy disasters"! - were usually better. The reason is that there was a very competitive magazine and publishing market, so the writers really had to be sharp and go through a purgatory. When literature is decided by the government it becomes dull.

Déns Lindbohm, a fine writer represented in the Hungarian magazine,

Sf-litteraturen diskuteras på

Malmö (TT): De svenska science 25-tal - från Norrland, Stockholm Göteborg och Skåne kongressar under har hörsammat kallelsen till malmö redrag och diskussioner.

Under pingstdagen hölls på förmid dagen anföranden om bedömnings grunder för litteratur och på efter - verklighetsflykt?». Inledare var tekn. lic. Eskil Block. I den efterföljande debatten menade lic. Block att han mera föredrog ett intresse är nyttig som samhällsfunktion.

vis den interna verksamheten föremål för debatt och granskning innan man unsigned. går över till den för science-fictionkongressen sedvanliga auktionen på s. k. SF-litteratur.

was one of the organisers behind the small sf con Malcon II, from which Göteborgs-Posten reported May 30, 1965, "SF Literature Discussed on Malmö Convention":

The Swedish sf fantasts - all in all about 25 - from malmökongress Norrland, Stockholm, Gothenburg and Scania are having a convention during Pentecost in Malmö. Also sf fans from Denmark and Norway have followed the

fiction-fantasterna — sammanlagt ett call to the Malmö meeting, which covers lectures and discussions. During Pentecost Day an a m lecture was held about how to judge literature and after pingsthelgen 1 Malmö. Aven science-noon the subject "SF - Fleeing Reality?" was debated. It was introduced by M Tech fiction-fans från Danmark och Norge/"Master of Technology" degree, sort of/ Eskil Block. In the following debate MT mötet som företrädesvis omfattar fö-Block said he preferred the sort of literature which is useful for society's functions. The day after Pentecost the internal work will be debated and scrutinised before they turn to the auction of sf literature, traditional for sf conventions.

middagen debatterades »Science-fic-Pentecost is a free holiday in Sweden, and thus a good time for sf cons. Just 25 attendees (1960's cons tended to be small) but still some from Denmark and Norway. Note how the report is written as if made during the convention. som riktades mot den litteratur som I guess someone connected to Göteborgs-Tidningen was there and Under annandagen blir företrädes reported. Was it perhaps Roland Adlerberth, their sf reviewer? But the text is

> And a short piece about "amateur magazines", the year before the first Swedish fanzine (Vår Rymd,

1952, see earlier *Intermissions*), a letter to the editor in Aftonbladet, April 19, 1951, "Answer to 'Amateur Magazine Interested":

Through the undersigned, who together with a friend publishes an amateur magazine by the name Monthly Revue, copies of this magazine can be obtained.

Svensk sf i Ungern



Av svensk sciencefiction, om vi nu får räkna Karin Boye till den genren, har man i Ungern hittills bara kunnat läsa Boyes "Kallocáin" samt ett par romaner av Sam J Lundwall, som ständigt skvätter egna och andras verk omkring sig när det inte blir anto-

Nu är det emellertid bättre hyfs på utbudet av svensk sf i Ungern sedan landets ansedda sf-tidskrift Galaktika, som utkommer en gång månaden med en upplaga 45 000 ex, har publicerat ett temanummer med enbart svenska bidrag.

Där finns längre och kortare texter av Con Blomberg, Bo Stenfors, Kjell Borgström, Denis Lindbohm, Pär Rådström, Sten Andersson, Sten Svensson, Sven Torstensson och Lundwall själv, som även bidrar med en essä över ämnet svensk sciencefictionlitteratur.

Omslag och flera illustrationer av Arnold.

Svar till "Amatörtidningsintresserad"

Genom undertecknad, som tillammans med en kamrat utger en amatörtidning vid namn Månads-Revyn, kan exemplar av denna tidning erhållas.

Claes Lundin Vanadisvägen 22 A, Stockholm Va Tel. 33 74 60

Claes Lundin, 22A Vanadis Way, Stockholm Va,tel 33 74 60.

I didn't find the original letter that he answered, and I wonder what his amateur magazine was like. What happened to Monthly Revue and Mr Lundin?

This far we've considered Cosmos News #1 from spring 1954 (eds Gabriel Setterborg and Lars-Erik Helin) as Swedish fandom's second fanzine, after *Vår Rymd*, but we now stumble upon a possible new second-fanzine candidate. The post-war years was a time for emerging amateur "small press" as optimism returned, people earned more, paper rationing stopped, and so on. We read in Expressen, July 23, 1953, "If You can Stencil You Can Also Write Poetry":

Kan ni stencilera så kan ni dikta!

behöva vända sig förgäves. Per Lindtions nyutkomna andra nummer in en någorlunda läslig, maskinskri- contributions. ven stencil ska få sitt bidrag publicerat. Hur många redaktörer sa hrmmpp inför det löftet?

Per vill vara ett forum för De Aftonbladet, 25 Nya Romantikerna, med stora bokstäver, men inte desto mindre är det July 1953, som heter Pan egentligen bara den "nyklassicistiska" delen av tidningen; den "mera nationellt romantisk-lyriska" heter Pandora och Once upon a time.

"CHILDISH" /sic!/:

Det var en gång en gosse, som hade ett starkt behov av att hävda sig, och som inbillade sig att han visste svaren på de flesta kommer i nästa nummer att få sin prägel av redaktörens lapplandssemester. Både Pan och Pandora vill emellertid ha manuskript; Pandora söker särskilt, "med lius och lykta", to make himself efter kvinnliga bidrag.

🛘 I VÄNTAN på post har de fyra imagined he had redaktionsmedlemmarna redaktionsmedlemmarna — som the answer to most dora, kallar sin tidskrift för "han" questions people giort hela andra numret själva. for very long times "Rikta kanonerna hitat" skriver en av dem till kritikerna - och egeni- had asked ligen horde man vara hjärtlös nog themselves again att lyda honom. Men tills vidare får man väl hoppas på posten som and again. Sure, he

At last the dream can come true for unpublished writers: there's a new magazine to which you shall never have to turn in vain. Per Lindström /a name connected to sf, but more on that later!/ is main dad for the new, stencilled literature sheet Pan, and NTLIGEN har allså alla opupromises in the first issue of his publication (0:75 /ca 15 '53 cents/) that each who uppfyllelse: det har kommit en tid-sends in a reasonably readable, typed stencil will have it published. How many skrift till vilken man aldrig ska editors have said hrmmpp to that promise? Pan wants to be a forum for The New ström, som är huvudpappa för det Romantics, with capitals, but nonetheless what's called Pan is really the "new nya, stencilerade litteraturbladet classics" part of the magazine; the "more national-romantic lyrical" called Pandora Pan, lovar nämligen i sin publika-comes in the next issue and will deal with the editors vacation in Lapland. Both (0:75) att var och en som skicker Pan and Pandora wants manuscripts, Pandora especially looks for women

This lead to a very strange article the next day in tabloid competitor

Once upon a time there was a lad with a strong urge known, and as he sometimes showed

streaks of stupidity and being lost, but he was happily unaware of it. Just as other children he went to school and learned how to write - and he wrote. He wasn't particularly good, not in maths or language but thanks to that they in his school didn't study logic and other curiosities he just about managed to make the classes. After school he was caught by the urge to write, and by reading sf /NOTE!/ he met ordhög samlades på golvet. — Nu a lot of strange words he'd have great use of in his writing. How this Per became publisher, here compared to sawing wood with a machine!/ Literary critics who often are kinder people than some tales want to admit, read Per's little book and wrote about it as well as their conscience would allow. But Per wasn't satisfied with the critics - no one had said he was a genius. Perhaps not even discovered it! Well, then you'd better make a comeback. Per had heard about the road to honour and power

att han visste syaren på de flesta av de frågor, som människor i långliga tider grubblat sig dibbla över. Visserligen röjde han ibland tydligs drag av enfald och bortkommenhet, men det förblev han lyckligen okunnig om. dra barn gick han i skola och lärde sig skriva -- och han skrev. Särskilt duktig var han inte, vare

Axel Liffner

sig i räkning eller språkläre. men tack vare att man i hans skola inte studerade logik och andra märkvärdigheter klarade han sig hjälpligt igenom klasserna. Eiter skolan fängslades han allt mer av skrivlusten, och genom att läsa science-fiction träffade ban på en massa främmande ord, som han hade stor glädje av vid sitt eget skrivande

En dag staplade han eit fång. ordribbor på armen och gick i väg till en farbrer som hade ved-handel. Efter en del förmaning-

ar fick han läna maskinsågen, och blir jag poet, sa lille Per, Och ef-tersom han kunde vara både drif-

tig och beräknande när det gälide hans eget, sag han till att han blev sin egen förläggare.

L itteraturkritikerna, som oftost är snällare människor än vad en del berättelser vill göra dem till, läste Pers lilla bok, och skrey om den så gott som deras samveten tillät dem. Men Per var missbelåten med kritikerna ingen hade talat om att han var ett geni. Kanske hade ingen ens upptäckt det! Nå, så gällde det då att ta nya tag. Och Per hade

hört talas om vägen till ära och makt. - Han startade den stenellerade litteraturtidskriften Pan.

För att visa sin originalitet ville han presentera ett litterärt program. Men skall man komma med något nytt så skall man, tänkte Per, och så annonserade han att Pan - skulle representera både nyromantiken och ny-Klassicismen. De där orden hade visserligen tidigare haft atminstone något avgränsade betydelser, men Pers entald befriede honom från att fatta något av dem, och han kunde frejdigt gå vidare.

Själv skrev han i första numret en förtjusande historia, som han kallade Ren litteratur. -Per är snäll och Per är fordringsfull, och för att ingen av tid-skriftens tiotals läsare skulle rāka ut för missförstånd, så skrev han en liten extra bit och berät-tade att "Den rena litteratur, som jag (Per Lindström) där pläsom jag (Per Lindström) där plä-derar för, är nämilgen mera ett stencil allt vad de förmådde. Där-ideal, mot vilken all litteratur efter aldekade de sina bidrag till (hittills omedvetet) strävar, än en Pan, Frejgatan 85, Stockholm, ny riktning.

Hemma hade Per manga ordhö- dag. gar liggande till ingen nytta - och hans tidskrift var så originell, att den led brist på medarbetare. Därav kom det sig. a., alt Pans första nummer ståtade med flera roliga stycken av ingen mindre än tidningens Men där fanns också annat skoj. En som nog egentligen var gammal nog att kallas farbror, men som var mycket harns-lig — han hette förresten Willy, men brukade kallas för Buzzi, för att han var så oförarglig — hade skrivit en dikt. Och det skojiga eller egendomliga med den var, ott den påstods vara "skriven i tyst överenskommelse med Stag-Eftersom det inte går att kontrollera om det är sant, får man väl tro vad man vill om

När första numret av Pan kom ut gick en värmebölja över lan-

det och nästan alla människor var glada och snälla, också litteraturkritikerna. Därför lade de undan häftet och beslöt sig för att ingenting säga. Men Per lät sig inte nedslås av en meningsfull tystnad. Han stencilerade och stencilerade - och skickade ut ett nytt nummer av sin tid-skrift. Där bad han, med stora bokstäver, alla Kära Kritiker om uppmürksamhet, ty han visste att utan reklam skulle han vara för-

Han kom dock inte bönande med tomma händer, utan erbjöd faktiskt en sensation; ingen som skickade Pan en någorlunda läslig maskinskriven stencil skulle behöve vers rädd att bli refuse-rad. Se, det var ett förtroende och en välvilja som ingen redak tör eller pappersleverantör förut vågat uttala. Per fick sin önskan uppfyild och blev omnämnd i pressen. Och folk av alla grader köpte upp stencilpapper å 80 öre och skrev enligt Pers tekniska

Och har inte Per drunknat stenciler, så lever han väl än i



- he started the mimeographed literary magazine Pan. To show originality he wanted to present a literary program. But if you are to bring forth something new you should, Per thought, so he announced that Pan would represent both new romantics and new classicism. Those words had earlier meant somewhat limited things, but the stupidity of Per liberated him from understanding any of it, and he could cheerfully truck on. In the first issue he wrote a charming little story he called Pure Literature - Per is kind and demanding, and so that no one of the magazine's tens of readers would misunderstand anything he wrote a little extra piece and said that "The pure literature that I (Per Lindström) promote is more of an ideal, against which all literature (unintentionally this far) strife, than a new direction". Per had many heaps of words laying around at home of no use - and his magazine was so original that it suffered a lack of contributors. Thus it happened eg that Pan's first issue showed several funny pieces by no other than the magazine's owner. But there were also other funny stuff there. Someone probably old enough to be called uncle, but very childish - his name was BTW Willy, but was called Buzzi, because he was so harmless - had written a poem. The strange thing with it is that it was claimed to be "written in quiet agreement with Stagnelius" /well-known poet/ Since it's impossible to verity, you may think what you want about that claim. When the first issue of Pan was published the country experienced a heat wave and almost everyone was happy and kind, also literary critics. So they put the pamphlet aside and decided to say nothing. But Per wouldn't be put down by meaningful silence. He stencilled and stencilled and mailed a new issue of his magazine. There he asked, in capitals, all Dear Critics to pay attention, because he knew that without PR he'd be lost. But he didn't come begging with empty hands, but in fact offered a sensation: no one sending Pan a reasonably readable stencil would have to be afraid of a rejection. Look, that's confidence and benevolence no editor or paper deliverer has dared to show before. Per's wish was granted and he was mentioned in the press. And people of all shades bought mimeograph paper for 80 öre /0.8 Crown/ and wrote according to Per's technical instruction for typing a stencil for all they

were worth. After that they sent their contributions to Pan, Frejgatan 8, Stockholm. And if Per hasn't drowned in stencils he's probably still alive.

Now, either this is the meanest review ever of the efforts of a young boy, or Mr Liffner was a friend of Per Lindström and it all was a subtle way to give him PR. Note how the young editor's interest in sf and a new sort of literature is mentioned. One certainly gets the impression that Pan very well could be counted as a fanzine! I can't say anything for sure yet, because I haven't seen an issue - but more will turn up!

And young editor Lindström did got more press coverage, like getting a letter published in Aftonbladet, August 13, 1953, "*Pan and Young Writers":*

We are a few young writers in Stockholm who have come together to produce a stencilled literary magazine we call Pan. On the second issue we launched an idea and promised that each who sent us a reasonable well-typed stencil would be published. Many found the idea funny, mainly the reviewers who treated it with a respect in reverse proportion to their appreciation of the magazine, Jokingly eg Axel Liffner thought we'd drown in stencils...an attempt to snare "natural writers" instead of "natural singers", Nothing could be further from truth. The idea is the opposite, which the the reviewer probably understood but not "Angry Norrlander" /referring to a letter to the editor, this is an answer to, but I don't have it/, typically exclusive though we cheerfully wanted to pretend the opposite. Who wants to be Iden är tvärtom, det förstod nog spread to a demanding audience with nagging reviewers in a print run of just a few hundred copies ? In truth only the one who really has cultural and literary ambitions. Per Lindström, Freigatan 85, Stockholm. Are pleased to receive stencils but also other well-written contributions.

He had his hands in the ballot boxes. Too bad for him that the hands were TOO SMALL...

Pan och unga författare

Vi är några stycken unga författare i Stockholm som har slagit oss ihop och tillverkar en stencilerad litterär tidskrift vi kallar Pan. I andra numret framförde vi en idé, och lovade att var och en som skiekade oss en någorlunda väl maskinskriven stencil skulle bli publicerad. Mänga fann idén lustig, främst recensenterna som behandlade den med en högaktning som stod i omvänd proportion till deras uppskattning av tidskriften. Skämtsamt låtsades således Axel Liffner tro att vi skulle drunkna i stenciler. En insändarskribent i dessa spalter som läst Liffners recension i AB (24/7) men tydligen inte Pan, fick därav den uppfattningen att det rörde sig om något slags litterär Snoddaskarusell med lanserande av förmågor ur folkdjupet. Ett försök således att bondfånga "naturskribenter" i st. f. natursångare. Inget kunde vara oss mer främmande. recensenterna-men inte "Förargad norrlänning", typiskt exklusiv fast vi skämtsamt velat låtsas motsatsen. För vem vill i en upplaga om endast nagra hundra ex, spridas till en kräsen publik med spefulla kritiker i spetsen? Sannerligen endast den som verkligen har kulturella och litterära ambitioner.

Per Lindströrn Freigat, 85 Stockholm

Mottar gärna stenciler men även andra välskrivna bidrag. And just four days later a piece in Svenska Dagbladet, August 17, 1953 "Pan";

...is the latest contribution to the flora of young-literary magazines that have grown in the meadows of duplicating machines; it "s published in Stockholm and the editors in their introduction expresses their adamant conviction about the magazine being suitable as focal point for new romantics as well as a body for debate. The two issues that have surfaced this far do however not give much hope for the latter point - unless there may be a debate about the poet Willy Buzzis right to pull in the defenceless Stagnelius in the comments to one

Pan

orubbliga övertygelse om tidskriftens been proved. lämplighet både som nyromantisk tumuppstå debatt om skalden Willy Buzzis sina dikter. Klarast besked ger Pan het blivit bevisad,

of his poems. Pan's message about the difficulty to get contributors is the clearest one. Already to next issue gives reasons to see this situation becoming heter det senaste bidraget till den flora better. With an epoch-making turn for Swedish publicism each one sending in a av unglitterära tidskrifter som växt upp i dupliceringsmaskinernas hägn; utgivningsorten är Stockholm, och redaktio-be included. The perspective this gives is terrible, but all judgement of what this nen uttrycker i en introduktion sin desperate editorial policy may lead to will have to wait until its functionality has

melplats och som allmänt debattorgan. Editor-in-chief Per Lindström was De två nummer som flutit upp hittills somewhat of a genius, getting four ger emellertid på den senare punkten inte anledning till så svindlande för-articles in a short time, in some of the hoppningar — försåvitt det inte kan country's biggest newspapers! And behörighet att dra in den försvarslösethere was even more next year, as in Stagnelius i kommentaren till en av Expressen September 6, 1954:

ordade svårigheten att få bidragsgivare century poet/ is among the contributors in Redan till nästa nummer ställs dock en förbättring härvidlag i utsikt. Med ett för svensk publicistik epokgörande seems to be by a smaller circle of writinggrepp garanteras nämligen var och enlusting youngsters. One of them suggests som insänder en acceptabel stencil avliterary inventions "like plots, striking word en egenhändigt författad dikt eller no-combinations, atmospheric descriptions, vell, att alstret i fråga kommer att in-environmental descriptions, character föras. Perspektivet förefaller ohyggligt, backgrounds" and other things like that sperata redaktionsgest kan leda får would be common ground, which for the givetvis anstå tills dess funktionsduglig-guild of authorship should be made systematic and published. Per Lindström,

☐ JOHAN HENRIK Kellgren hör till medarbetarna i Nya Pan, vars material annars tycks lämnas av en trängre krets skrivlystna ungdomar. En av dem föreslår att litterära uppfinningar "såsom intriger, slående ordsammanställningar, stämningsbilder, miljöbeskrivningar, persononekligen om den av redaktören vits-JOHAN HENRIK KELLGREN /famous 18th beskrivningar" och andra dylika ting skulle vara allmän egendom, som till författarskråets hjälp borde systematiseras oc. publiceras.

> Per Lindström, så hette förslagsställaren, är tydligen av den åsikten att rikedomen fördrages bättre då den delas av alla. Det är ingen dålig paroll för ett nytt litterärt parti. Socialisera litteraturen. kräv kvarlåtensskapsskatt av klassikerna och förmögenhetsskatt av de begåvade författarna.

the name behind the suggestion, is obviously of the opinion that richness is better endured if it is shared by all. That's not a bad credo for a new literary movement. Socialise literature, demand back taxes from the classics and wealth tax from the talented writers.

Pan was published for at least one year, in fact the Royal Library Libris catalogue says it was published until 1954, so the library seems to have the magazine. (I must check it next time, when they'll allow visits again after the virological hustle.) That's the only info Google had about Pan.

However, there's more about Per Lindström! An important reason one can connect Pan to science fiction is that the editor Lindström just three years later is described as a Swedish sf author, unfortunately dead by then, in Aftonbladet July 18 1957, "Swedish SF Authors" (where also the word "fanzine" is first mentioned in Swedish press - thus preceding a previous find from 1964, mentioned before in Intermission):

Quite a lot of sf is written in Sweden, much more than critics and book readers generally has an idea about. This is because except the genre's exclusive stance with stories usually to be found in so called fanzines, ie dittographed or stencilled club magazines only spread within the internal sf movement in Sweden. The majority of these stories are amateur attempts with a distinct puerile tone, but there are a few Swedish sf authors who have had stories published in misc official magazines (especially in the monthly magazine Häpna) and seem to have good possibilities to take up the fight with the Americans. Some of them will be presented here in brief. /Sture Lönnerstrand, covered before here is described. Bonnier novel prize winner with/ The Space Dog, poet, born in 1919, sf pioneer, influenced by US sf, not very original, but entertaining. Dénis Lindbohm is more original, Fredric Brown influenced, around 30 years old, his "Seed of the Night" published in Häpna is equal with if not the best but the second best US writers. Per Lindström who died last year /NOTE!/ publisher of the magazine Pan and author of the poetry collrection "On an Alien Planet", was lively engaged in sf writing. In a In Memoriam article George Sjöberg /first editor of the fanzine SF Forum/ wrote that for Lindström the ideas were more important than to preach the form, which was of second importance. That is correct, but it should

Svenska science fiction-författare

Det skrivs en hel del science "Nations sadd" som publicers mer än litteraturkritiker och bokom. Detta beror förutom på gen- fell med de nilst biska ameri exklusiva karaktär på apritduplicarade aller stencilerade klubblidningar, som endast som är förståelig alltigesom k sprids inom den interna si-rörel, mer han med all säkerhet dessa noveller är amatörmässiga försök med en utprägiat pueril atröm, nugivare av tidskriften grundton, men det finns några Pan och författare till diktesmavenska sf-författare som fått lingen "På en frammande planoveller publicerade i diverse officiella tidskrifter (i synnerhet i månadstidningen Häpna) och om förefaller ha goda förutsätt- Lindström var förkunnelsen a ningar att ta upp kampen med Sture Lönnerstrand är otvivel- att när Lindström verkilgen ga gav håromåret ut hans roman vidare". Lindström var endast 2 "Rymdhunden" och förutom en år gammal då han rycktes bor rad artikelserier om parapsykooupphöriga innoestata, observation of the foliant o studerade efter avingd studentexamen några år i Lund och bler sedan fres lance. Med all respekt för hans lyrik måste mig velerligt den ends i Sverig. man beteckna hans af-författarskap som alltför influerat av formågan att bedöma sf-film amerikanska författare för att Hans skönlitterära författarska mera häftigt kunna engagera en har hittills blott avsatt frukt hittills inte kommit med, men det bör belonss att han är en plonjär inom svensk af och inte enhart hör skällas ut som pla-giatör. Nästan allt han skrivit om inte originellt aå i varje fall läsvärt och underhållande.

Betydligt originellare ar da Malmö-författaren Denis Lindbohm, vara egenartade, någet Fredric Brown-påverkade novelikonst utgör det mest intres-

att kanska afsförfattarna, och

kal akrav George Sjöberg att fö idéerna det viktiga och förkun vara den bäste. Bonniers torverk som novellen "Livet går håromåret ut hans roman vidare". Lindström var endast 28

> Ramström, Bo Stenfors och Car mig veterligt den ende i Sverig som har fackkunskaperna och formagan att bedöma af-film visst en så god stilbegåvning neh flödande fantasi att det inte borde dröls lange förran han återkommer i andra samman-

Självfallet har det här fnte funnits plats att nâmos alla de svenska författare som mer el-ler mindre sysslar med af (Martinson är alltför grandios för st har mer an emanuas) men jag Found one of his har ur den rikhaltiga floran plocks; fram de namn jag fun

be pointed out that when Lindström really took the time to write fiction 1 Sverige, betydligt 1 Happen - ets, han 1 partiet literary of he could create such masterpieces as the short story "Life Goes On". Lindström was only 29 years old when he was taken from us by cancer, and to say he had much left to do - not författaruna noveller vanligtvis dag Lindbohm förmär koncent-least in the sf field - is a truism. /The mentioned story was in a startion of the startion of th Häpna! #7-8, 1956, his only pro-published yarn. The article then mentions younger writers Jack Ramström, Bo Stenfors and Carlsen 1 sverige. Majoriteten av kunna konkurrera med de bästa. Olof Eisner, the last one also film reviewer for Häpna! and gets Den 1 fint willder Per Land- especial praise. In reality Eisner soon disappeared./

Par Lindström wrote sf stories but died of cancer much too net", var livitet engagerad i at-författarmkap. I en minnesarti-early! His interest in the sf genre is also mentioned in connection to his mimeographed amateur magazine *Pan*. I'd de amerikanska. Några av dent skall i korthet introduceras här: pelt igt, men det bör posingtarna it, especially as the year it came in 1953, was when skiffy aktigt den mest kände evenake sig tid att skriva skönlitlerär af af-författaren uten att för den kunde han skepa ett sådant mås- became a big buzz in Swedish press, with genre name competitions and articles, described in earlier *Intermissions*. 1 en kräftsjuktom, och att asga Lindström also published a poetry collection, På en indicating an sf fan. It seems likely *Pan* should be recognised as the second Swedish fanzine. After publishing it, he found out about other fanzines, for which he wrote both stories and poems. From Ingvar Svensson's 1960's Skandifandom (scanned by Tomas Cronholm and available here af-lamare. Nagot egentligt självständigt verk har Lönnerstrand visst en så rod eritherstrand. https://bugeyedmonsters.wordpress.com/fandom/):

LINDSTRÖM, Per, Författare och littera-Utgav en stencilerad litterär tidskrift Pan. Skrev artiklar i dagspressen.

...b 1926, d 1956 writer and literature worker. Published stencilled literary magazine Pan. Wrote in daily press.

santa inom svensk af. Lindbohm nit meet intressanta. Att en radfanzine poems, ir i 30-årsåldern och tillhör det santarhet yngre författars komtilled "Only ag på förbigångna titled "Only att kanna sig förbigångna titled "Only There", with help

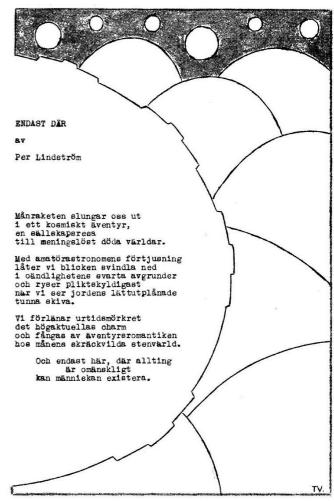
from Jörgen Jörälv - author of an excellent JVM bibliography BTW! - which reads in quick translation (Swedish original to the right):

The moon rocket hurls us out in a cosmic adventure. a tourist trip to meaningless dead worlds.

With the delight of the amateur astronomers we let our gaze dazzle down in the black voids of eternity and feel our forced shudders when we see Earth's easily destroyed thin disc.

We give ancient darkness the charm of the current and caught by the romance of adventure from the Moon's terror-wild stone world

And only here, where everything is unhuman, can humans exist.



prydligt illustrerad, som utges året för 18 kr från Döbelnsgatan heights had he lived. 1, Kristianstad, Drivande kraft är Pontus Tunander som tecknar, ett sjabbigt kafé av den folkägda sorten").

I utkanten förekommer namn och härmningslusten.

De litterära tidskrifterna är numera få, de litterära gymnasieoch studentföreningarna har näs-Kvaliteten är heller inte högre.

Det är då upplivande att bläddra i de talrika numren av en stencilopretentiös. lekfull förskola. Till playful kindergarten. For what? The future will tell. vad? Det får framtiden visa.

Allegorische Bildzeitung är en Sadly, Google won't give me more info about him as both "Per" and svensk stenciltidskrift, "Lindström" are quite common names. Per Lindström anyway comes med omkring fem nummer om through as a very industrious young man and might have reached great

From finding an unknown fanzine and underappreciated fan in history, to skriver dikter, sciencefiction och an unknown fanzine - eg not in rune forsgren's 1954-77 zine bibliography homerisk hexameter ("Jag satt på - from your own time! Dagens Nyheter writes December 2,1976 (at a time I had entered fandom):

som Sven Alfons och Olof Lager- Allegorische Bildzeitung is a very Swedish mimeograph crantz, men i övrigt rör det sig om magazine, neatly illustrated, published with 5 issues/year mer eller mindre avancerade alle- for 18 Crowns from 1 Döbeln's Str, Kristianstad. The force goriska övningar och en del fri- behind is Pontus Tunander who draws, writes poems and hjulsåkning på rena skrivglädjen sf, and Homeric hexameter ("I sat on a shabby cafe of the people-owned sort"). In the margin are names like Sven Alfons and Olof Lagercrantz, but otherwise it's about more or less advanced allegorical attempts and some freetan tynat bort. I stället utges från wheeling from pure joy of writing and mimicking. The egna och andras små förlag en literary magazines are few these days, the literary high ström av diktsamlingar, och Sveri- school and student associations are almost gone. Instead ge har väl inte sett maken till en we see from self-publishing and small press a stream of sådan produktion sedan signatur- poetry collections, and Sweden has not seen the equal to poeternas tid för hundra år sen, such a production since the time of the signature poets a hundred years ago. The quality isn't higher either. Then it is encouraging to leaf through the numerous issues of a tidskrift som fungerar som en stencilled magazine what works like an unpretentious,



Pontus Tunander.

For some reason, the exact same text was repeated in the paper January 21, 1977. Maybe they had a gap on the page and threw in something recent just to fill it. I was around at this time and I dare say I have a good grasp of the 1970's fanzines - but I haven't heard of this one before. And it was obviously published for some time, with several issues - the reviewer talks about

"numerous issues". The editor Pontus Tunander has also remained unknown for me. AFAIK there is no sf club in his hometown of Kristianstad, which may explain the lack of fannish contacts. But Google does help with info about the person - age, geography and interests indicates it's https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pontus Tunander (1957-2011), painter, conservator and non-fic writer of books on eg restoring paintings. Here's an obituary calling him a "Remarkable Renaissance Man": https://www.sydsvenskan.se/2011-12-11/en-forunderlig-

renassansmanniska (Both in Swedish. Try Google Translate.) The only

Träsnitten får liv. Takeo och Kaede kämpar för kärleken i fantasykrönikan om Otoriklanen i det medeltida Japan.

RECENSION BÖCKER

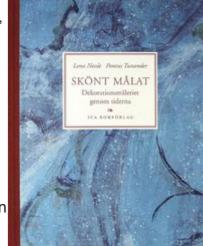
Lian Hearn Övers: Anders Bellis

Sagan om Otoriklanen är en passioom kärlek och död, barmhärtighet och ondska, makt och vanmakt. Den försiggår i ett medeltida Japan, i ett landskap som liknar västra Honshu. Krönikans första del, "Över näktergalens golv", gavs ut i 'Under lysande måne" ges ut 2004. Utformningen av böckerna är ovanligt vacker. I "På kudde av gräs" finns en personförteckning, överskådlig och mycket nödvändig.

"Över näktergalens golv" är över-satt av Carla Wiberg, "På kudde av gräs" av Anders Bellis. Carla Wibergs tolkning är den bättre. Anders Bellis gör syftningsfel, och han använder alltför gärna engelska ord som konsolidera, incident, restaurera - ord som förvisso är gångbara i vardagssvenskan. Men i en berättelse av detta slag, där handlingens obeveklighet och historiskt bärs fram av språklig skönhet, är de

Hjälten, som berättar sin historia wrote one i jagform, är vid berättelsens början cirka sjutton år. Föräldralös och book hemlös sedan hans by skövlats, räd-together das och adopteras han av herr Oto ri Shigeru. Han får namnet Otori With Lena mar från Otoriklanen. Hans blods-David Nessle. arv är trefaldigt och motstridigt Hans mor hörde till en religiös sekt vittförgrenad maffia kallad Släktet Dess medlemmar besitter underliga gåvor. De kan "svepa sig i osyn-

fannish connection is that Mr Tunander



Beautifully Painted: Decoration Painting Through the Ages", book by faned Pontus Tunander and fanmother Lena Nessle.

Takeo. Först längre fram får han reda på att han i själva verket stam-Nessle, mother of the famous fan

Speaking of fans writing, translation som på grund av sin envisa frid-samhet förföljdes, "de gömda" kal-has been a mainstay of Swedish fen las den. Hans far föddes inom en who have wanted to earn an extra

Crown. Scores of them have translated sf, fantasy, crime, non-fic, TV shows, and much more (me too, a lot of sf short stories, a novel, but most of all hundreds of computer articles and manuals). But sometimes it doesn't go so well, as we see in this book review, especially noting the translation by a famous fan (or infamous, if votes would count correctly): "Woodcuts get life - Takeo and Kaede fights for love in the fantasy chronicle about Otori clan in medieval Japan", Dagens Nyheter 1 dec, 2003:

...Liam Hearn, On a Pillow of Grass...On a Pillow of Grass is translated by .../who/ misdirects expressions, and he's too keen to use English words like consolidate, incident, restore /ie the Swedish words that are "too close" to the English/ though they may be used in colloquial Swedish. But in a tale of this type, where the plot's relentlessness and historically documented cruelness contrasts too and is carried by linguistic beauty, here they are clumsy.

It's rare for reviewers to mention the quality of a translation (though fan Erik Andersson was praised for his treatment of JRR Tolkien and James Joyce) so this must have been a really sloppy piece of work. One of the points is "anglicisms", ie using English idioms and words that don't really fit in Swedish. Translations is something many English speakers seldom think about, because as their language has the leading status in the world most things are served to them in their own lingo.

Not that I complain! Far from it! English is a fine tongue. I'd rather have English than Chinese. And all us forced to learn an extra language get extra linguistic skills for free - and I'm sure higher IQ too! But translating can be tricky. There are many traps and subtle structural problems. Prepositions, idioms, compound word or not. Swedish tend to suck in not only English words but also English iway of thinking, which is then clumsily used in Swedish (as noted in the review above). One example of many, which has always annoyed me: karaktär. The similar English word "character" means a person in a book or film, but Swedish "karaktär" means traits or characteristics, as in "Han har god karaktär" (which is the second English meaning, "He is of good character"). Until some years ago you'd never

"Vetenskapliga fantasier"

eller science fiction som den anglointroduceras på den svenska bokmarknaden av Eklunds förlag. Två ligen bara början,

Man ska nog vara en Stålman eller kretsar där folk lyfter sig själva i håret och lätt utför andra mot naturlagarna stridande handlingar för att kunna njuta denna underhållning. Inte ens i atomålderns grygnugga ögonen inför sådana produkter som jätteväxter på väg att jorden och utplåna allt erövra mänskligt liv.

Det vetenskapliga underlaget bör man nämna med små bokstäver. Med den pretentiösa etiketten (följden av en slentrianmässig och direkt översättning av en term) avlägsnad har läsaren lättare att uppskatta de kalla kårar som onekligen då och då kilar på hans rygg.

Sen är det en sak att herrarna inte är sparsamma med trycksvärtan Det är rent ofattbart att deras äventyrshjältar har tid till så långa språkvändningar ibland, medan världen hotas av undergång.

- BENGT GRAFSTRÖM

write that a book's "karaktär" did this or that, but now every low-life half-wit uses "karaktär" as it'd mean "a person in a story". The traditional, correct Swedish expression is "huvudperson" ("main character", it applicable) or even "hjälte" ("hero"). I suspect it was saxiska ursprungsbenämningen lyder, those damn' roleplayers who began using "karaktär" the wrong way, since the English "character" was everywhere in their original volymer föreligger, och det är tyd- English Dungeons & Dragons manuals.

BTW, I must point out, my English translations here in *Intermission* Fantom med umgängesvana från are very fast ones! There may be errors or approximations, questionable phrasings, etc. I won't pretend the hasty translations are perfect. You do fanzines unpaid, in your spare time, so you have to accept that not every word shines with crystal clarity. And to this ning underlåter den sansade att come straight typos, where fingers have slipped on the keys unintentionally. I warn against them in every colophon...

> 1953 was the year "science fiction" became a buzzword in Swedish press. But not everyone was happy. One Bengt Grafström wrote in Expressen, 18 July 1953, "Scientific Fantasies":

...or sf as the Anglosaxon original name is, becomes introduced on the Swedish book market by Eklunds förlag. Two volumes are here. You must be Superman or The Phantom and socialise in circles where people lift themselves by the bootstraps or easily perform other acts against the natural laws to enjoy this entertainment. Not even in the dawn of the atomic age could anyone who is sane refrain from rubbing their eyes facing such things like giant plants on the way to conquer Earth and destroy all human life. The scientific basis should be mentioned in small letters. With the pretentious label (from a sloppy and direct translation of a term) removed the reader may more easily to appreciate the chills that **■**undoubtedly now and then creeps up your back. And there's also the fact

Claes-Eric Danelius:

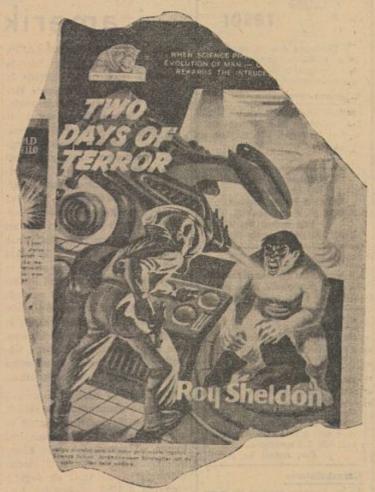
Supermän och idioter

DEN FLOD av amerikanskt serievanvett, som hotar att översvämma vårt land, och mot vilken protester höjas av alla besinnings fulla lärare, folkbildare och andr ansvarskännande människor, ka man särskilja en speciell ström, sor går under namnet Science Fiction (sai'ens fiksn). Namnet tyder på att det skulle röra sig om någon slags vetenskaplig diktning. I själva verket är det dock varken fråga om vetenskap i vanlig mening eller verklig diktning. Denna avart av litteratur, som egentligen inte alls är ny, utan har sina rötter i ätdre populärlitteratur, är värd granskning emedan den är värre och farligare än de vanliga Wild och Hoppalong-West-även iom tidigare gras-Cassidyflu serat rättskränkt i den amerikanska halvbildningens sinnes-

I Bonn'ers Litterara Magasin. nr 1-54, finner man en orientering av Elisabeth Tykesson, som ingående skildrar genrens uppkomst och utveckling. Här betonas dock inte faran så starkt, vilket däremot i högre grad sker i Sten Söderbergs artikel "Fantomlitteratur på avvägar" i Industria nr 9 1953, Han ställer här vetenskapsmannens kunskaper och ansvar gentemol de floskler och det kvasivetenskapliga nonsens, varpå SF bygger. Jag ämnar här tillåta mig att citera ur båda artiklarna.

DE FLESTA HAR väl någon gång stiftat bekantskap med Jules ritet och beklaglig brist p mänsk-Verne, som förutsåg många av ve- lig finess". tenskapens framsteg, och bl. a. skrev "En världsomsegling under havet" långt innan ubåten var påtänkt. Ett eitat ur artikeln i Industria: "Skillnaden mellan anorna och ätteläggarna är att de förra hade litterär förtjänst vilket endast i undantagsfall betungar de senare. De fleste fabrikanter har en vulga-





Typisk illustration till amerikansk Science Fiction, som naturligtvis ej heller vårt land skonas ifrån. Skulle man möta varelser från främmande planeter så är det fullt berlittigat att beskjuta dem, eller "bomba fan ur kroppen på dem", som en amerikansk katolsk präst uttrycker saken.

SF-berättelserna handlı för det mesta om rymdraketer, æntyr på främmande planeter sam invasioner på Jorden av illvilla marsmänniskor, vilka alltid tilklut nedklimpades av behjärtade aperman. utrustade med strålpistole, atomvapen och andra fulländde verktyg. Här lämnas fantasinfulfkoml'gt fritt spelrum, här fins inga hämningar. Ett citat ur idustria: "För något år sedan uttade sig i USA en katolsk prästsom jag hoppas nu är avsatt, om ittmätigheten i att skjuta besökre från främmande planeter. Eftrsom de inte hade haft Kristus -hur han nu visste det - kunde d inte ha själar om vilka Gud bekynrade sig. De mäste antingen leva som Adam och Eva före syndafallet och var i så fall odödliga, varför det inte gjorde något om man sköt på dem, eller också var de förtappade varelser som borde utrotas. Större var inte guden i hans homocentriska värld. Och vidare vyer har inte de flesta av science fictions författare" "De vildaste ovetenskapliga fantasier kan man tåla, men den närgångna materialistiska cynismen etc. är osmaklig". Några flera citat:

"Man räknade ett tag med att en tredjedel av allt som lästes i USA bortsett från dagstidningarna tillhörde denna grupp av uppska kande underhållning för freden fördärvade nerver".

'Ni kan vara övertygade om att denna art av trycksaker snart är över oss, att den kommer att uppsluka barnens och ungdomens intresse, och för all del också de äldres, lika säkert som televisionen

"En stor fara är att vårt folk när science liction har blivit vardagsläsning kommer att få ett slags pretentiös kvasibildning.

"Våra barn och barnbarn kommer att säga: - Inte nog med att våra fäder förslösade jordens tillgångar - de matade oss också med en andlig smörja som kommit utvecklingen att växa oss över huvudet."

ATT SMORJAN AR populär vissa kretsar vittnar ett uttalande av en viss Roland Adlerberth Samtid och Framtid: "Vi behöver en underhållningslitteratur som orienterar oss inte bara den värld vi lever i utan även i den som skall komma." Och detta trots att bl. a. (Forts, å sista sid.)

that the gentlemen don't spare the printing ink. It is inconceivable that their adventure heroes have time for long verbal outbursts while the world faces its destruction.

The writer Mr Grafström is a wellknown radio and TV man. He has been conferencier for Rolling Stones on tour in Sweden. came second in a national DJ competition, he has led the national Eurovision selection, and so on. Wikipedia says he was born in 1946, and here he was only 17 - so why did this young guy who liked rock'n'roll etc detest sf?

That our rocket and space stuff wasn't popular everywhere is also apparent from this piece in Arbetartidningen April 23, 1954, 'Supermen and Idiots":

In the flood of American comics craziness threatening to drown us. and against which protests have been raised by thoughtful theatres, educators and other people of responsibility, you can identify a special stream that goes under the name science fiction (sai'ens fiksn). The name implies it would be some sort of scientific fiction. In

reality it is neither science in regular meaning or real literature. This bastard of literature, which in fact isn't new but has its roots in older popular literature, is worth a scrutiny since it is worse and more dangerous than the usual Wild West adventures and Hoppalong Cassidy who earlier ruled supreme in the world of American halfeducation. In Bonnier's Literary Magazine No 1 -54 you find a survey by Elisabeth Tykesson, which thoroughly describes the beginning and development of the genre. But it doesn't strongly enough point out the danger, though that is done in Sten Söderberg's article "Phantom Literature Astray" in Industria No 9, 1954. /l don't have that article. He contrasts the knowledge and responsibility of the scientists against the empty phrases and quasi-science nonsense upon which sf is built. I will here quote from both articles. Most have sometimes been acquainted with Jules Verne who predicted many of the progresses of science, and wrote eg 20 000 Leagues Under the Sea long before the submarine was invented. A quote from the article in Industria: "The difference between the forefathers and the heirs is that the first mentioned had literary merits which is only an exception with the latter. Most things they fabricate is vulgar and has an unfortunate lack of human finesse." The sf stories are mostly about space rockets, adventures on alien planets and invasions of Earth by evil Martians, which are always finally brought down by heroic supermen with rayguns, atomic weapons and other supreme tools. Imagination runs totally free here, there are no limits. A quote from Industria: "A few years ago the son of a catholic priest, who I hope now is disrobed, spoke about the righteousness of shooting visitors from alien planets. Since they haven't had Christ - however he would know - they couldn't have any souls that God would bother about. They must either be living like Adam and Eve before the fall and if so were immortal, so it wouldn't matter to shoot at them, or they would be damned creatures that must be eradicated. God wasn't bigger than that in his homocentric world. And most sf writers don't have wider horizons." - "You can stand the

Sciencefiction i Sovjet

Kommunist innehåller en betrak-

Hrr E Brandis och V Dmitrevskij har läst "Amazing Stories" "Galaxy" och "Fantastic Universe" och där funnit helt oriktiga skildringar av framtiden. Äventyrsförfattarna visar ingen tro på folkens förmåga att förhindra atomkrig och styra allt till det

De flesta av "framtidens lögnprofeter" avhånas för sin ovetenskapliga inställning framtidens problem. Till den svartaste reaktionen hänförs Aldous Huxley. Ett litet fåtal tycks dock finna nåd inför Sovjetkritiken, bland dem Ray Bradbury.

De båda Sovjetryssarna har tionhysterin på spåren. Författar- 8 1964: giska förklaringen till sciencefic-: bourgeoisin.

Sedan dessa salvor avfyrats ändras dock tonen i artikeln. Science-

DANIEL TARSCHYS

wildest unscientific fantasies, but the tight materialistic cynicism is tasteless." Some more quotes: "They for a while counted on that 1/3 of everything read in the USA - except for newspapers - was in this group of upsetting entertainment and for the peace nerve-wrecking." "You can be convinced that this form of printed matter soon is here, and it will engulf the interests of children and the youth, and for that matter older people, sf has become everyday reading, will obtain some sort of pretentious quasi-education." "Our children and grandchildren will say - not only did onda inflytande över de breda rubbish that has made development grow over our heads. That the smut is popular in certain circles is witnessed by a certain Roland Adlerberth /known sf expert par preference!/ in the magazine Samtid och Framtid: . "We need entertaining literature that orientates us not only about the world we live in but also the one that will come."

> (Caption: Typical illustration for American sf, which neither our country hasn't been spared from. If you'd meet beings from an alien planet you'd be in your right to shoot them, or "bomb the devil out of them" as an American priest phrased it.)

Our friend Adlerberth sounds quite wise, which can't be said with the same conviction about the intolerant, culture panicking writer of まthe above. (The article continues on another page I missed to save, € but it's likely that part goes through quotes from the infamous Tykesson article which I have already gone through in *Intermission*.) Neither were the Soviets happy with American sf, but that's not too emellertid kommit den psykolo-unexpected. We read about "Sf in Soviet" in Dagens Nyheter, March

na försöker helt enkelt projicie-ra dagens elände i kapitalistvärl-In the latest issue of the Russian communist party's ideological magazine den på framtiden. De mörka vi- Kommunist there're considerations about sf and its evil influence of the sionerna är avspeglingar av mot-broad masses of the capitalist world. Misters E Randis and V Dmitrevskij sättningarna inom den dekadenta have read Amazing Stories and Fantastic Universe and there found totally unfounded descriptions of the future. The adventure writers show no faith in the ability of the people to stop atomic war and make everything for the fiction är, påpekas det, ett viktigt best. The most of "the lying future prophets" are scoffed for their totally na. Produktionen av äventyrliga reactionary they point to Aldous Huxiey. A small rights.

historier i Sovjetunionen måste looked upon more kindly by the Soviet critique, among them Ray

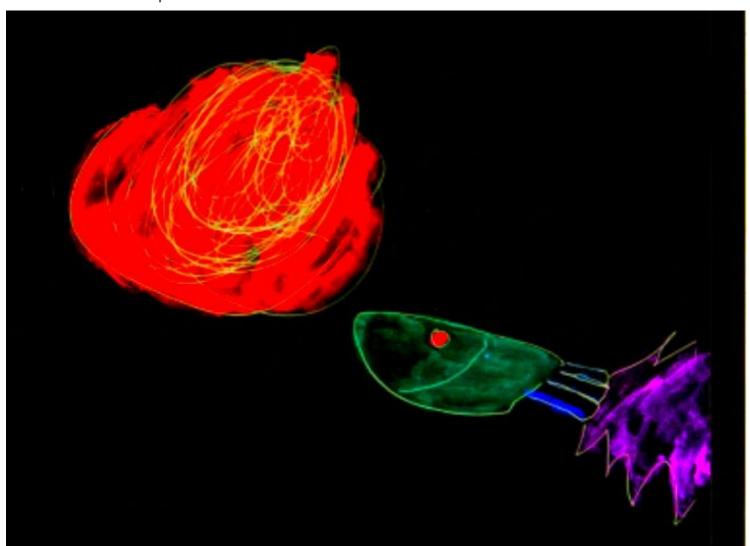
och den ryska Prodbury The two Soviet-Russians have however came to the medel för agitation bland massor- unscientific attitude towards the problems of the future. As the darkest na. Produktionen av äventyrliga reactionary they point to Aldous Huxley. A small number does seem to be därför stimuleras, och den ryska Bradbury. The two Soviet-Russians have however came to the kritiken bör inte längre neglige-psychological explanation to the sf hysteria. The writers simply tries to

project today's misery of the capitalist world into the future. The dark visions are mirroring of the conflicts within the decadent bourgeoisie. After these broadsides have been fired off the article change its slant. Sf is, it is noted, an important instrument of agitation for the masses. The production of adventure stories must thus be stimulated in the Soviet Union, and Russian critics should no longer ignore this genre.

The writer Daniel Tarschys would later become professor of political science and politician for the Liberal Party. The piece above reveals between the lines some distrust in the Soviet analysis of sf. With just a few exceptions (like the Strugatskys) the Soviet sf that would be "stimulated" became rather rigid and unsuccessful. However, after the fall of communism there's been somewhat of an explosion of Russian sf and fantasy, with lots of new writers, many more titles published and several being successful abroad, eg Dmitry Glukhovsky, Nick Perumov, Olga Slavnikova, Vitaly Bugrov, and others (I've actually met a couple of them on visits to Stockholm, as reported before in *Intermission*).

So now you know. Beside we are held hostage by the evil and never-ending corona terror-virus - a bio-*Ragnarök* - our favourite pastime of scientifiction is something the cat dragged in, and possibly a conspiracy of sneaky capitalism. We better give up!

Or in feverish anticipation wait for the next issue of...INTERMISSION!



After the Moon landing, why not a Sun landing? Don't worry, it won't be hot - we land during the night! Impression by artist Lars "LON" Olsson.

N'AILING COMMENTS

First latest EAPA mailing, then N'APA (their two latest mailings). But remember that mailing comments always tend to be random babble out of the top of the head. Or something.

William McCabe: They've begun with vaccinations here too. But if they don't speed it up it will take years to cover the population. But...I think that as more vaccines are approved, it will be speeded up, and together with those already having had the virus (they are immune) I hope the epidemic can be

significantly slowed by summer. Congrats for your gardening prize! I have always thought a nuclear WWIII was most likely to start by...mistake! A mistake from either side. The Cuba crisis was one possibility, There was also eg an incident when the Soviets had a radar system which thought certain Arctic clouds was a US attack, but retaliation was stopped by the USSR officer Stanislav Petrov https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanislav Petrov. Now, the unstable North Korea is something to worry about! No, what is called "excess deaths" is more reliable than the "death rate" to determine corona deaths. That's because every country have different definitions of cause of death, and many countries (eg in the 3rd world) don't have reliable statistics. To this comes that some countries for domestic political reasons want to downplay the number of corona deaths. Recently it was eg revealed that Russia had *five times* higher excess deaths that official corona statistics show... Putin simply wants to pretend he's doing well in the pandemic. "Excess deaths" however is very simple and basic statistics which doesn't fluctuate much and don't have problems of definition - people are either alive or dead. I've done calculations about Swedish excess deaths for 2020 (from national statistics agency's figures). In 2020 there were 3400 excess deaths, compared to the official claimed figure of ca 9500 virus deaths. The claimed Swedish figure is exaggerated with a factor of about three! 2/3rds of claimed virus victims would have died anyway, WITH but not FROM the corona virus.

Henry Grynnsten: There are plenty of theories around William Shakespeare. That he didn't exist. That someone else wrote the plays. For my part I think he did exist and that he did write all those plays. A fascinating thing about Shakespeare is his masterly treatment of language. He is said to have used more than 20 000 different English words (of which he invented hundreds, 422 words Shakespeare invented, https://www.litcharts.com/blog/shakespeare/words-shakespeare-invented/) which is about twice the number an ordinary English speaker use in everyday life. BTW, the first person in Britain who got vaccinated was named...William Shakespeare! (https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-55233021 - daring by Mr and Mrs Shakespeare to name their son William!) Make sure you leave a will to donate your fanzine collection to some university or research library. Didn't know that William S Burroughs' grandfather founded the computer company Burroughs! (But Edgar Rice seems to have been unrelated). "It's the intellectuals and academics who are really easy to fool. Because they think they're so damn smart." - true! Smart people are often stupid.

Ahrvid Engholm: Gosh wow! What a faaantastic zine you've done! The best ever! Garth Spencer: Please go on with EAPA! Fanzine fandom is necessary! Competition is a force that works against cutting labour costs too low. If someone offers a job that pays better for the same amount of work, people will take it. Machines, AI, computers, robots, innovation are better ways to cut costs and increase productivity. In the long run, work hours will have to come down through more automatisation. Who is this fan historian Ahrvid Engstrom? Interesting summary of Canadian fandom! Thanks for that! There's so much I could comment there, that I'd better leave it. Generally, I fear that Fandom As We Know It Or Have Known It is i dire straits, be it US, Canadian, Swedish or whatever fandom. Classic fanzines are hardly done, and PDFzines struggle to replace them. All real fans of the old type are becoming...old, and die off. In come folks that are only interested to dress up in costumes from film and TV or play games - the Comic Con types. They have no idea of the roots of real fandom, it's history and traditions. To me, they are not fandom - they are media-fandom, a totally different sort. Me, well I'll try to hold on to what's left of real fandom as long as possible. Maybe it can survive just a little, as a little exclusive club that knows about Moskowitz, Warner, Willis, Tucker and mimeographs, Roscoe, propeller beanies and LoCs. Maybe enough new people will be fascinated by this unique culture (it is unique!) so the club can linger on a little.

George Phillies: Did Hugo Gernsback really do TV broadcasts in 1923? Tell us more! You ask what N3F should be doing. As a newcomer (but not in fandom) I can't say. I know N3F was founded as an intended huge umbrella organisation, and never reached that aim. But that's typical for fandom! Fans are individualistic, and gather in small disorganised groups and shun anyone trying to get everyone under one umbrella. It has been the same in my local Swedish fandom. Intermission has covered

several attempts to create Scandinavian sf federations (called "unions") in the 1950's... All failed, through lack of interest and internal friction. I suppose the best N3F can do is to do what it does now, being around for those who are interested, do a few zines, etc. Numbered fandoms is something I believed began by Jack Speer. I think it's an interesting little thing to use such numbers...

Jefferson P Swycaffer: I too like RA Lafferty! Great writer. I saw him once, on the 1979 Worldcon in Brighton, passing with a pint in his hand. I hadn't read him then so I didn't rush forth to say hello. But I did see him, close enough to read his name on the badge. I once translated a short story by him. The Addams Family was on Swedish TV in the 1960's. A great show. I remember seeing it. (Another show I remember from then is "My Favourite Martian". Does anyone remember it?)

John Thiel: I see "synergy" as a concept that just means "multiple factors that support each other". Am I wrong? Your short stories unfortunately lack dialogue and is all tell, no show - not good. I like poems. Warning - I may later hit you with the poems of the illustrious Comet-John Benzene jr...!

Will S Mayo: Wow, you like Murray Leinster! I like him too, very much! I once had E-mail contact with his daughter (about some detail of him being published in Swedish). Leinster is definitely underrated. He was such a pioneer with stories like "Sidewise in Time", "First Contact" and "A Logic Named Joe" that were firsts using their ideas. Even if he's out of print, if you look around you can find much Leinster electronically as PDFs. I don't like zombie stories. I think it's meaningless to imagine deceased people walking around. It's just dead stupid. Nice poems!

Lorien Rivendell: Yes, 2020 was an awful year. And I guess at least the first half of 2021 won't be much better. It's a gloomy skiffy world.

Samuel Lubell: Fantasy is usually set in pseudo-medieval times, a time of

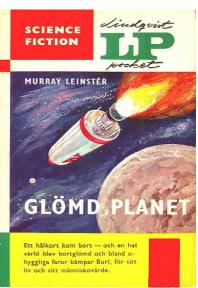
kings, princes, princesses, knights and all that. That's why fantasy is obsessed with royalty. (Note: I live in a kingdom myself, though our king only has a ceremonial role. Our kings used to have more power, but it began to erode in the 19th Century. The last occasion when a Swedish king exercised any power was in 1914 when king Gustaf V held his Courtyard Speech asking for more money to the military, which made the government resign. In a strange twist

of historic irony, the king was shown to be insightful, because shortly thereafter World War I started...) William Tenn is a very fine writer! One of my favourites. I tend to like the older skiffy writers more.

Some final notes: Note that N3F is making plugs for its publications for the FAAn Awards. At the same time I have asked people to Hugo nominate EAPA as Best Fanzine... Consider it! Nominations are open until March 19, https://discon3.org/whats-on/hugo-awards-wsfs/hugo-awards/ An APA should be eligible, it's a number of pieces stitched together in a single entity. We might not win, but PR of being on the ballot would be healthy. EAPA needs new blood - join! (I can give more info.) Not very nice scenes from Washington DC Jan 6! The US is ill, not only from the blasted virus.

Gave this ish a few extra pages to mark ending the History Issues run (but coming ishs will have a smaller "history corner"). For future issues if I have heard from you don't worry, otherwise just *send me a word* or two...or two hundred! (There may be a .rar file of the 10 history issues #96-105 later, for those who have misses any.) In the virus world UK and EU are slugging it out on Astra-Zeneca vaccines! EU says AZ breaks delivery contracts as the UK grabs their stuff. UK says they signed up for delivery earlier. EU says "doesn't matter, our deal makes no exception for whatever other deals says" and threatens blockade of N Ireland border. And Russia steps in and offers their Sputnik V vaccine instead of delayed AZ deliveries. Bring out the popcorn! A thought: 100+ companies have worked on vaccines. In a couple of months there will be a *huge surplus* of vaccines and as many brands to pick from as there're cereals on the supermarket shelves...

Intermission will slowly turn back to normality - and so will the world. We hope. Roscoe says so!--AE



Swedish edition of Murray Leinsteir's Forgotten Planet.