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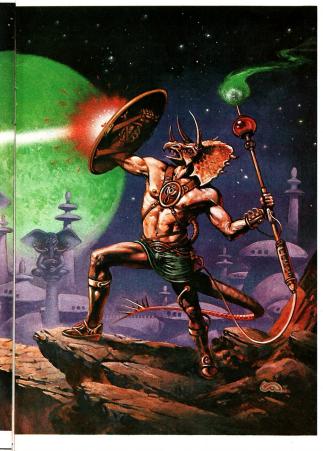
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...THIRD ANNIVERSARY...

Three years—has it been that long?

In this part of the universe—where a few days can be an eternity, and a month can fly by in the blink of an eye—it's impossible to be sure.

In our sixth issue (September 1977) we published a story called "Major Fatal" by Moebius, little realizing what we were letting ourselves in for with those thirteen innocent, beautiful, bizarre pages. In "Major Fatal" Moebius gave us an entire world, one that he proceeded to explore for another ninety-eight pages in the serialization of "The Airtight Garage." (It was originally "The Airtight Garage of Jerry Cornelius." Jerry Cornelius is a creation of Michael Moorcock's, and Moorcock once announced that he was giving Jerry to "the universe" for anyone who wished to make use of him. But, perhaps after seeing the concluding installment in the French version, Moorcock rescinded his bequest and we've deleted Jerry's last name from recent chapters.)

This issue, "Garage" concludes its epic

Scholars among our readers will note that the Bakalite—or onesuch—made his initial appearance in "Major Fatal" and did not return until "The Airtight Garage"'s penultimate installment, last issue. Those same scholars may have noticed a certain untidiness in other aspects of "Garage," however. Lare Dalxtre never did find Normandy, and what are we to make of the fact that Engineer Barnabus turned out to be a woman? What became of her and the Archer? Good questions. Perhaps Moebius will answer them some day.

In the meantime, we have an anniversary to celebrate!

And what could be more fitting than the premiere episode of "Champakou"?

Just to be *able* to publish "Champakou" is an achievement worthy of celebration. Have I told you about the *trouble* we've had?

When I joined the HM staff, the December 1979 issue was in preparation, and Sean and Julie had already decided that the first thirty-

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odd pages of "Champakou" would make a fitting Christmas present for all you metallic readers. When I saw those pages I couldn't help agreeing. What fantastic art! What a

lyrical story! This guy Jeronaton was brilliant!
But, when we publish a full-color story
that first appeared in Metal Hurlant, we
don't just tear the pages out of that magazine
and send them to our printer—that would
mean a definite loss of color, detail, and
overall quality. Instead, we order the original
process-separation films from the French,
translate and substitute English for French in
the captions and balloons, and send all that
to our printer.

Funny thing: the film wasn't available just then, the French told us: something to do with the book version then being printed in Spain. We sighed, remade the issue, and said, "Oh well: next month..."

As it turned out, our next issue—my first—became for other reasons an "all-American" issue, but we definitely planned on "Champakou" for February. Strangely enough, the film wasn't available then either. But we received promises that we'd have it for March, for sure. After we tore out a lot of hair and revamped the lineup, we planned on the story for March.

Well. you've already seen the March issue, so you're ahead of me now. Metal Hurlant's editor-publisher, Jean-Pierre Dionnet, paid us a visit in early December, and when he showed up without "Champakou," we fell upon him with loud cries and beat him senseless. We then bound him and left him in a closet, with nothing but water and raisins, for three days. This appeared to have a salutary effect on him, and we were assured that we'd have "Champakou" very soon.

Imagine our surprise and delight when the US Customs Office informed us that "Champakou" had been seized as pornography.

All that remained was for the Iranians to take the story hostage once customs released it. That, at least, did not happen.

Well, they say that one appreciates most those things which are hardest won. We appreciate the hell out of "Champakou." Hope you do, too.

The mail is just starting to come in on our "new look" for the eighties, and, as you can see with a glance at this issue's Chain Mail, the response is considerably less than 100 percent enthusiastic. Some of you seem to feel that the very idea of running columns is an abysmally stupid one. Others of you approve of some of the columns but not of others. Well, you can please some people some of the time, and you can please some people some of the time, and you can please some people some of the time, that is a my Uncle Abe used to say, you can't please some people some of the time.

It should be obvious by now that our columnists are not recycling stuff you could read somewhere else—any somewhere else. If you don't think the Comix column belongs here, just what do you think the roots of this magazine are, fergodsake? If you think the Muzick column is just a cop from Rolling

Stone, when's the last time you read that mag? Ten years ago? Bhob's Flix is not a movie review column, and if that's what you think it is, about all you've proved to me is that you didn't even read it. As for the SF column-okay, you got me there: it's true that other magazines do review and discuss science fiction. But, as about half of you insist (for other reasons) on pointing out, HM is an SF/fantasy magazine. Where better to talk about the stuff? (You haven't had time yet to complain about Maurice Horn's quarterly international comics column, since it makes its debut this issue, but I'm sure some of you will, you chauvinistic bastards. Wake up! HM is an international magazine. We draw upon artists from all over the world, and it stands to reason that we'll tell you something about what's happening in other parts of the world. The French didn't create Metal Hurlant out of thin air, you know.)

The big complaint is that our columns are

depriving you of additional pages of superlative comic art. (Of course, if we dropped the columns and filled those pages with superlative comic art, some of you would complain that it was vacuous, banal, and otherwise not to your taste. Like my Uncle Abe says...) Well, this is largely untrue. What we did give the old heave-ho to was the fiction, the naked prose, you remember, those stories you used to complain about. And if you look closely, you'll observe that we've cleverly interleaved our columns with additional comics in fresh, new formats.

The idea is to make HM a bit more of a magazine—and to give you a little more reading matter for your two bucks. This way you can't read an entire issue in a few moments at the newsstand. (Or is that the real core of those complaints?) We're still fine tuning the mechanism—expect further doses of the unexpected. We do.

Tod White

CHAIN MAIL

Door Editor

Heavy Metal isn't supposed to print anything else other than seince fiction and fantasy. While I admit I do like, to raid'il. Blueberry, "I wouldn't recommend that you publish a "Blueberry" adventure in a solence fotion and vantasy magazine. The only alternative is to estiblish another magazine, full of adventure and humps so you could publish "Blueberry" in the same size.

Blueberry' in this singuizine. I wouldn't want to read a music or UG combined to the last of the last

Mark Miles (address withheld)

Gee, Mark, where is it written that HM "isn't supposed to print anywling else other than science fiction and Squasty?" Will they take away our license to publish the stip in eight pages of one of Modebus's weekerns? Will you desert us now that we're publishing columns? But you've got a point there—we are considering doing just what you suggests, starting up a magazine devojed to adventure of conti. If we do, can we count on your supply?"—TW

Dear Ted:

Just thought I'd put in my two cents worth about all the words you've added to HM. The initial effect is that it takes about twice as long to go through a copy, which allows the experience more time to seep into the pores.

As far as Lou Stathis's Muzick column goes, I was sold as soon as he mentioned real musicians like Robert Wyatt, Kevin Ayers, Gong, and that whole school of musical thought. Please! More of same!

Comix is a fine subject to cover. I have no complaints at all, since comix, muzick, sex, and mind expansion are major matters of intense interest and devotion for me, and most other HM readers. I'm sure.

In fact, rather than OD on more words, let me

just say that I like the subjects and writers, so I vote you keep them.

My wife, on the other hand, doesn't like them. She's more into visuals. I like to read, so I like both Ho hum

Stephen Gainer Elk, Ca.

Weekly and mouthly tons of magazines appear on newstands; and continuous waves of large-format books; deluge bookstores, which more substantially explore and typodru upon those areas covered by HM's newy columna. With only the plantage state as eyidefice, these columns; for the most part, evince/superficially and the restability of information and the plantage state.

od-information available in many other wongs;

Please, stellage (posthasts) betwee superficious exercises in banality, and return HM to full-fledged
coverage of what may be termed the New Fantassife Art, for this, is the purpose for its existence.

No amount of rhaspital this fire purpose for its existence,
wonging sixtless of "golden age of comics."

Eno, King, Crumb, et al., "In the company, has more
than an insignificant impact upon, more readers.

Over bloaded praise for new media products—such as, "The Shining...may be," the greatest horror film of the century" (why spot the next 100 years, also?)—will not betsegnibly increase lines at theaters. The artyrork is what is important, and to which HM should be deficated, without being diddled by useless twitterings that weaken its focus and impact.

Why waste space, with lazy drool from Stathis, when so much excellent art is available? Why not present a portfolio of Giger's latest paintings, or institute a one- or two-page feature with reproductions of fantastic art of the past, or initiate an EC-style feature (since the majority of your writers seem so rapturously hung-up on that topic), or grace HM with an occasional poster? The possibilities are infinite, and yet a magazine which had evolved into a fairly well-tuned instrument of monthly-excitement if now saddled with columns illustrative of quantify Tather than quality.

It now seems true that anything good never lasts

It's probably cheaper to have print (rather than art) reproduced, but even for the forthcoming \$2.00 price, I'd rather see fewer pages in HM than space wasted as described above.

Finally, I know my opinion will be ignored; the

continued on page 96



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Trekking Down the Black Hole by Norman Spinrad

mention to a fan who has seen both films that I've seen Star Trek and I'm going to see The Black Hole.

"Oy," sez he, "The Black Hole is worse than Star Trek."

"Impossible," sez I. "Nothing can be worse than Star Trek."

Wrong

You've got to hand it to the wizards at Disney. Star Trek, the giant \$40 million special effects extravaganza, looked like an old TV two-parter slapped together in a couple of weeks for under a million. But The Black Hole managed to achieve much the same effect for about half the budget, and it has the cutest robots yet. The difference was about \$16 million in blown special effects that Paramount had to eat on Star Trek. Disney achieved mediocrity much more efficiently. The result is that The Black Hole is sure to make back its investment, whereas the color of the ink on Star Trek's bottom line is still problematical.

If both films had been made for a third of their eventual budgets, they would have been better movies artistically as well as financially. For both films were assassinated at birth by the same asshole thinking: a misconception of what both science fiction and cinema are all about. This threatens to inundate us with more of the same until one of these golden turkeys lays a box office bomb the stench of which will kill science fiction movies as the mainline fad.

The reason Star Trek and The Black Hole turned out to be turkeys, despite the mighty resources of two major studios and two special effects armies with enough hardware to fight World War III, may be gleaned from an educated reading of the credits. Or more precisely, what is missing from the credits. When you see more than one writing credit on a film, you have cause for trepidation already, but when you see three, you know damn well that this is no true collaboration; this is a script where there was trouble. And the fact is that both Star Trek and The Black Hole had whole platoons of writers marching

continued on page 57



Steve Brown

The current SF boom is a flashcube, all light and fury, with no sound or power. The varied richness of the field still eludes a large number of people who would, no doubt, love it if they tried it. But they have a formidable barrier to cross first: the movies.

SF has always been an integral part of the modern literature of Britain, partially due to the rightful acceptance of H.G. Wells (the true father of SF) as a serious, and gifted, novelist. In France, one of the quirkiest, and most inherently unfilmable American SF writers—Philip K. Dick—outsells all other SF writers two to one. The French (sterotypically hard-to-please intellectuals) possess a reading taste that moves without prejudice across the entire SF spectrum. There. SF is accepted as the freest of all modes of literature: and ultimately it is the writer, and the book, that are judged, not the genre.

But America, true to form, is a paradox. This is the only major SF reading (and writing) country where the popular conception of the literature is so tightly bound to the image presented by the movies. While American writers have long dominated the field, carrying it to dizzying conceptual heights. defining the genre while systematically smashing one parameter after another, the larger American reading public has refused. on the average, to consider the possibility of SF as literature. I am reminded of a New York Times reviewer who, while stating that Theodore Sturgeon was one of the finest short story writers in the country, lamented the fact that he wasted his talent on so frivolous a genre.

Too many Americans stubbornly resist



Maurice Horn

In art," Montaigne once exclaimed, "all light comes from Italy," Of course he was writing in the course of the sixteenth century, when Italian painters, sculptors, and architects were providing the cutting edge for the European Renaissance. But all through the centuries, the Italians have been noted for their contributions to all the arts, including the two visual art forms most representative of the twentieth century, the movies and the compiler.

Italian comics have had a distinguished history, in terms of both creativity and acceptance. They have flourished ever since the first decade of the century, with the contributions of such pioneering cartoonists as Attilio Mussino, Antonio Rubino, and Sergio Tofano ("Sto"). In the thirties, at a time when American comic strips overwhelmingly dominated the newly created field of adventure comics, the Italians were among the few foreign cartoonists able to hold their own, with such outstanding creations as Rino Albertarelli's Kit Carson. Walter Molino's Virus. Giovanni Scolari's Saturno contro la Terra and Cesare Avai's

ntinued on page 8



Lou Stathis

have been surprised a frightening number of times over the past three years by the sorts of muzick that have emerged from the New Wave. Most of these jolts to the frontal lobes have been mercifully pleasant ones. I can still remember back to the fall of 1976 when I brought home a copy of "Anarchy in the UK" to hear for myself what all the brouhaha in the British press was about. It was the first single I had bought in years, and from the instant I was kicked across the room by the opening soundblast and impaled on a doorknob, I knew something Olympian was in the offing. Something nasty.

Three years being an exceedingly long time in today's media/cultural pressure cookcontinued on page 80



n the midst of the chaos in Spielberg's 1941, there's a wonderful, nostalgic interlude recreating the experience of being in a theater showing the first run of Walt Disney's Dumbo, six days after the Pearl Harbor attack. Why, one wonders, didn't Buena Vista rerelease this Disney feature simultaneously with Spielberg's "comedy spectacle" so patrons at multiplex theaters. after seeing 1941, could walk across the lobby to buy a ticket for Dumbo?

Spielberg calls 1941 "bent history," and so it is: Dumbo didn't open at LA's Carthay Circle until December 19 (minus premiere searchlights, after police told Disney and RKO execs that any street crowds would be "a national hazard"). "The Great Los Angeles Air Raid," staged in 1941, actually took place during February 1942, just after Dumbo had closed at the Carthay

With moments reminiscent of Laurel and Hardy's Air Raid Wardens, 1941 caricatures the West Coast's concern over air raids. blackouts, and bombs. Disney had a different kind of bomb on his hands-Fantasia (1940). which, with a standard soundtrack, failed to attract a mass audience on the heels of its successful yearlong New York run in Fantasound (seven-track stereo with thirty speakers). On that same February of "The Great LA Air Raid," Disney flew to San Francisco to oversee the construction of a projection booth for an opening of Fantasia at a legitimate theater, the Geary. "Look," he told his cohorts, "there are going to be a lot of bankers here tonight. If they ask how the picture is doing, tell them it's doing great!"

In time, Fantasia (with its original stereo restored) found its audience, made back its

\$2.2 million negative cost, and now does boffo business. Despite some passages of undeniable kitsch, it's regarded today almost as a national historic landmark. How I got in contact with one of the Fantasia artists is a story in itself, a curious chain of events I'll share with you, along with all appropriate and necessary digressions.

It began a couple of years ago when I was in Washington, DC, hanging out at the cluttered studio of artist/photographer Allen Appel, while he was meeting a deadline on a collage-illustration for the Washington Post's Potomac magazine. (To give you a fix on this: Some of Allen's work very much resembles the collages of Norman Rubington published during Heavy Metal's first year. More recent Appel creations, unlike anything I've ever seen before, are remarkably sensitive, content-rich paintings on antique and junk mirrors in their original frames.) To keep me occupied while he worked at the drawing table, Allen handed me a large pile of paper, explaining, "When I left Montana, I had cartons of books I didn't want to carry with me, so I just tore out the pages I liked." Well. Allen's tearsheet sheaf was a treasure trove, everything from illustrations for thirties children's books, to an unusual page of anamorphic line drawings from a sixty-year-old edition of The Book of Knowledge: elongated and distorted scenes that instantly sent me hurtling back through the childhood corridors of memories surrounding my grandmother's parlor, and rainy days when I would open her glass-enclosed bookcase, pull out the Book of Knowledge volume with that same page, and sprawl on the carpet in anamorphic

The next group of pictures in Allen's file

held me just as entranced, even though they had no personal meaning. These were five Tales from the Arabian Nights illustrations. seemingly dated 1930, but apparently torn from a fifties paperback (possibly an Avon reprint, I thought). The tiny, handwritten date read 1930, or maybe 1950. I wasn't sure. Meticulously inked and ablaze with eroticism, these drawings appeared to be the product of a fantasist, unknown to me, working in the post-Beardsley tradition of Harry Clarke, the majestically demoniac Irish illustrator of Poe, Perrault, and Goethe. He was. I felt. Clarke's equal-an artist who was picking up where Clarke had put down his pen. (In 1931, Clarke died of tuberculosis in Switzerland.) I squinted at the signature: it looked like either "Carre," or "Carde," or maybe neither.

Allen gave me the tearsheets. I filed them away and forgot about them-almost. Months later, while researching in a totally different area, I was scanning a list of Disney studio artists in the back of Bob Thomas's 1958 Walt Disney-The Art of Animation. My eye hesitated momentarily as it went past the name Nino Carbe, credited as one of the background artists on Victory Through Air Power (1943), and on the "Nutcracker Suite" and "Toccata and Fugue in D Minor" sequences of Fantasia. I pulled the Arabian Nights pages out of my files and looked again at the signature. The same. I had identified the artist, but, far from solving any mystery. I now had more questions than ever. A look through a whole shelf of books on animation resulted in no further information and neither did an inquiry to the Walt Disney archives. Only this lone comment in Radu Florescu's 1975 In Search of Frankenstein: "In 1932 there appeared an interesting edition of the novel by Illustrated Editions Co., fascinating because of the illustrations by Nino Carbe, probably the first illustrated Frankenstein since the 1831 edition."

In April 1978, I interviewed animation director Takashi while writing an article for Fantastic Films on the ill-fated, \$6 million feature-length animated fantasy Metamorphoses (since retitled Winds of Change), and the producing company, Sanrio, supplied me with a huge, glossy-slick press sheet. In an effort to make a film in the classic Disney tradition-a "rock Fantasia"-Sanrio hired at least nine artists who had held key positions on Disney features of the early forties, and there, in the Metamorphoses press sheet, was the name Nino Carbe, cocredited for "layout." So, through Takashi, I was finally able to reach Carbe, learning that he had just completed the "animation effects" for Ralph Bakshi's Lord of the Rings. But when I mentioned the marvelous Arabian Nights art that had launched me on this quest, the enigma began anew. Even though I was now 99 percent certain that Carbe had done this work in 1930, he had no memory of ever illustrating Arabian Nights. And, as it turned out, even he was startled by the outcome of this mystery.

As he modestly recounted to me, his lifelong involvement in the art field—animation.

fiction and textbook illustration, advertising art, and fine art-spanned nearly six decades. The infant Nino arrived in the United States three years after his birth in Sicily on March 12, 1909. As he entered his teens, he began studying the violin, an instrument he was devoted to for the next five and a half years. At age sixteen, he enrolled in Cooper Union to study art and soon became an assistant to Willy Pogany (1882-1955), the famed Hungarian-born illustrator, muralist, and theatrical costume/set designer. Pogany also worked in films. As Carbe recalls, "He came out to California in the thirties, and the first thing I think he worked on was some kind of a fantasy with Gilda Gray in it; he had painted a matte of a castle in the distance. When I was through working for Willy Pogany, I was seventeen at the time, in 1926." His experience with Pogany led to employment as a paint boy on the theatrical scenery created at the Law Studios and the Shubert Scenic studio. After doing batik for a New York firm when he was eighteen ("Batik in the thirties was pretty exciting"), he spent the next five years in film advertising at the New York art department of Columbia Pictures. "I learned how to retouch, working on pressbooks that go out to exhibitors throughout the country.

In 1935, "after weathering the Depression," he moved to California. "I knocked around for three years. Not being a cartoonist, I never thought of going to the Disney studio, but in 1938 I went there. I had met a copywriter for Columbia Pictures when I was working there, and he said, 'Nino, the Disney studio is the place to be. It's going somewhere. So, I finally got in on the strength of my airbrush ability. Then I made some drawings, and the gals in the airbrush department liked them; they said, 'Why don't you make a drawing for Fantasia? They need a castle.' So I did a castle, a background in 'The Nutcracker Suite,' Snowflakes come out of the windows; they weave towards you, and, as it comes to the foreground, one turns into a ballerina. I put an acetate over it and added a misty, moisty effect. It was immediately taken over by one of the girls to Sylvia Holland's department [Sylvia Moberly-Holland handled story development on "The Nutcracker Suite" and on Disney's Make Mine Music (1946), 1 One day, one of the directors came in: I was doing some airbrush work for him on 'Ave Maria.' He said, 'Did you do that drawing in Sylvia Holland's room?' I said, 'Yes, I did.' He just shook his head, and he left. One of the girls came over and said, 'I guess we've lost you.' I said, 'What do you mean?' 'Well, you're going to get transferred.' So, sure enough, two days later. I was transferred to the story department. At that time, there were like story sketches in color; they were not storyboards. They were doing what you'd call atmospheric drawings; some of them were in sequence. I had done some of Cleo-that was for Pinocchio [1940]. Of course, they were working on Pinocchio about the same time . . . undersea stuff. I was doing some little watercolors. I was there a short time, and after that I did some layouts. Then, from layout, I went into

background."

Pinocchio is Disney's greatest achievement. A dark narrative of fantastical terror, influenced by nineteenth century book illustrations (as opposed to the flat, stylized, contemporary greeting card look of the 1959
Sleeping Beauty), it was made when the Disney studio was at the peak of its technical and artistic powers. However. Carbe's contributions to Pinocchio, and other early Disney Features, have almost been lost to film history because some of his work was uncredited. "On Fantasia, I did an awful lot of painting and airbrushing for 'The Rite of Spring,' where those nebulous clouds sort of fuse and come together. Just effects . . .



Carbe's illustration for Hans Christian Andersen's

multiplane camera stuff. A little of this. a little of that. There were some lightning flashes and things in Bambi [1942] that I worked on: it's kind of hard to pinpoint some of that. I did some of the background paintings for 'The Nutcracker Suite.' on the Sugar Plum Fairies.' After he became friends with Norman Wright (story developer on ''Nutcracker Suite'' and sequence director on Bambi), the two teamed for a 1944 Golden Book. Chip Chip, with Carbe illustrating Wright's story.

In September 1946, Carbe left the Disney organization, returning to New York in 1947 to begin an eighteen-year stretch of free-lancing. "I did designs for shower curtains



"The Little Mermaid," painted in oils in 1944.

and plastics; then we moved to Ridgefield, Connecticut, and from there I commuted to New York to freelance." During this period he illustrated a line of school textbooks for Boston's D.C. Heath Company, in which "one segment was a trip to the moon based on Werner Von Braun and Willy Lev's text." A staff job painting Christmas cards for Chryson Ltd. sent him back to the West Coast in 1964-just in time for the filming of Disney's Jungle Book (1967). "I was there six months. I did things like a fast pan, nothing to brag about-one of these defused fast pans where Baloo the Bear is running back and forth when one character gets hooked onto a branch and is just hanging there. I also did various other backgrounds under the supervision of Al Dempster. who was in charge at the time." Dempster was also a background artist on Fantasia, Dumbo, Saludos Amigos (1943), Victory Through Air Power, The Three Caballeros (1945), Make Mine Music, Song of the South (1946), Peter Pan (1953), Lady and the Tramp (1955), Sleeping Beauty, 101 Dalmatians (1961), and The Sword in the Stone (1963).

As Carbe tells it, returning to animation after such a long absence was not easy. "I had had a very good position, a top priority position in 1946.1 was just one of the cogs when I was working on Jungle Book. You come back years later, it doesn't mean anything anymore. It's not the same studio. Nothing is the same. Then, of course, they let me go—because Walt had died and everything was in an uproar—and so I had to tramp the streets like everybody else and compete with the rest of them. Half the people I didn't know because they were all new people, young people, in the business. and the business wasn't the same."

A few months later. Carbe found himself employed by Woody Woodpecker creator Walter Lantz. "I worked for him for four and a half years as a layout and background painter. It was just a one-man department. Then he retired, and I was out again." Next came periods of work with Hanna Barbera and Filmation. "I wasn't happy with any of them... until Sanrio came along, and then that was real nice. Metamorphoses could have been a fantastic production, but it didn't turn out that way."

It now looks like we'll never get to see Metamorphoses as originally filmed by Takashi-five mythological episodes, minus dialogue, adapted from Ovid's Metamorphoses, with an accompanying rock score featuring the Rolling Stones, Joan Baez, and the Pointer Sisters. After initial previews in 1977, the film was released in May 1978. From all reports, both children and adults liked Metamorphoses, several critics compared it favorably to Disney, and it did well at the box office during its first week. As soon as ticket sales slackened, however, it was recalled for a complete overhaul: Walt de Faria (producer of the delightful 1977 animated feature The Mouse and His Child) was put in charge, with another \$400,000 worth of postproduction tinkering added to

the original \$6 million. The new title, Winds of Change, is an ironic choice, for the film was cut from eighty-nine minutes to eighty-two, with a substantial restructuring of the creation prologue. Famed radio scripter Norman Corwin was hired to write a narration, delivered in voice-over by Peter Ustinov (an inane decision in light of the fact that today's audiences sometimes hiss and laugh at Fantasia's flatulent and condescending narrative introductions by musicologist and "explainer" Deems Taylor). Another addition was a Star Wars-type opening crawl, with starship sound effects. And, finally, the rock score was thrown out of the sound studio window to be replaced with-I don't know if you can believe this-a disco score by Alec R. Costandinos. It all seemed calculated to make audiences stand in their seats and chant in unison, "Disco sucks and so does Winds of Change! Rock 'n' Roll will never die! Bring back Metamorphoses!"

never de: Bring back Metamorphoses:
After working on Pegasus the Flying
Horse and other scenes for the Takashi film.
Carbe joined Bakshi's Lord of the Rings
crew. "I'd been trying to get in with Bakshi
for any number of times. He's a very difficult
guy to get work with. Then, when I worked
the first two days—God! he was so sold, and
so complimentary, and I had been so nasty
about him that I felt guilty."

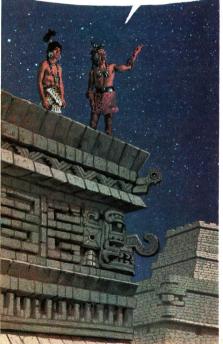
Between films, Carbe paints on a variety of fantastic and mythological themes. Recent paintings include Death Rides a Skeletal Horse, in oils, and Jason and the Golden Fleece and Perseus and Medusa (also the subject of a Metamorphoses episode) in acrylics. "I would like to devote all my time to painting," he stated last year. Quite a career. Obviously, Nino Carbe, at age seventy-one, is still going strong.

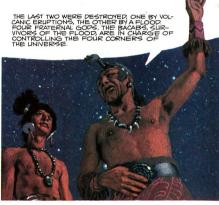
And the explanation for those fifty-year-old Arabian Nights drawings, you ask? An artist forgetting his own work is not uncommon, and what happened in this case is simply that, with the passing of years, no one had ever informed Carbe that these illustrations had been published-possibly to avoid payment, possibly because the originals were sold off as part of a lot to another publisher. In 1979, when I finally got around to mailing him copies, he saw his own pictures for the first time in decades and wrote back, "I knew that I illustrated another book prior to Cyrano and Frankenstein, for the very generous publisher of Illustrated Editions. I just forgot the subject matter. The illustrations were done in 1930 and were never published, to my knowledge, but were framed and hung in the publisher's home. An older artist friend of mine put me on to this company and told me that I could probably do a book for them for \$100. I did get the book to do-for \$50. They told me they were doing me a favor because of the publicity I would get from its publication. It was published later, from what you tell me, but I know nothing about it." Yet another example, among many, of the shabby treatment various publishers and producers have afforded some of America's greatest popular



THIS STORY BEGINS ALONG TIME AGO, SOMEWHERE TO THE SOUTH OF MEXICO. IN EUROPE, THE ROMAN EMPIRE HAS FALLEN AND THE MIDDLE AGES ARE BEGINNING.

THE HEAVENS ARE DIVIDED INTO THIRTEEN LAYERS, SUPERMEDSED ONE ON TOP OF ANOTHER. EACH IS INVABILED BY CERTAIN GODS, WE ARE, AT THIS MOMENT, IN THE FIFTH WORLD. THE FOUR PRECEDING CREATIONS CAME TO VIOLENT ENDS.



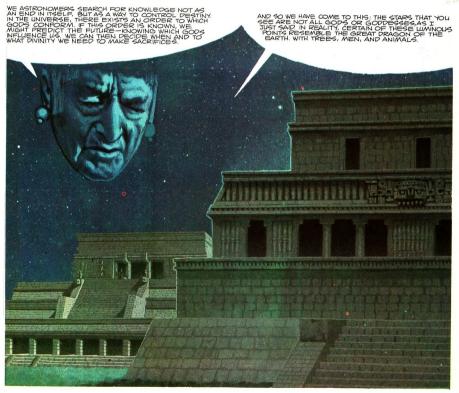




YOU SEE, CHAMPAKOU, THERE ARE SOME THINGS YOU MUST TELL YOUR OWN ARRIVED TO SHE THAT YOU MUST KEEP TO YOUR SELF. MEN ARE NOT READY TO COMPREHEND EVERYTHING, BUT YOU HAVE ARRIVED AT A POINT IN YOUR STUDIES WHERE ITO LIKE TO REVEAL CERTAIN SECRETS TO YOU.









I PIDN'T EXPECT YOUR PISBELIEF KNOW, HOWEVER, THAT I SPEAK THE TRUTH. WHO TOLD ME THIS COMES FROM OUT THERE.



EXCLISE ME, BLIT THAT'S MUCH DIFFERENT FROM WHAT YOU'VE BEEN TEACHING ME UNTIL TODAY, BUT... TELL ME ABOUT THE BEING FROM ELSEWHERE, THE GOD UN SPEAK OF.











WE WON AGAIN! BRAVO, CHAMPAKOU!







SHE'S BEAUTIFUL, THE DOLL OF JAPE. LOOK AT HER CURVES!















AT THOUGHT AT THE TIME THAT HE WAS A POSSESSED.
BY A SPIRIT OF THE POSSESS TO WIGHT THETE WAS A
GIANT LIGHT IN THE SKY, WHICH FEW PEOPLE SAW, BUT
I SAW IT, A'HLAM TOO, WE DISCUSSED IT HE WANTED
TO LEARN MORE, SO HE SEARCHED IN THE FOREST.
ONE DAY, HE CAME BACK COMPLETELY TRANSFORMED



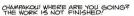
HE SEEMED PREOCCUPIED.



A GOD OR A SPIRIT APPEARED OH, LET'S IN THE AH HE'S AN IMPORTANT MAN.

OH, LET'S NOT EXAGGERATE HE'S NOT THE AHOLICAN, THE GREAT PRIEST OF TIKAL, THE METROPOLIS, SAYATAL IS ONLY A SMALL TOWN. ANYWAY, HE NEVER WANTED TO TALK TO ME ABOUT IT. DID HE EVER TALK TO YOU, CHAMP-AKOU?





EXCUSE ME, GRAND-MOTHER! I HAVEN'T BEEN AT IT FOR LONG.

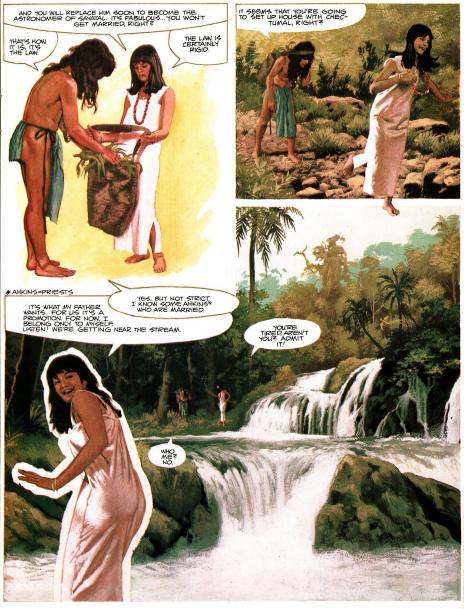






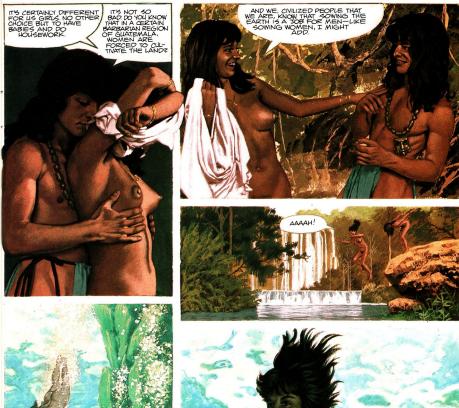




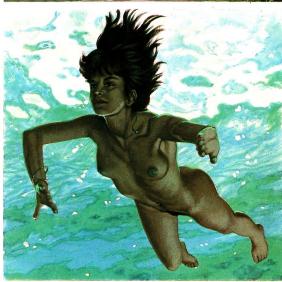












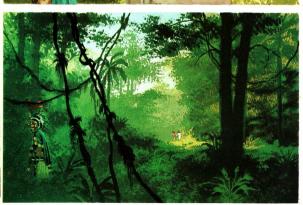






















CONTINUED ON PAGE 41 ...



COLLECTOR'S ITEMS

#1/APRIL, 1977: The Collector's Edition, with the debut of Moebius's "Arzach." Corben's "Den," Bodé's "Sunpot," and more. (\$5.00)

#4/JULY, 1977; Lots of Moebius: "Azarch," plus part one of "The Long

Tomorrow," also the final installment of "Sunpot." (\$3.00)

#7/OCTOBER, 1977: Fiction by Theodore Sturgeon, Moebius's "Airtight Garage," "Den" and "Polonius" redux, vet more, (\$3,00)

#10/JANUARY, 1978: Morrow illustrates Zelazny, Lob and Pichard update Ulysses, "Conquering Armies" concludes, "Den" continues. (\$3.00)

#2/MAY, 1977: Russian astronauts, Roger the paranoid puppet, "Conquering Armies," the ultimate rock festival, and more. (\$4.00)

#5/AUGUST, 1977; The saga of Polonius begins, "The Long Tomorrow" concludes, and "The World Apart" and "Den" continue. (\$3.00)

#8/NOVEMBER, 1977: New Harlan Ellison fiction, nine color pages by Moebius and Rimbaud, conclusions for "Polonius" and "World Apart," (\$3.00)

#11/FEBRUARY, 1978; New adventures of Barbarella, wraparound cover and center spread by Nino, plus Moebius, Corben, et al. (\$3.00)

#3/JUNE, 1977: Macedo's "Rockblitz." the highly praised "Shells." the beginning of Davis's "World Apart," Moebius, Corben, Bode, more. (\$3.00)

#6/SEPTEMBER, 1977; Roger Zelazny has a short story. Moebius a space opera, plus more "World Apart," "Den," and "Polonius." (\$3.00)

#9/DECEMBER, 1977: Extra pages for the complete "Vuzz" by Druillet, "Fortune's Fool" by Chaykin and Wein, plus full-color contributions form Corben, Macedo, Claveloux, and Moebius. (\$3.00)

#12/MARCH, 1978: Swashbuckling "Orion" makes a debut, courtesy of Gray Morrow, and there's more "Barbarella," more "Urm," and yet more "Den," (\$3.00)

#13/APRIL, 1978: Our first anniversary issue! A thirty-page insert from Paradise 9, and Barbarella gives birth, while Den wraps it up. (\$3.00)	#14/MAY, 1978: "Urm the Mad" waves bye-bye, but "Orion" and "Barbarella" continue, and Alex Nino tips his hat. (\$3.00)	#15/JUNE, 1978: Corben introduces Shahrazad. Sturgeon's classic "More Than Human" is illustrated, more "Barbarella," and the origins of "Heilman." (\$3.00)
#16/JULY, 1978: A happy ending for "Barbarella," a sad ending for "1996," the resumption of Druillet's "Gail," yet more "Heilman," "Orion," "More Than Human," and Corben's "Arabian Nights," (\$3.00)	#17/AUGUST, 1978: Sorry—SOLD OUT!	#18/SEPTEMBER, 1978: Corben's "Sindbad," Moebius's "Major," "Heilman," "Orion," "Lone Sloane on Gail," and Harlan Ellison too. (\$3.00)
#19/OCTOBER, 1978: "Exterminator 17." Ellison's illustrated "Glass Goblin." the debut of McKie's "So Beautiful and So Dangerous," plus the usual. (\$3.00)	#20/NOVEMBER, 1978: Twenty pages of the Delany/Chaykin "Empire," more "Sindbad," "Exterminator," Major Grubert, Heilman's final rebirth, more. (\$3.00)	#21/DECEMBER, 1978: The stocking's full with "Orion," Kirchner's "Tarot," and fwelve beautiful pages of Moebius. (\$3.00)
#22/JANUARY, 1979: Trina makes her debut here, and Druillet concludes "Gail," plus McKie and Corben. How much can you take? (\$3.00)	#23/FEBRUARY, 1979: "Galactic Geographic," "Starcrown," Corben's "Sind- bad," McKie's "So Beautiful and So Dangerous," plus Moebius, Bilal, and Macedo. (\$3.00)	#24/MARCH, 1979: Twenty pages of Chaykin illustrating Bester's "The Stars My Destination," "Starcrown" II, and Ellison's late show. (\$3.00)
#25/APRIL_1979: Our second birthday bash, with Chaykin's "Gideon Faust," and "Alien" portfolio, Val Mayerik's "Time Out," more. (\$3.00)	#26/MAY, 1979: It's all-American(except for Druillet's "Disco" and a Proust joke): fifteen entries including Corben, Morrow, the illustrated "Alien." (\$3.00)	#27/JUNE, 1979: Fifty-four pages of "Captain Future." plus more illustrated "Alien," and the final episode of "So Beautiful and So Dangerous." (\$3.00)
#28/JULY, 1979: Bodő's "Zooks" premieres, Corben's "Sindbad" concludes, Morrow and Moébius continue, Mike Hinge debuts, (\$3.00)	#29/AUGUST, 1979: Caza steals the show with "New Ark City," plus Mayerik, Suydam, "Galactic Geographic," Bode, more. (\$3.00)	#30/SEPTEMBER, 1979: "Elric," "Buck Rogers," a lizard named Elvis, and "Little Red V-3," alongside Monteillier and Moebius. (\$3.00)
#31/OCTOBER, 1979: Halloween strikes with a tribute to H.P. Lovecraft with Moebius, Druillet, Suydam, others. (\$3.00)	#32/NOVEMBER, 1979: Let us give thanks for Corben's "Rowlf," Bodie's "Zooks," Brunner's "Elric," Chaykin's "Stars My Destination," Moeblus, and more. (\$3.00)	#33/DECEMBER, 1979: A Christmas package from Caza. Corben, Koloed, Suydam, Stiles, Trina, Moebius, and Ellison, plus "Gnomes" and "Giants." (\$3.00)
#34/JANUARY, 1980: A new year—a new decade—begins with a new look for HM with the debut of four new columnists, new arists Neal McPheeters and Dan Steffan, the conclusion of Corben's "Rowlf," and much more! (\$3.00)	#35/FEBRUARY, 1980: An eerie Couratin cover adorns this winter issue. Corben's "The Beast of Wolfton" begins. McKie Experiments with the Air Pump, and we join Matt Howarth on a crazed acid trip. (\$3.00)	#36/MARCH, 1980: Why did The Crevasse take Jeannette?For the answer read the Schuiten Bros. strip! Plus: Corben, Matena, Moebius, and Lee Marrs's "Good Vibrations." (\$2.50)
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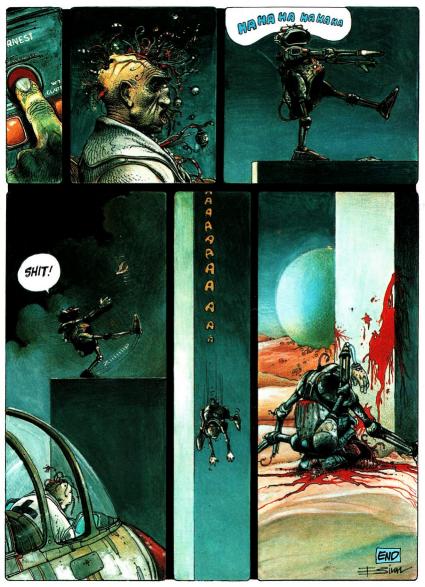








30 HEAVY METAL



HEAVY METAL 3

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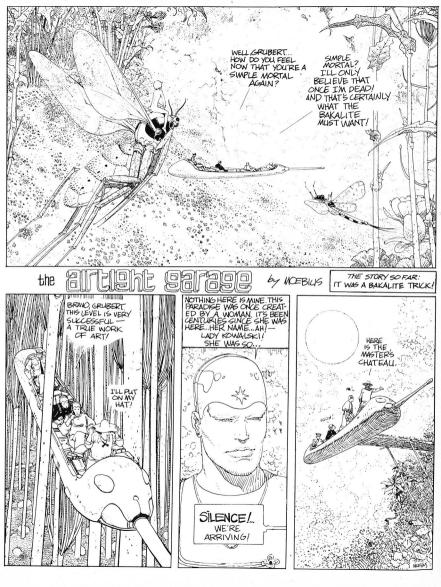


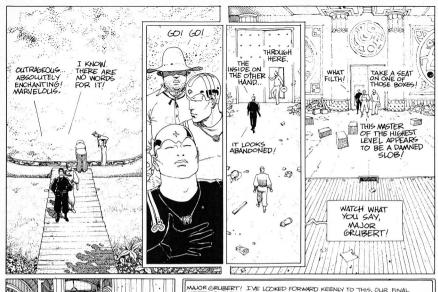
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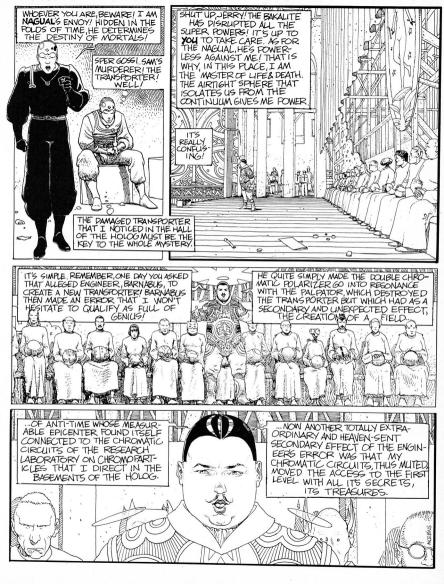


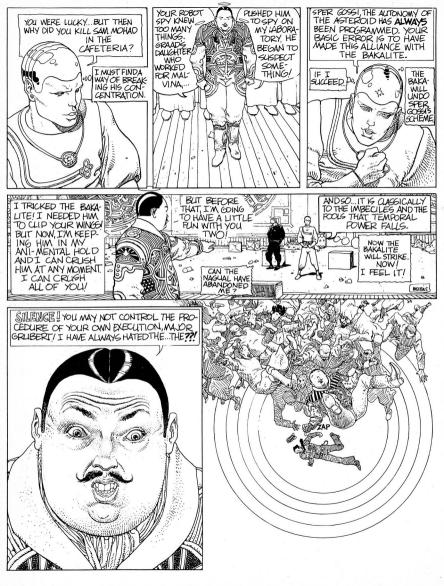




MAJOR GRUBERT! I'VE LOCKED FORMED KEENJY TO THIS, OUR FINAL MEETING. THE HAD SEVERAL OPPORTAINITIES RECEITING TO GET TO PYOUN MORTAIN THE ATEN ALL IS NOT THE SAME OF THIS UNDERSONED HAVE DERRAFED WASTLE OF THIS LITTLE CEREWONLY AND THE PASSING ON OF ROWER FROM THE OLD MASTER TO THE PASSING ON OF ROWER FROM THE OLD MASTER TO THE PASSING ON OF ROWER FROM THE OLD MASTER TO THE PASSING THE FOR YOU SEELTHIS THIN ASTEROOL DOST IN THE EMPTHESS OF SPACE, HAS BECOME AN AUTHORITY WORLD THAT ASPIRES TO THE FREEDOM PASSING YOUR THE FREEDOM OBSTONY YOUR TIME HAS COME TO ITS END MAJOR GRUBEROM OBSTONY YOUR TIME HAS COME TO ITS AND YOUR PLASSING, BUT LIFELDS FAX WITH ITS THREE LEVELS AND YOUR PLASSING, BUT LIFELDS FAX WITH ITS THREE LEVELS AND YOUR PLASSING TO CUIT THE (MISHING TO THE TIMELESS AND THE MASTER AND HAD BEEN CHASING YOU FOR WHATEVER CRIME SINCE THE DAWN OF TIME, HE MUST WAIT IN YOUR COMPANION WHO CALLS HIMSELF LERRY, AND WHO HAS BEEN CHASING YOU FOR WHATEVER CRIME SINCE THE DAWN OF TIME, HE MUST WAIT IN YOUR TIME.

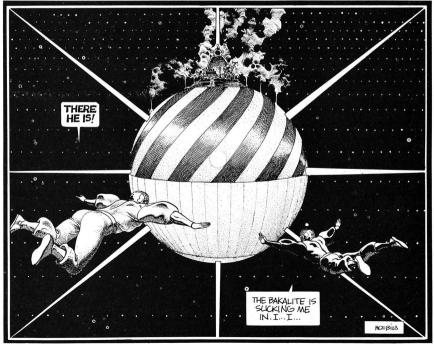


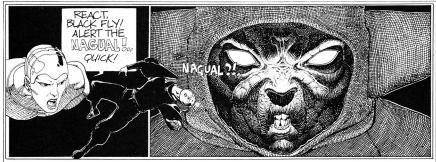




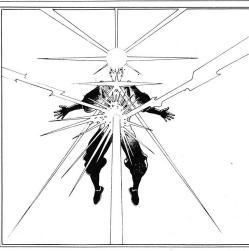


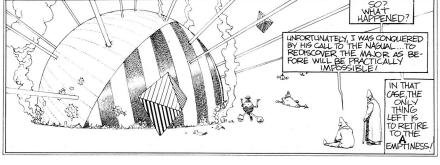


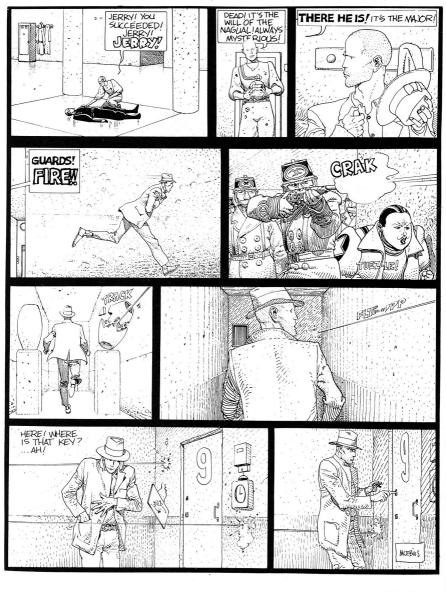


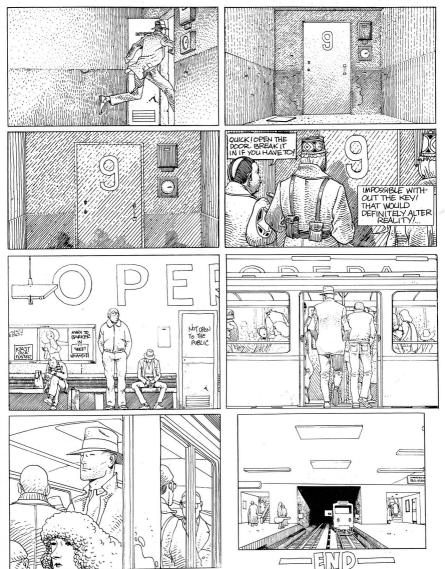


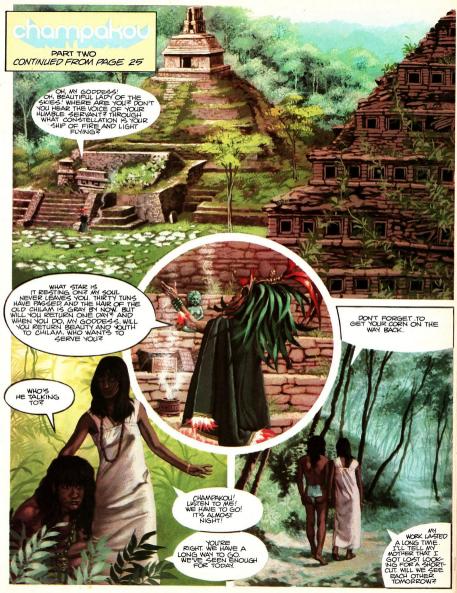


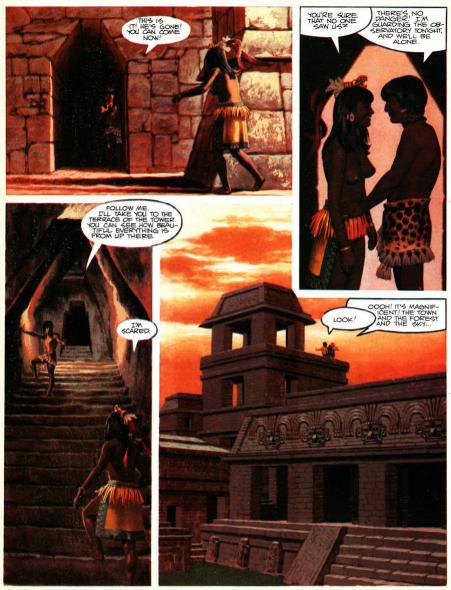


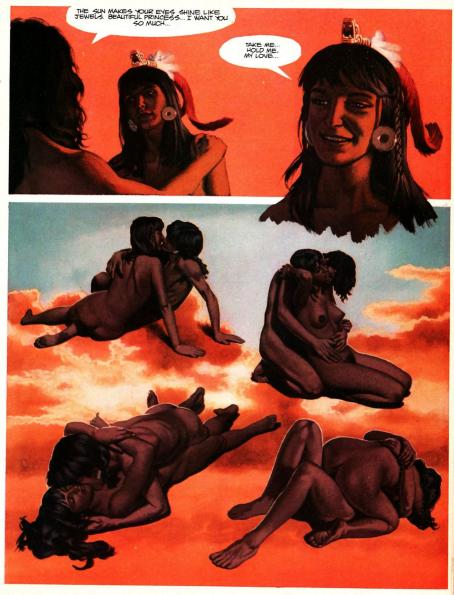
























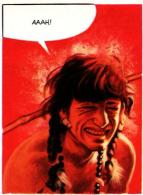










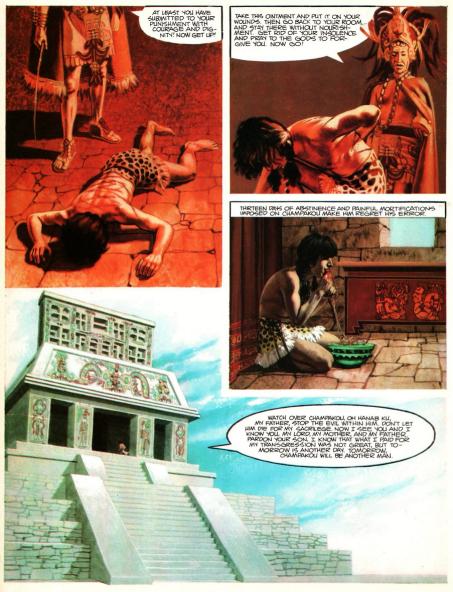


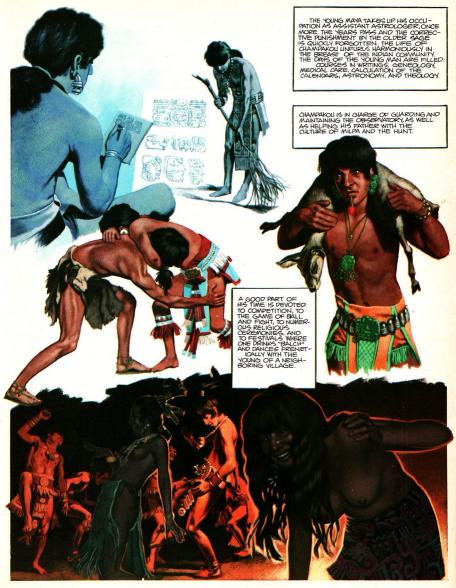


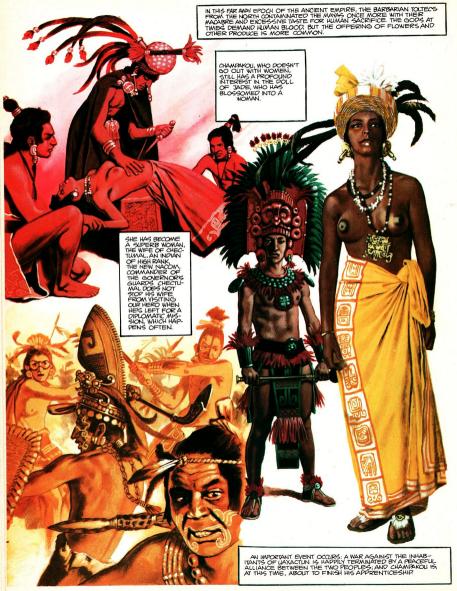








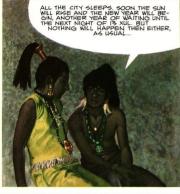


















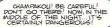




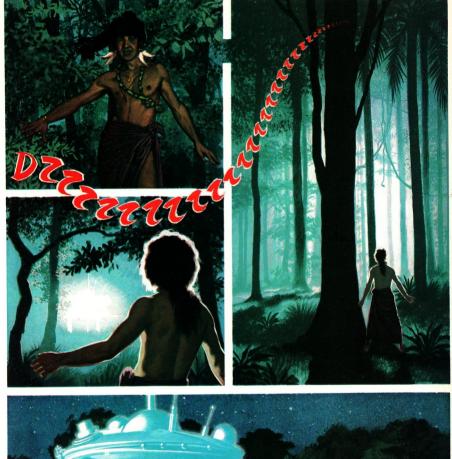


























END OF EPISODE TO BE CONTINUED ...

SIDEBAR

by Norman Spinrad

continued from page 6

in and out. Of course, neither studio admits it on the credits because that would be an admission of defeat up front. Nor would Paramount or Disney likely admit that both scripts were still being rewritten while the films were shot. If you don't have a finished shooting script when you start shooting, you're admitting to yourself that what you do have should not be shot, but you're going to go ahead and do it anyway because the project has passed the financial point of no return.

The Black Hole script was conceived by a Disney executive and brought from inspiration through several treatments and revisions by hired hands, many of whom may have known up front that there was no chance it would turn out to be their script. The result is an incoherent mess that is nobody's script, rife with scientific absurdites, robot gunfighters, dangling ends, and a finale that attempts to use pure special effects signifying nothing to bail it out of its own case of terminal chaos. Even as the shooting began, they were still rewriting to work in all the new special effects they kept dreaming up.

The Štar Trek script was conceived by Gene Roddenberry, no matter what the credits say. How could it not be? Mighty was the wish of Paramount to do Star Trek without Roddenberry, the man who had twice gone over the heads of the powers that be to the public, and had won. But this was just plain impossible. Star Trek without Paramount would ve been a piece of cake, but Star Trek without Roddenberry would ve been hara-kiri by the studio. But what metamorphosed slowly into the

film script started out as a concept for a two-hour pilot of a new TV series, not a feature film. Half a season's worth of scripts and treatments had been accumulated for the series that Paramount was going to use as a "line reader" for its "Fourth Network" scheme before that deal fell apart. Sets were under construction. Thus, Star Trek the Motion Picture, conceived as a feature well after work on what was to become its script, had begun.

But since this was going to be a feature.

not a TV pilot, it needed 'production values,' right? Like Star Wars and Close Encounters, those two gold mines glimmering in the sky. So the way to give it feature 'weight' would be to give it feature special effects, right? That's what science fiction is all about, right? Light show extravaganzas that the kids'll get stoned to trip at over and over again.

Once again, a script was being bent and shaped around special effects. Only in this case the problem was that the effects weren't working as planned, and they had to keep rewriting as the visuals of what they were writing kept changing.

Seems a little ass backward, doesn't it?

Both Star Trek and The Black Hole were

so obsessed with expensive special effects and gimmicks, that they kept rewriting the scripts around them in tag teams. In the case of Star Trek, because they weren't working, and in the case of The Black Hole, because the film had been conceived, for openers, as a showcase for the Disney special effects shop. The result, in the case of Star Trek, is that somewhere along the line all the story logic and connections evaporated as it was passed back and forth among the elves. There was a story there at some point, as witness the novelization, which Roddenberry wrote all by himself. The result, in the case of The Black Hole, is gibberish because there was never a coherent story to begin with. Both of these films fail not despite their

Both of these films fail not despite their wondrous special effects but because of them. This is not necessarily to fault the special effects people on either film, although that would not be very difficult. In both cases, the problem was that there was no single creative intelligence in charge of the film, in lieu of which the special effects themselves became the dominant element. The Black Hole was very much a Disney

The Black Hole was very much a Diskey film. Produced by the corporation as a show-case for its craft, it is, in a way, almost an institutional commercial. Star Trek obviously should ve been Gene Roddenberry's film, but such a measure of control for Gene would occur over Paramount's dead body. Robert Wise was brought in to counterbalance Roddenberry's natural authority, and full script control passed to the gnomes of Zurich.

Cinematically, a special-effects-dependent movie presents certain problems even with a gilt-edged script incised in stone. The actors have to react to things they can't see. Indeed, since many of the special effects are shot later and go through changes, they can be seen to be reacting to something other than even the final concept. Even the director doesn't see the whole picture while he's directing. And with zillions of dollars at stake in the special effects budget, he isn't going to be in control of the final special effects either.

Unless there is someone who has the whole thing either on paper or in his head at the outset, and unless that someone is the final creative authority on the project, the whole thing will be out of control from the first day of shooting to the final cut.

There must be someone who understands that special effects are used to tell a story, that a story is not something designed to display special effects. A script that tells a story must be finalized before shooting begins, and the director must be instructed to stick to it in the full confidence that the special effects wizards will be told to do likewise. Only in this way can all the out-of-sequence footage shot by two different "directors," be assembled into the final piece of work according to the specs of the script. Anything else will turn out to be a film by nobody.

But when "science fiction cinema" is conceived as a string of astronomical travelogues, space battles, giant funky starships,

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evil robot warriors, and zonks for acid trips, then you get something even worse: a kind SF porn with high-budget robot penetration shots (see how Vincent sticks it to Maximillian in *The Black Hole*), a meaningless display of the kind of images the studio believes "SF fans" like.

The Black Hole was conceived as such from the word go, and its failure as a film evokes no sense of tragedy, since there was nothing heroic in its ambitions in the first place. It is simply an insult to the intelligence.

But the failure of Star Trek surely can be counted as a tragedy that does wound the spirit. There was a great cheer for Roddenberry's credit at the press screening I attended (and a loud "boo" for Paramount's). Hokey as it was, unreal as it may seem, and badly screwed-up though the scale of the effects was, there was a triumphant thrill even for the sophisticates on first glimpse of the chopped and chromed reincarnation of the Enterprise hanging in drydock, reborn against all precedent and all odds after a decade or more of the Hollywood Wars. It was a moment of history in a transcinematic sense, a triumph of the optimistic spirit of the people over the mean old powers that be.

Too bad it could not have been a creative triumph as well, something worthy of the act of popular will that brought it into being. Roddenberry's vindication, and his gift to the people who helped make it possible. Whether he could've brought it off or not, we'll never know. They never really let him try.

SF by Steve Brown

continued from page 6

anything that conflicts with the prepackaged opinions they have acquired from the image media (TV and movies). The Hollywood cashmeisters (dollar signs dancing in their cerebral cortices) have obligingly come up with the lowest common denominator theory of popular entertainment: it is only worth producing (i.e., profitable) if it appeals to the largest of audiences. This attitude has created Peter Frampton in music, angel dust in dope, and the current wave of big budget SF movies. Thus we have the childish wish fulfillment fantasies of Star Wars, with its blind ignorance of any SF written since the late twenties; the dull sophomoric posturings of Star Trek; the wide-eved pseudoprofundities of Close Encounters, etc. (it is not enough to merely state that They are Out There; the only important question is how are We and They to interact); the stupid Disney/Christian theologizing of The Black Hole. Even 2001, Stanley Kubrick's masterwork, ultimately falls apart into inanely murky ambiguity that undercuts the film's powerful first half. All of these movies, dredged from the same sump that gave us all those Grade Z monster and flying saucer flicks of the fifties (just splash on a lot of expensive special effects cologne to hide the stench), continue the American tradition of presenting SF to the masses as inherently escapist trivia. Thus, in a time of an "SF boom," when public attention is focused on the genre to an unprecedented degree, all of the attention is on the flash of the TNT stick, not on the wave of sound that can make your bones sing, or the power of the explosion itself, which can rock your preconceptions of the universe right off their foundations.

Frederick Pohl is an SF writer who, in the best of all possible worlds, should need as little introduction as, say. Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. Pohl has been a major influence on SF for forty years. In his fascinating autobiography, The Way the Future Was, he charts both his life and the growth of SF (the two are inextricable) into, in the words of Algis Budrys. "a literature in transition towards literature." To anyone curious about the field, this book is required reading. At one point, over half of all SF being published, and most of the good stuff, was being published as a direct result of Pohl's efforts.

Pohl's own writing has always seemed to me to be competent, and usually conceptually interesting, but pedestrian in execution. I except here his collaborations with Cyril Kombluth, a brilliant writer whose untimely death in 1958 left a vast potential partially fulfilled—in particular, their slashing satire of the advertising business, Gravy Planet (better, and less interestingly, known as Space Merchants). But Pohl has spent decades polishing his prose, deepening his insights, and becoming better acquainted with his characters.

A few years back, Pohl wrote a short story called "The Gold at Starbow's End." While its concept was both elitist and specious, the story also showed a new supple grace of prose and maturity. My antennae began to quiver, and I began to read him seriously again. Since then he has written a series of novels reflecting a writer in the full flush of his literary maturity, joyfully writing up a storm. These books have been far from perfect, notably in the plotting, Pohl's main weakness. But each of them, from Man-Plus to Gateway to Jem, has shown a steady improvement. The SF community at large accepted the new Pohl by giving Gateway both the Hugo and the Nebula awards for best novel of the year, and by buying the book in rarely precedented numbers.

Let's digress for a moment to consider the case of one of today's best rockers-Bruce Springsteen. On Springsteen's most recent album, there is a song called "Prove It All Night." This is an average rocker with average lyrics and predictable hooks. It is the weakest song on the album. Naturally, this was the tune picked by Columbia Records to be the single that would herald the coming of the album. It made a minor splash on the charts and died. But by then it was the song that represented the 1978 Springsteen album to those who had yet to listen to it. Springsteen, instead of quietly burying the song in his repertoire, defiantly reworked the tune into a triumphant anthem in his live concerts. It is now one of his major showstoppers.

Fred Pohl has done something similar with Beyond the Blue Event Horizon, the glorious sequel to Gateway. Gateway was marred for continued on page 83

sales tax.

Name

THE ADVENTURES OF PROFESSOR THINTWHISTLE AND HIS INCREDIBLE AETHER FLYER



CHAPTER THREE: LAND HO!

STEVE STILES HE LEARNED PHILMUS HIMSELF WELL, DEAR READER, IN OUR LAST CHAPTER HER MAJESTY'S STATES. GO ON, FOOLS! FIRST LEFTENANT OSWALD LORD IT UP BUTHERING-SNIPE AND HIS WHILE YOU CAN! ILL-MATCHED MINIONS OF BLITHERING-SNIPE THE DOOM ASTEROID HAD AND HIS DECADENT PASSED FROM THIS PHYSICA PLANE! SO MUCH FOR OUR CLIQUE OF RUNNING DOGS GOT THEIRS! RECAP! ON WITH THE STORY! AND SOON ... BEADER! WHAT TREACHER

WHAT STRANGE AND PERVERSE SENSE OF DISLOYALTY **SENDS** THE BLACKAMOON'S SIMPLE



BET US SKIP AHEAD IN TIME, PASSING OVER DAYS OF SKIP-BOARP ROUTINE. UPON THE CAPTAIN'S VERANDA WE FIND THEODAD URINAT THINTWHISTLE SEDULOUSLY EXAMINING A VARIETY OF COMPLEX KNOBS.



AT THE REAR OF THE CAPTAINS VERANDA CAN BE SEEN THE WILLY JEFFERSON JACKSON CLAY, LEFTING A BROOM IN HIS CUSTOMARY LACKADAISICAL MANNER, FROM HIS LIFS THERE RISES A SIMPLE TUNE SYNCO-PATED IN THE NATURAL HAYTHM WITH WHICH A JULST NATURE COMPENSATES LESSER RACES...

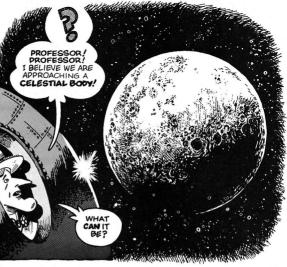


JIND BEKEATH THE INNOCENT ORRS OF HERKIMBER THERE PASSES LEWD ROTIGER-WLIFES, PORTRAITS OF "LADIES" (*) IN IMMODEST STATES OF **DISTOBERMENT!** BLAME NOT THE LADIBLAME NOSTER LADIE BLAME NOSTER LADIE BLAME NISTER THE LADIE BLAME NISTER THE STATES OF YOUTH FOR PUBLISHING PLOTHERS WITH SUICH TITLES AS A BRACE OF HEART BREAKERS," OR "WHY THE SCARECROW RAN MANY FROM THE FARMY."

























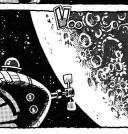
















AS THE DOOR SWUNG OPEN "OLD TUT" PEERED OUT, THE CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR WAS AT REST UPON A MOUNDLIKE OUTCROPPING OF SOME DARK **PINK** LUNAR SUBSTANCE.



WITH AGILITY SURPRISING FOR ONE OF HIS ADVANCED YEARS, THE PROFESSOR LEAPT THE STANDELY PINK LINAR SURFACE, HERKIMER FOLLOWED, AS FINALLY PID JEFFERSON JACKSON CLAY, THE LATTER INADVERTENTLY LITTERING THE FIRST WORDS EVER SPOKEN BY EARTHMEN LIPON THE SURFACE OF THE MOON...





8O SAYING, THE SAVANT PLUNGED HIS METAL FLAGSTAFF IN THE PINK SURFACE UPON WHICH THEY STOOD...



SUDDENLY, A GREAT VOICE RANG OUT! IT FILLED THE BARS OF THE THREE LUNAR ARGONALITS, REBOUNDED AGAINST THE ARTHUR AND REVERBERATED OFF DISTANT HILLS AND ROCK WALLS.

SOMETHING

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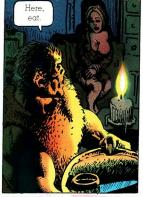








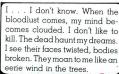
















I see my mother, thin and withered, dead of starvation. My father was a Krind chief. He tried to compromise with the Stygorans and when they laughed, he fought them. We are few. They took him, drugged him, hung him, and let him rot.

escaped.





"I went to the Krind's sacred place, where our Gods live, to ask guidance of the priest." The Krind are lost. my son. DROGIM, the moon avenger, is outraged. He wishes you to be his instrument. He wishes to possess your body and soul. If you accept DROGIM, together you can destroy the Stygorans.



"The priest gave me a potion, spoke many strange things, and a spell was created."









It is done! Remember, Drogim may only be expelled from your body through the willing love of a beautiful woman, which is improbable. Begone now and don't return. I go to see your father.





"I can only guess that the priest's death was a necessary part of: the ritual, or that he did not wish to see what surely must come to



I returned to Wulv to rescue my sister, too late. Then began the feast of death."

























Hesitating a moment, the creature wondered whether to keep the relic.



It turned and threw the head out the window. Soon the beast was traveling on the road back to the country house. It stopped and listened. The sound of many hoofbeats came to him.













Sir Homib lost consciousness for a few moments. His face was numb. His mouth was full of blood and broken teeth. He could only move his tongue and something was wrong with the bones of his face. He was alone.

He died.



Chabita looked around the house for a weapon. She found the soldier's ax and carried it to the upstairs room. If the beast returned, she had a plan.





I thought you would leave. I didn't kill your husband. I'll take you to him if you wish.



Don't talk now. I grieve for your own losses. I know your desperation drove you to violence.





















Something malignant overcame Lady Chabita. A foul dread, a fear from the pit of her hips. Frantically, she dressed and ran into the dark abysmal forest.





She was found a couple of days later, alive but utterly insane. Because of her noble heritage she was cared for in a convent of nuns. There she gave birth to a very strange child.

THE END



Matt Hewarth



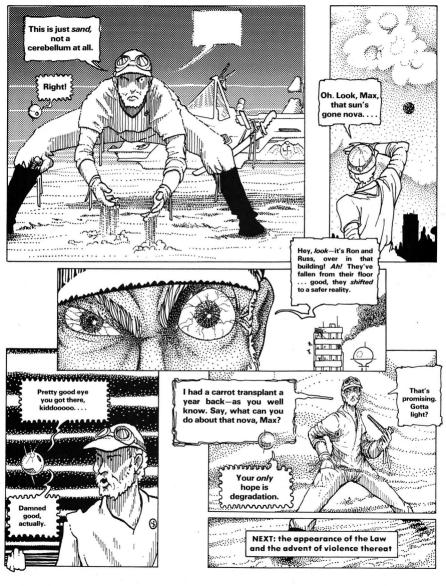


If you think justice has come Savage Henry's way . . . you'd be lying sadly to yourself and you'd know it. His current fate is no more than a nuisance, and hardly even that with a carload of "weed" and Max to talk with.

Perhaps if you were in Henry's sleek ebony boots, you'd lose your meal in a sudden burst through some orifice, instead of sifting shifty looks across your face and searching the sand for DNA. But . . . this is how he spends his exile.





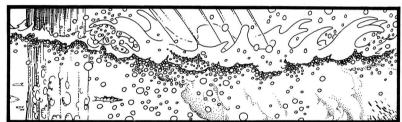














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MUZICK by Lou Stathis

continued from page 7

er (our perception of time warped by a sort of McLuhan-Heisenberg-Einstein effect), it comes as no surprise that quite a lot should have happened in that time. Indeed it has. Part of it was the deluge of electronic rok that slipped in the door along with 1979, a group of craftily infectious bastards that immediately set about fastening themselves to my ears (like those pesky advertising drones in Philip Dick novels). Dozens of the things, mostly singles on obscure labels, have come into my possession over the past several months, and the air molecules in my miserably high-numbered conapt have been doggedly vibrating ever since with the sounds of pulsing electric rhythms and various melodic beeps and snorts. Great stuff. May I have the next spastic twitch?

Of course, it's easy for anal regressives such as myself to trace the roots and antecedents of electrorok. I know they're there 'cause I've been listening to them for years. The list covers much the same group of demented krauts and limeys I went through last month, with the addition of Ultravox themselves, who best crystallized the muzickal and conceptual elements of seventies decadent futurism. But the key here is that rok has finally built for itself a history, a fertile tradition from which any number of characters can choose the elements they wish to work with to make muzick relevant to their immediate needs. That's why an area as

seemingly narrow as the interface of New Wave and electronix can be so alive with such diverse sensibilities as those of Gary Numan, the Flying Lizards, the Human League, Orchestral Manoeuvres in the Dank, Mi-Sex, Plastics, Cabaret Voltaire, and shit knows how many others I have yet to stumble across.

To keep this column nice and linear, the way historians and burned-out rok writers like it, I'll continue last month's thread, the Ultravox connection. Clasped in my threefingered hand is one of the first vinvl releases of 1980, a single by John Foxx, whom you Neanderthals might remember as Ultravox's former vocalist. Foxx has formed his own label. Metal Beat, distributed by UK Virgin. According to the British press, Metal Beat is intended for both Foxx's own releases (an upcoming album called Metamatic, if you believe press releases, or Fusion/Fission, if you believe Virgin's ad on the back of Sounds, 22 December 1979) as well as "one-off" deals with other artists (a Stiffpioneered arrangement where agreements are only from one work to the next). I sincerely doubt any of this stuff will be released domestically, so you should definitely snap these imports up as soon as you see them. I've only had Foxx's single for a couple of days and haven't yet had much of a chance to digest it.

On first playing I was disappointed. It is less aurally hospitable than Ultravox, less immediately hooking. It warms with more playing, though. "Underpass," the A side.

opens almost dirgelike: you hear a fade-in of synthesized Doppler-shifted engine noise and then a slow bass pulse. This sound is joined one at a time by three more synthesized rhythm and melody tracks, all playing at each other without much apparent connection, forming by implication the song's physical boundaries. It has an otherworldly nonreality to it, that pulled apart and creatively misassembled sound that the Residents characterize in a more extreme fashion. The song climaxes after the third verse with the entry of a sweeping Klaus Schulzelike synthi phrase buttressing Foxx's shouted refrain "Underpass," and then carries us to a rather majestic conclusion. Foxx's voice, treated slightly and chilled by the addition of an intentionally flat backing vocal, is unmistakable. His coolness and subtlety of nuance are both intact, and perhaps the slightest bit more controlled. The lyrics are also familiar in design; obscure notebook extracts from the pen of a dislocated solipsist.

design, obstact notes of the order of a dislocated solips. Standing in the dark Watching you glow Lifting a receiver Nobody I know. Underpass. Underpass. Over all the bridges

Echoes in rows
Talking at the same time
Click, click, drone...

The flip, "Film One," is an instrumental. Like "Underpass" it is all synthetic and, I suspect, a one-man operation (the only non-

Foxx credit on the record is for engineer Gareth Jones). The tempo again is slow, unrehing almost, in its discontinuity. It is a minimalist montage of sounds, a vinyl co-habitation of synthetic textures, barely held together by a basic repeating melody line. There is perking coffee percussion (kinda like a noxious old number called "Popcom" by Hot Butter, a rough rock-scraping-sidewalk sound, a bass thump, a high-pitched reedy echo, a foghorn, some Frippian skysaw, a few clinking glasses, and a deep distorted gong. Dosen't really go anywhere, but it's a good experiment (I'm a sucker for off-the-wall B sides) and certainly fun to listen to.

Foxx's solo muzick comes in a traceable progression from Ultravox's Systems of Romance, specifically from the songs "Dislocation" and "Just for a Moment." He has moved into a quirkier, more self-involved territory, one that is probably less accessible to those who preferred the group's rokkier side. This is no real surprise considering the inferences one might make about Foxx's muzickal personality and the parameters he chooses to work within. I am left, however, with a distinctly tantalized feeling. There is enough here to stir my imagination (and partially satisfy the curiosity in my gut) but not enough to really tell me anything concrete. I don't know what I expect, though I do sense that Foxx could potentially emerge as a figure of major importance (somewhere between Bowie and Eno on the old stature scale). I suppose I want something tangible that I can point to and say (with my usual self-satisfied smirk), "This is hot stuff, Jocko, and it is certain to change the course of Western civilization." I guess I gotta wait longer for something like that (gimme. gimme). Perhaps next month, when the album comes in.

While Foxx has been busy industrializing himself, his former Ultravox mates have not exactly been idle. Besides a grueling threemonth tour of the States, and reportedly having a long-player of material waiting for the right label deal, a couple of the boys have provided support for a single released under the name Visage (on Radar Records, a label recently swallowed whole by Warner). Visage, I would guess, consists solely of vocalist Steve Strange (I wonder if his friends call him Doc?), since the musicians backing him are all on tourist visas from other bands. In addition to Voxers Midge Ure and Billy Currie, we've got Rusty Egan, a former Rich Kid, pounding the skins. Three Magazines are also in there helping out: saxophonist/guitarist John McGeoch, keyboardist Dave Formula (love that name), and bassist Barry Adamson. Quite a lineup. Yowza.

The A side, "Tar," is very much in the Ultravox tradition and more straightforward than Foxx's effort. Strange sings in a mannered heldentenor not unlike Billy Idol of Generation X, and though his voice lacks a sharp cutting edge, it fits in okay, if rather

anonymously, with the punchy instrumental backing. The song is about smoking tobacco (foul substance) and features a rousing groupchanted chorus of "Nerves, Nerves, Tension, Tension, Addiction, Addiction, Addiction, Low Tar, High Tar" on top of a smoothly counterpointed synthesizer hook. The instrumental verse and coda contrast some straight-from-the-solar-plexus Andy Mackay saxophone by McGeoch with the gargling synthi line (Currie's or Formula's?) that carries most of the tune. It's catchy, exuberant, danceable, churning with the rhythm of Egan's phased high hat, and there's even some dissonant piano tossed in to appease those concerned with avant-gardist credibility. In short, it's great rok 'n' roll, the sort of thing that you know, after the opening synthi burps, will become one of those records you must listen to at least once every couple of hours for weeks until you get so damn sick of it you hear it in your sleep, or your neighbors pound on your door and offer you obscene amounts of money to let their Dobermans chew on the fucking record like it was licorice, or anything, just so you'll stop playing it at top volume over and over ... You un-

Once you've had enough of "Tar," you might be interested to know that you can actually flip the little black disc over and get something just as good by playing the other side! This one is called "Frequency 7," and besides being more synthetic than its siamese





sibling, it's also more demented (yay!). Strange's voice is treated beyond recognition and also beyond by ability to decipher most of what he's singing. The chorus tells us, "Face the futuristic now, You can't stop it anyhow." Whoah, a message! Strange then tells us some of the futuristic stuff we may have trouble dealing with and then rapidly loses his cool all over the place, screaming the key line repeatedly and having his words increasingly distorted by some vicious technological intelligence. Old Steve is obviously suffering from some severe emotional distress. The doctor recommends some serious temporal adjustment therapy or, at the very least, massive jolts of Thorazine administered with six-inch needles through the eyeballs directly into the frontal lobes. That'll straighten the poor boy out. Nasty things these modern times do to people.

From the direct Ultravox lineage we move along to things that reflect their influence and a group that calls itself Mi-Sex (that's the title of the last song on UV album one, side two, for those of you with cerebral inventory shrinkage). These clowns hail from (are you ready for it?) Australia, of all goddamn places. "Pass me that can of Foster's, Bruce, and see if you can raise any bebop on the wireless." Can it really be 1980 down there, too? I guess it is, and "Computer Games" would appear to be proof. This hot platter comes our way from Aussie CBS (it says in big letters all over the place, AN AUSTRALIAN PERFORMANCE, as though that's a rarity and reason for great celebration), and not only is there a single, but an album called Graffiti Crimes claims to exist as well (I've yet to see it). "Computer Games" is a snappy little electrotune that's





been getting frequent radio play here in Alphaville on WPIX (the best thing to happen to New York City air since Mayor Rupert Murdoch banned internal combustion engines in '86), and it took me a couple of times to realize that Mi-Sex was a band and not the song I kept blanking out and missing (I'm slow). A swirling, percussive synthesizer sequence grabs you right away, followed by the main melody line, a simple four-note phrase repeated with two variations played with grandiose reverb romantic sweep. The vocalist is a mildly smokedvoice type who sings the stuttered chorus as though someone is doing nasty things to his balls with a pair of electrodes. "Compu-pupu-pu-pu-PYA!-pu-PYA!-pu-PYA! pu-PYA!puter games!" And there's even some snazzy bleeps and honks to keep the robots happy. The B side, "Wot Do You Want," is a more mainstream rok number with a clichéd power-chorded guitar progression and a bit of synthesizer highlighting the chorus. A good enough foot-tapper but nothing to beam down a landing party about.

The successor to Visage as This Week's Most Addicting Single is unquestionably "I Like 'Lectric Motors' by Patrick D. Martin (on UK Deram, a label I thought as long gone as things like the first Procol Harum album). Martin delivers an exhilarating tour de force of technomaniac rok that demands to be played at the absolute limit of your amplifier's capability. The mix is sizzling hot. Just stick your face right up next to the



speaker and watch your two-week growth of beard disintegrate into little puffs of smoke. The beat is vicious (I dare you to listen to this sitting down) and Martin's hypnotically chanted vocals mix Peter Hammill intensity with Ian Dury inflection. Steadily, Martin adds successive layers of fever-pitched synthetic rhythm patterns until just after the fourth chorus a point just short of rokbeat overload is reached. In a sudden flash of epiphanous certainty you realize you are in extreme danger of losing it all, right there on the floor, needing only the slightest push. At that instant, a madman slashes through your speakers with a chainsaw and goes right for your quivering skull. It's all over for you. Through the haze of your death agony you are dimly aware of the soaring, shrieking sounds of a Hendrix/Fripp guitar solo (or is it that madman Martin vacuum-sucking the blood from your body?). Jesus, who knows what's happened to me? "I Like 'Lectric Motors" is pure animal stuff, far better than adrenaline extract spiked into the cortex. This merciless satan beast Martin has contrived a terminally addictive aural drug that compels you to listen to it constantly for days, weeks, whether your feeble body can stand the beating or not. What does he care? Bloodthirsty monster, I can just see his face leering mechanically, metal-toothed and sloteyed like Palmer Eldritch, laughing jubilantly at my piteous suffering.

Quick, some relief! Something to ease this fiercely pounding pressure in my head, and a Handi-Wipe to take care of the foam on my lips. How about "Copy"/"Robot" by Plastics? Say ... this is rather good. Soothing. innocuous, pleasing to the ear. It's from Rough Trade in London (one of the original independent label distributors in the UK, and occasionally a label of their own), but the group members appear to be ... Japs? Jesus. First kangaroos and now inscrutable orien-

























tals are infiltrating the sacred ground. When will it end? The songs do have an airy, irrepressible, pop-Kraftwerk feel, with bouncing rubberized rhythms and a tinklingcrystal synthi melody. The vocals (in English, thank God, though cutely accented) remind me of a New York band, the Model Citizens, in the way the lead male and female voices (Toshi and Chica, respectively) work in tandem. There's also a bit of Talking Head David Byrne in there and some Enostyle yelping. There's even a line in "Copy" where old Toshi whines "nineninenineninenine..." just like everybody's favorite oblique strategist does on "King's Lead Hat." Diabolically derivative, these singing sonvmen, but not without some resource. The lyrics are clever plays with words and abbreviations ("Robot" is almost entirely corporate acronyms) and the sleeve and label graphics are exemplary (done by the band). Definitely worth acquiring.

To complete this needed descent into total soporification, I reach for "Touch"/"Love on the Ganges" by Lori & the Chameleons. Now this is relaxation: Safe, dependable disco beat, whispered little-girl vocals on "Touch" (telling us all about her ohsoexciting trip to Japan), single-hook minimalist Kraftwerk arrangements, and murmuring wind chime backing voices. I'm breathing easier already. This little honey was originally released on the Zoo label (a Liverpool asylum for such endearingly loony outfits as the Teardrop Explodes, Echo & the Bunnymen, and the Expelaires). I suspect it was done as a bit of a lark. When it became a modest hit in the British charts, it was picked up and rereleased by UK Sire, who added a picture on the sleeve of someone I'm supposed to believe is "Lori" - a perky, mini skirted mod-ette. What year did you say this was?

That's it for me. My bones have jellied to the point where they can't support my body in an upright position any longer. Roll in the stretcher, boys. Next month I will really get down to it and put myself on the line. Pitted against my puny strength will be the real grim stuff, the warped, darker side of the technorok juggernaut. Stand back for Suicide. Throbbing Gristle, the Normal, and the rest of what I've humbly dubbed the Sine Wave. Get it's Jesus, I'm clever.)

SF by Steve Brown

continued from page 58

me by endless, tedious psychoanalytic sections and an infuriating ending, though the writing itself was beautiful. It's almost too bad that the book went on to win awards and sell so well. In that best of all possible worlds mentioned earlier, Gateway would have had the psychoanalysis cut to a tenth of its present length and the remaining novella grafted onto the front of Event Horizon.

For those unfamiliar with it, Gateway concerns the discovery of alien artifacts littering the solar system, relics of a race known as the Heechee, who haven't been in the neighborhood for half a million years. The major Heechee find was a large base with several hundred small ships in operational order. The ships had preprogrammed destinations and came equipped with an FTL drive. A human riding a Heechee ship had a certain probability of returning empty-handed, a lesser probability of not coming back at all, and a much smaller chance of returning with a new Heechee artifact that could be reproduced and used, making its discoverer wealthy. Entrepreneurs quickly turned the Heechee base into a kind of large-scale crapshoot. This idea as a basis for a plot has always bothered me. The parameters of the narrative are far too rigid. The reader knows too much about the options open to the characters, and their chances of success or failure.

Beyond the Blue Event Horizon begins about twenty years after the end of Gateway. Robin Broadhead, Gateway's overanalyzed protagonist, is the head of a large conglomerate and disgustingly wealthy. A new Heechee artifact, a big one, is detected out in the cometary halo. It turns out to be something Earth needs very badly, a food factory, a gigantic machine that converts the raw material of comets into CHON food (carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, the basic construction materials for life). A crew is selected, a ship outfitted, and an expedition launched. The book begins four years into the journey of this expedition, roughly about the time they arrive.

The Heechee artifacts represent a basic SF archetype that has yet to lose its power to fascinate: the Enigmatic Alien. The contem-

plation of alien intelligence is a theme virtually unique to SF, and a compelling one for anyone with curiosity. Pohl's handling of the theme lies in showing a frustrated humanity trying to piece together a picture of an entire race by the junk they left behind. Imagine an Australian aborigine, turned loose inside a store specializing in component stereo systems, attempting to figure out the purpose of those strangely complex heavy cubes. Almost every SF writer has tried his or her hand at this kind of story (2001 is the best-known popular example). Pohl has created an Enigmatic Alien in his Heechee that is the most satisfying I have ever encountered. He doesn't just toss out an inexplicable object for mystification's sake. Everything left by the Heechee has a definite purpose, perhaps one that would take humans years to figure out, but a purpose nonetheless. In the course of the two books, Pohl builds the beginnings of an understanding of the Heechee, and gives just enough, without devolving into mere rote explanation.

Pohl has fleshed out the future human civilization in great detail with seemingly effortless minimal touches. There is a danger in this unique to SF. In contemporary fiction. the various props in the story are assumed to be understood by the reader. It isn't necessary to say anything more than: "He hailed a cab and arrived at the airport just minutes after his flight had left." We all know what each of those words mean. In an SF story, one cannot simply state: "He grew a bubble and adjusted it to the coordinates of the nearest equatorial substation, arriving just minutes after his translation window had closed." This need for explanation gives SF a tendency to be top-heavy with description -speed bumps in the narrative. The SF writer must be skillful indeed to slip the reader this necessary burden of exposition.

Pohl throws us one new concept after another, and rarely does the narrative bog down or the reader remain too puzzled. One charming device of Pohl's, used for important background exposition. is Robin Broadhead's science program—Albert Einstein. Albert is a program that continually monitors most of recorded knowledge. including fast-breaking current events. The





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program then evaluates, extrapolates, and hypothesizes. Albert answers Broadhead's questions from a 3-D "holo tank" in which is depicted a highly realistic, breathing Albert Einstein speaking colloquially, adding his head. Pohl's skill is perfectly demostrated in his fine tuning of the "character" of Albert. As engaging a being as Albert is, Pohl never lets him give the appearance of having free will or being anything other than an evaluation program. For example, some dialogue between Broadhead and Albert:

"Albert," I said, tell me something. You computers are supposed to be lightning-fast. Why is it that you take so long to answer sometimes? Just dramatic effect?"

'Well, Bob, sometimes it is." he said after a moment, "like that time. But I am not sure you understand how difficult it is for me to 'chat.' If you want information about, say, black holes. I have no trouble producing it for you. Six million bits a second, if you like. But to put it in terms you can understand, above all to put it in the form of conversation, involves more than accessing the storage. I have to do word-searches through literature and taped conversations. I have to map analogies and metaphors against your own mind-sets. I have to meet such strictures as are imposed by your defined normatives for my behavior, and by relevance to the tone of the particular chat. Tain't easy, Robin.

Pohl takes a lot of chances with this book. There are two different first person narrators at the beginning, but they both turn into third person objects in the middle, only to have one of them resume narrating near the end. Crucial events and situations are referred to obliquely or happen offstage between chapters. Most of the plot revolves around successive revelations of Heechee technology that could (and sometimes do) negate the characters' motives or render pointless developing situations. The book skips blithely from place to place and scene to scene in a decidedly nonlinear fashion. All of these idiosyncracies, when utilized by a lesser writer, would mean certain death for a book. Beyond the Blue Event Horizon is a marvelous Rube Goldberg of a narrative whose ungainly parts whir and mesh in perfect sync.

An example: At one point. Broadhead finds it necessary to take a lengthy journey in a Heechee ship over which he has no control beyond pushing the go button. Right when it dawns on Broadhead that he will soon starve to death (the midpoint of the journey is reached several days late, making his onboard food and water supplies inadequate), the scene changes. Pages later Broadhead shows up, skinny, smelly, but alive, with no explanations. It isn't until much later that he reflects on why he survived the experience. I'd love to know how Pohl gets away with this kind of thing; he not only makes it work, he makes it believable.

Another sign of Pohl's skill is his careful attention to background touches. My favorite example involves a kind of madness that simultaneously affects every human being alive for a few hours every 180 days or so. This has become a planetary catastrophe over the ten or fifteen years it has been going on, a catastrophe where thousands lose their lives in plane crashes, etc. Yet, it is rarely directly mentioned (everyone is affected, so it is unnecessary for the characters to mention it to each other). Pohl slides in just the right line or two to both keep the reader aware of the fever and aware of its universal impact. After a bout with the fever, Broadhead goes into a restaurant. The fever is then taken out of the context of being a personal hardship for Broadhead and put into the context of a universal event with one line (in a quarter of the words it took me to say this):

... I couldn't talk to him right away, though, because right then my dinner came up and the waiter was a human being. He wanted to ask me how I had got through the fever, so that he could tell me how he had, and that took time. But at last I sat down in front of the holo tank, sliced into my chicken steak and said, "Go ahead Morton, what's the bad news?"

Pohl's characters are vivid and drawn with high realism. For example, old Payter, leader of the food factory expedition, whose grandiose schemes gradually change into selfinflicted nightmares of megalomania. Then there is the mysterious Wan, raised aboard a Heechee artifact by machines, with no human contact but some stored human intelligences that have long ago gone insane. Here is a taste of Wan's character:

And what did Wan feel? He seemed so uncomplicated as he showed her about his domain, like one child guiding another through his toy chest. Janinie knew better. If she had learned anything in her fourteen years, it was that nobody was uncomplicated. Wan's complications were merely not the same as her own, as she saw at once when he showed her the water fixture that worked. He had not been able to drink the water, but he had used it for a toilet. Janinie, brought up in the great conspiracy of the Western ' world to pretend that excretion does not happen, would never have brought Wan to see this place of stains and smells, but he was wholly unembarrassed. She could not even make him embarrassed.

The book is an intricate, beautifully written, and multilayered experience. Wonder is piled on wonder, and the narrative never sags for a moment. I purposely haven't mentioned many specifics about the Heechee artifacts because Pohl's gradual revelations are too much fun for me to spoil them for you. But the most important aspect of the book for me is the impact of Heechee technology on human culture. To use our aborigine friend again, imagine a devastated Sydney, Australia. Aborigine expeditions voyage to the ruins and bring back artifacts. Some of them turn out to be highly useful and significantly raise the aborigine standard of living: compound bows, frying pans, and strike-anywhere matches. Most of the artifacts are interesting but meaningless: TV sets, pocket calculators, or bicycle exercise machines. Some things require years of study by aborigine scientists but ultimately pay off the most: books, agricultural machinery, or complex sailing craft. Other things turn out to be highly destructive and capable of destroying the aborigine society: dynamite, canisters of radium, or vials of cultured viruses. All of these are aspects of the Heechee artifacts found by humans. Pohl carefully integrates them all into the narrative seamlessly, without shrinking from the massive culture

In a final burst of extrapolative brilliance



A BATTLEFIELD PROMOTION AN WILL SPEND SIGNING AUTOBRI WITH YOUR GOOD HAND...









(and finally making a satisfactory plot that comes out just right), Pohl answers all necessary questions about the Heechee, and portions out some outstanding cosmological speculations. This is one to press into the hands of skeptical unbelievers.

Only one thing still bothers me. Fred, Fred. Did you have to use that awful title?

It is a current cliché that the difference between a male SF writer and a female SF writer is the difference between the hard and the soft sciences. Speculations on anthropology, sociology, and psychology have been rare in a field noted for its love affair with hard technology. These soft sciences have been the concern of most of the better women SF writers lately, thus creating a conceptual schism in the field.

Fortunately for my peace of mind (pigeonholing makes me nervous) Joan Vinge blurs this distinction. (See my January column.) In her writing to date, I have found a deep, uncloving romanticism that puts her in the company of such superb SF writers as Ursula LeGuin and Kate Wilhelm. At the same time she demonstrates a rigorous and imaginative grasp of technology.

In her newest novel, The Snow Queen, we see an exuberant Vinge, flush with success, trying out her ideas on a grand scale. The book is huge (630 manuscript pages) but filled with constant event and little dead weight. Vinge can write gripping action prose with the best of them-the scene with the airship going down into the sea had me short of breath-and the pace rarely slows.

The novel is set on Tiamat, a planet in a trinary star system that includes two suns and an enormous rotating black hole (20,000 solar masses) known as the Black Gate. The intricate orbital patterns cause unruly climatic changes on Tiamat every hundred years. The planet is inhabited by two cultures, with slight cross-fertilization from offworld technology. The Summers are pastoral low-tech fisherfolk. The Winters are the planet's rulers, who reside mostly in the city of Carbuncle and are personified in the character of Arienrhod, the Snow Queen. The time is coming when another climatic shift will occur; a time when the Summers and Winters ritually exchange roles.

The main thread of the plot is an intricate four-way relationship. There is Moon Dawn-

treader and her lifelong lover/cousin Sparks. They become separated when Moon makes a choice that must exclude Sparks. While Moon is following her quasi-mystical destiny, Sparks goes to Carbuncle, loses his innocence in the big city, and eventually becomes ensnared in the lives of the Snow Oueen (Vinge's epitome of decadent sophistication) and her unpleasant consort, Starbuck. These four characters dance a gavotte of acceptance-rejection and false assumption that keeps the story in constant motion.

There is a lot in this book that is very good. Half of the characters are realistic people (notably Jerusha, the police commander; Herne, the first Starbuck; Tor Starhiker-name aside, my favorite character; and Arienrhod herself). These people are satisfyingly deep and leave the reader with the impression that much more is known about them than is stated in the text. There are many interesting and quirky subplots that advance the main story to a comfortably complete conclusion. A lot of the writing is evocative and effective.

Yet there are also many flaws, most of which seem to come from too little editorial attention

The book is riddled with inconsistencies. Alongside the good and solid characters. there are many people constructed of the most one-dimensional sort of stereotyping. The worst cases of this are Moon and Sparks, the two most central characters, who move and bend with the exigencies of the plot. It seems to break down by name. The ones with the real names, Jerusha and Arienrhod, for example, are real people, and the ones with Saturday morning TV names (Moon and Sparks) are mere outlines. I found it interesting that Starbuck began as a pure textbook example of stereotyping (distilled evil, in keeping with that awful name) until we are given his actual name (Starbuck turns out to be a title), whereupon he takes on solidity and unexpected characteristics.

Another inconsistency is Vinge's descriptive prose. It ranges from a wealth of fascinating detail reminiscent of Jack Vance (the description of entering Carbuncle from the sea), to the vague and perfunctory (the lack of description of the rest of Carbuncle, where the bulk of the novel is set).

Perhaps the aspect of Vinge's writing that most sets my teeth on edge is the basic

timidity that robs the book of its intended power. Some of the most crucial scenes either happen offstage or are treated vaguely and metaphorically. Pohl managed to give his unmentioned scenes even more impact this way, but he is a definite exception. Moon's ordeal in passing through the Black Gate, enhanced by her recently awakened semioccult powers of perception, is described with an indistinct subjectivity that is ultimately meaningless, though the scene is central to understanding Moon's future actions and beliefs. The love scene between Sparks and Moon, after they have been separated for five years and have turned into very different people (although in their case it is more a matter of exchanging one stereotype for another), is perfunctorily described with barely enough passion to inflame a cricket. This is quite frustrating, as this scene is perhaps the most crucial in terms of understanding the characters' future motivations.

One more example. The city of Carbuncle is presented as the apotheosis of vice and corruption, but none of this is shown. The worst thing that Vinge can say about the street scum of Carbuncle is that they gamble, take mild forms of drugs, and visit prostitutes-Berlin of the early thirties described as a modern Des Moines.

The most disturbing structural flaw to me is the fact that the emotional climax of the book, the point where all the interrelationships are sorted out (and it becomes apparent what roles the major characters will take with respect to each other in the future), occurs about a hundred pages before the physical climax, making the latter not only monotonously inevitable but totally lacking in emotional resonance.

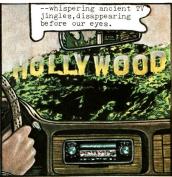
All my cavils to the contrary, this vast wandering novel with its clumsy amateurish writing alternating with scenes of effective and vivid power, will be widely read and, no doubt, have an automatic slot in the next awards balloting. The basic story is well told and should have a large audience. I only wish that a firmer hand could have taken hold of the manuscript and made Vinge spend another six months with it.

Beyond the Blue Event Horizon, by Frederick Pohl, Del Rey Books, February 1980 \$9.95

The Snow Queen, by Joan Vinge, Dial Quantum Series, April 1980







COMIX INT'L by Maurice Horn

continued from page 6

Romano il Legionario. The best Italian comic features have been characterized by originality of plot, excellence of draftsmanship, and solidity of design—and it is precisely these qualities that have come to the fore in a number of imaginative and remarkable comic creations that have seen the light of print in Italy during the past fifteen to twenty years.

The Exemplary Work of Guido Crepax

Though in many ways he stands apart from his fellow comic strip artists. Guido Crepax can be said, nonetheless, to exemplify the preoccupations and concepts of contemporary Italian cartonists by his very originality and individuality. In his chosen field he prolongs the experiments of the Italian artists of the Renaissance, and the title



"Raphael of the Comics" that has been given to him is therefore apt, if somewhat misleading. The features that he has created over the remarkably short span of fifteen years already number more than a dozen. They are all worthy of note, but, by necessity, only a few will be analyzed here. Working almost exclusively in black and white, Crepax is best noted for his loving depiction of beautiful young women often victimized in the course of disturbing sadomasochistic adventures. La Casa Matta ("The Mad later elaborately reworked as Bianca), in which a nubile schoolgirl daydreams and fantasizes her way into a cruel and erotic universe where her schoolmates. teachers, and relatives become her lovers and/or tormentors, is typical Crepax fare. So is Anita, an alarming tale of sexual obsession leading to self-immolation.

These predilections that made Crepax the ideal illustrator for two of the most celebrated novels of modern erotic literature, Pauline Reage's Story of O and Emmanuelle Arsan's Emmanuelle. (It should be noted that

Crepax's treatment is much more faithful to the original works than their watered-down screen adaptations.) In an altogether different vein. Crepax is also the author of II Astronave Pirata ("The Pirate Spaceship"). a tongue-in-cheek tale of science fantasy dealing with pirates in sixteenth century costumes plying their trade aboard twenty-first century rocket ships. In this work the artist broke with his hitherto exclusive attachment to the black-and-white medium in his use of color overlave.

Crepax's most famous comic creation, however, remains *Valentina*. It appeared in 1965, in the second issue of the magazine *Linus*, and is the artist's first comic strip.

Giovanni Gandini, Linus's founder and publisher, had approached the artist with an offer to draw, and write, a comic strip for his new magazine. Crepax, an avid collector and reader of comics, eagerly accepted and set to work with alacrity. In the initial stories (titled Neutron) the hero was an enigmatic American criminologist and art critic, Philip Rembrandt—in actuality, Neutron, a mutant endowed with super powers. Valentina Rosselli made her appearance in

the strip after a couple of months, as a young and alluring photographer. First attracted to Rembrandt, she later shared his adventures as Neutron. Neutron's presence in the strip became less and less frequent as it became more and more Valentina's story. In 1968 she appeared alone for the first time, and the next year the strip was officially renamed Valentina.

It is not an exaggeration to say that Valentina is the most significant heroine in European comics. Her vibrant, if neurotic, personality dominates the goings-on in an all-pervasive fashion. The twists, turns, and vagaries of the plot, even the substantiality of the other characters in the story, are not so much a mirror of external reality as a projection of the heroine's obsessions, dreams, fears, and fantasies. Valentina Rosselli is the only character to claim an objective existence: Crepax provides us with clues to Valentina's personal history that, in his typically nonchalant way, he drops all along the narrative, in no particular order. Thus we learn that Valentina was born on Christmas Day 1942-she was twenty-three at the time of her first meeting with Neutron. She grew up in the disturbed years of war-torn and postwar Italy, and the incidents of her childhood would find their corollaries in her adult adventures. From her union with Rembrandt, a son, Mattia, was born in 1970; he is now the only permanent male in the still-ummarried Valentina's life.

So much for la Rosselli's private life. Her public life is much more fascinating. A sexy. sophisticated brunette in a Louise Brooks hairdo, with hard small breasts and a hauntingly beautiful face, she goes through her oneiric wanderings in a cataleptic state, half victim, half goddess. A person of catholic tastes and wide culture, Valentina realizes her fantasies in encounters with famous personages of myth and history, as well as with characters out of Joyce's, Proust's, and Melville's novels, Bergman's movies, and, of course, comic strip mythology. If her experiences have a definite sadomasochistic tinge, it is due as much to the ambiguous longings of the lady as to the proclivities of the artist. Valentina is a genuinely modern heroine: her knowledge of, and complicity with, the world of fact only leads to her increased sense of alienation, while her in-



And so I stayed home and watched TV for a year--





--their sheets stained yellow from the blood of severed horse heads.









I discovered I was turning into steel.







sights into the realm of imagination only enhance her feelings of frustration. Boredom, estrangement, guilt, and helplessness are the dark underside—perhaps the penal-ty—of an outwardly gay, brilliant, and successful existence.

Although there is a pleiad of characters actual and imagined—gravitating round Valentina, three of them deserve particular study because they serve to illuminate the central protagonist.

The titular hero of the strip at its inception, Philip Rembrandt, has come down a long way from his super-heroic days. Gone now are his powers of levitation, his ability to stop clocks and engines, and the deadly stare capable of paralyzing his foes a hundred yards away. The most telling casually in Valentina's rise to self-realization, he is now relegated to the role of passive onlooker, not even a sidekick, and a clumsy lover to boot. In a total reversal of roles, Valentina is now the one to whom Rembrandt must occasionally turn for reassurance and comfort.

Of all the villains, male and female, human and animal, who constantly plague the heroine, none is more prominent, or colorful,

than Baba Yaga, inspired by a legendary witch in Russian folklore. As depicted by Crepax, Baba Yaga is a desiccated lesbian crone, attired in turn-of-the-century fashions, who tries to lure Valentina away from Rembrandt. She affects various guises, and in particular, replays the role of the bad witches in updated versions of fairy tales such as Snow White and Hansel and Gretel. She provides the polar opposite to Rembrandt/Neutron's masculinity and may be a reflection of Valentina's own sexual ambivalence.

In contrast to the attractions of the unknown and the unconscious represented by Rembrandt and Baba Yaga, her son Mattia is Valentina's anchor to everyday life. It is his cries for help, for food, for reassurance, that bring Valentina back to earth from her flights into fantasy. Mattia represents the reality principle in Valentina's universe, and the fact that he is a man-child is fraught with symbolic irony.

Crepax's detractors have charged that his Valentina stories carry no discernible plot. This is somewhat of an exaggeration, although it is true that Crepax took greater and greater liberty with conventional plotting as Valentina progressed. In the beginning (when the feature was still known as Neutron), the story was straightforward enough: Neutron and his enterprising girl friend found themselves at war against the subterraneans. a race of extremely intelligent, but sightless, superbeings who tried at regular intervals to subjugate the humans of the earth's surface: but the aliens would, in turn, be overwhelmed by Neutron's equally awesome powers. In these stories, the cameo appearances of Mandrake the Magician were both a clue to Crepax's inspiration and a wink in the direction of the knowing reader.

After Valentina assumed the dominant role, the strip soon veered away from primarily science fiction themes toward pure fantasy—half oneiric, half hallucinatory. In her dreams (nightmares? divagations?), Valentina travels through space and time in a universe untrammeled by rules or rationality, where she meets, in turn, monocled Nazis, czarist cossacks, and every imaginable figure of fact and legend (Bluebeard and Archimedes, Lenin and the Amazon Queen). Amidst a splendid and baroque background

reeking of sensuality and decadence, Valentina is usually the victim of the most barbarous treatment. Raped, whipped, quatered, impaled, and branded, she always emerges phoenixlike from her ordeals, unmarked and apparently untouched. (The author once stated that Valentina was an allegory of purity in the modern world.) In these latter stories, all semblance of plot does indeed disappear in favor of a stream-of-consciousness narrative, but there still remains a thematic link, however tenuous.

In Valentina, the themes are incredibly varied in their inspiration as well as in their expression. They may be derived not only, as we've seen, from myth and folklore but also from movies (notably Bergman and Antonioni), works of literature (Moby Dick, Faust), pieces of music (Wagner's Tristan and Isolde: Pictures at an Exhibition), and, above all, from the comics.

"Ciao Valentina," one of the most entertaining Valentina stories, is a tale of mystery that finds its solution in the course of a "comics party," where the guests come dressed as comic characters (Valentina in a blond wig makes herself up as Daisy Mae). In other stories, Valentina fantasizes herself as "Valentina Arden," rescued from the hawkmen by Flash Gordon; as "Princess Valda," hypnotized into willing submission by Mandrake; and as "Valentina Palmer," locked into fiery embrace with the Phantom (who leaves his famous mark—a skull—on her right buttock).

From a close reading of Valentina, it soon becomes apparent that we are not in the presence of a simple piece of entertainment (although Valentina is great fun) but are confronted with a well-thought-out, intricately woven work of personal expression. The images and associations projected in Valentina do not represent simply the musings of a playful mind but are very much a reflection of the artist's own thoughts, beliefs, and concerns.

When I met him for the first time, some ten years ago in Milan, I was struck by how much Crepax, with his close-cropped hair and his regular, slightly tomented features, resembled some of his characters, notably Phil Rembrandt. Half paraphrasing Flaubert, he once admitted: "Rembrandt is me, but Valentina is me also."

Born in 1933 in Milan, of northern Italian and Austrian parentage, Crepax trained as an architect and designed book and record jackets before turning to comics. A devoted family man (his wife Luisa was the model for Valentina, and his children often appear in his drawings), he is little impressed by the fame that has come his way with the success of Valentina. He shuns invitations and parties, and his life, as ordered as Valentina's is disheveled, revolves almost completely around his work. Crepax, a leftist, holds that his political views-as distinct from his philosophical attitudes-should have no place in his comics. (He is probably right on this score: the feature in which his political opinions are made explicit, La Calata di MacSimiliano, is also one of his weakest.)

At the very core of Crepax's vision are his women ("Women attract me very much and frighten me very much." he once confessed). Unlike the big-boobed peasant types so favored by American cartoonists, Crepax's women are small-chested, long-limbed beauties with delicate, patrician faces: their sensuousness all resides in the quivering lips and vulnerable eyes. Crepax draws the kind of



















women a civilized man would like to know and not just to bed. The artist's fascination with women, made of ambivalence, is paralleled by his adult view of sex as a conflict whose attending ills—jealousy, deception, cruelty, frustration, perversion, violence are impervious to resolution.

Crepax's view of the world is aesthetic even tragic) rather than ethic. His is a universe of violence and sex, where innocence is constantly outraged and vice often rewarded. The images he conjures are a model of elegant decadence: baroque in their profusion and their intricacy, they are meant to jar and disorient. The space is abstract (somewhat reminiscent of Giorgio Di Chirico's "metaphysical" paintings) and filled with architectonic devices and geometrical shapes. This is essentially a theatrical universe and the characters are figured mainly as projections.

Crepax's narrative innovations (such as breaking down his pages into minute panels, to suspend the action or depict actions widely separated in space or time) have been widely imitated but never equaled. A controversial as well as a seminal figure whose experiments have revolutionized the comics form, both in structure and in content, Crepax stands alone. More than any comic strip artist, he has provided evidence to the European notion that the comics are a legitimate and inseparable part of Western culture.

Of all Crepax's works, only The Story of O is available in English (in a format that doesn't do justice to the artist). For those who wish to take a closer look at the work of this outstanding artist, I would recommend the following hardcover collections of Valentina stories: Valentina (which reprints the initial episodes): Il Diario di Valentina (in which the heroine's life story is chronicele): Valentina nella Stufa despicting many of the encounters with Baba Yaga): and Valentina in Giallo (which contains some of Valentina's most frenetic adventures). The books are distributed in the US by Rizzoli International.

The fame soon acquired by Neutron/Valentina helped to establish, in no small measure, the fledgling Linus magazine. Most of the comics published in Linus were of American origin, but some notable Italian cartoonists, in addition to Crepax, also found a place there. They included Dino Battaglia, who adapted Melville and Lovecraft in comic strip form, and Enso Lunari, the author of the sarcastic Fra' Salmastro, based on the thirteenth century tale about a lecherous monk.

Toward the end of the sixties. Linus was acquired by the giant Rizzoli publishing house from its founder. Giovanni Gandini, who was himself eased out a few years later. Under the inept leadership of his successor. Oreste Del Buono. Linus has been going steadily downhill and is now issued in postage stamp size (dubbed "Piccolinus" by wags). Not eager to be identified with a loser. Crepax had, in the meantime, virtually dropped out of the pages of Linus and its sister publication. Alter.

Linus's meteoric rise in the sixties spawned a number of imitators. Many of the comic magazines born in this period proved short-lived, the most notable exception being Eureka, founded in 1967 by Editoriale Como. Under the able editorship of Luciano Secchi, a modern Renaissance man in his multiple capacity as scriptwiter, journalist,

screenwriter, playwright, and man about | town, Eureka was to overtake Linus in quality, popularity, and circulation. Delicately balancing its contents between foreign comics and local productions, Eureka has launched the careers of such luminaries of the Italian comics scene as Pino Zac (already known as a noted animator), Paolo Piffarerio, and the sarcastic Giampaolo Chies, a master of black humor. For these and other cartoonists. Secchi has written innumerable scripts (under the pseudonym"Max Bunker"); he is the author of the phenomenally successful Alan Ford (drawn by a succession of artists, including Roberto Raviola and Piffarerio), a hilarious spy parody featuring a hapless bunch of spooks collectively known as the group TNT.

There is probably no country in Europe (or elsewhere) where comics are as widely accepted, discussed, and read as in Italy. Comics gatherings and conventions are legion, the most widely known being the International Conference at Lucca. A yearly rendezvous and marketplace for cartoonists, publishers, and experts from all over the

Bordighera before moving to its current locale the following year), it became a biannual affair in 1976 due to changing economic factors. Another manifestation of the Italian madness for comics (pazzia di fumetti) is the blossoming all over Italy of comics clubs bent on reprinting the comics—foreign and domestic—of the past (the most prolific of these clubs, led by Ernesto Traversio of Genoa, has already published over two hundred books and albums, many in color, including reprints in the English language of such classics as The Phantom. Jungle Jim. Prince Valiant, and Mandroke).

In view of the high esteem in which comics are held there, it is therefore not surprising that Italian comic art should be flourishing. Of the numerous artists who came to the fore in the last fiften years the name most often mentioned alongside Crepax's is that of Hugo Pratt. Born on the Adriatic coast of Italy. Pratt had enjoyed a notable career as a cartoonist in South America and England before returning to his native country. At first an obvious imitator of Milton Caniff. Pratt later evolved his own striking style, at once more callieraphic and

less documentary than Caniff's. Examples may be seen in a number of excellent strips, the most famous being *Corto Maltese*, about a freewheeling adventurer in the years just prior to the First World War.

Noteworthy Italian comic artists are literally too numerous to mention, but I would mention two more just the same before concluding this piece. The first one is Guido Buzzelli, who, in a number of bizarre strips (Zilzelub, I Labirinti, etc.), has created a disquieting world peopled by creatures half human, half animal. The other is Franco Bonvicini ("Bonvi"), who has realized the almost impossible feat of making fun out of the horrors of World War II in Sturmtruppen, dealing with a battallion of Nazi storm troopers, each one a certified mental case or existential monster. Sick humor at its most sickeningly hilarious!

The panorama presented by Italian comics at the start of the eighties is as impressive as it is varied. It is my strongly felt opinion that these talented artists would find an enthusiastic audience among American comic afficionados—if given a chance.

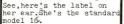














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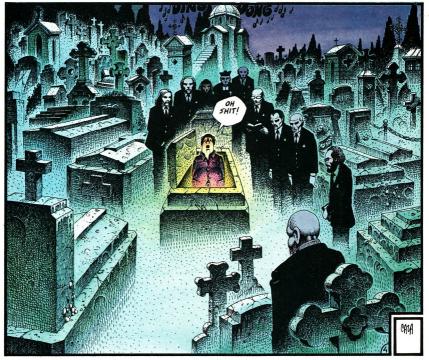












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"new look" is instituted and will probably remain so until a new editorial regime gains control. At least this letter is cathartic for me, and in the future I'll simply ignore the inevitable interview with Stan Lee and orgasmic hosannas for Alien II.

Roman Gorski Perth Amboy, NJ

Dear Mr. White:

As a reader of Heavy Metal since the first issue. I am glad that you were given the job of editing the magazine. I began reading Amazing and Fantastic in the late sixties, and during the years you were editing those magazines, I came to feel I "knew" you-your personality made both those magazines unique and highly readable. Although I disagreed with some of the things you did, and many of the things you wrote, the effort you put into the job showed itself, and I liked that,

Heavy Metal has suffered from the opposite, I think, because in reading the magazine, issue after issue, I got no feeling of a publication put together by human beings. Part of this is due to the fact that an anthology magazine is mostly a pooling of talent, so that one, or a few personalities probably won't show through. No doubt, part of this is also due to the fact that translated material will tend to be even more remote than material "straight from the source." But, I think a large part of it is due to the fact that the people who have put HM together so far seem to have been confused and wishywashy, as if they really couldn't work together very well, and further, those who gave the magazine its ' didn't quite know what they were supposed to do.

My biggest complaint about HM so far has been a definite lack of direction. No one working on the magazine seemed willing to put themselves on the line and say, "This is what I think makes a good comic book, and this is how we go about putting one together!"

I don't know how you view your own role at HM, but I'm looking forward to seeing you put a distinctive mark on the magazine. I don't think any publication, or organization, loses anything by being unique and distinctive. Current comics try to please everyone by using formulas that subdue the personalities of those who do the creative work. My experience is that readers like material that is original, even if they may disagree with a particular approach or technique.

I would like to see an end to the text fiction and the promotional excerpts that smell so strongly of cynical exploitation. Filling the pages of Heavy Metal can't possibly be a major problem, and the use of bits and pieces of larger works, sold elsewhere at a much higher price, is one of the worst practices a publisher can do. It is futile and cynical and manipulative, and people who habitually do this are on my personal "s list." It is something that not only wastes my time, but charges me money for it.

If you do include text material in HM, please use material that is entertaining and/or informative. I like to read; I just don't like to be taken advantage

As far as the comics content goes, I will support anything an artist or writer comes up with. I am willing to assume that what is worked on, over many hours or days, is an honest effort; the artist put his heart into his work, and it is therefore worth my time to read the stuff at least once. I reserve the right to not like a particular story, of course, but I'm willing to buy HM and judge a work after I've read it

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