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The lighter side of flicking your Bic.

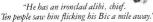


"If you can't spare a dime, sir, can you at least spare me a flick of your Bic?'



"I got to the top on my own. Nobody flicked their Bic for me. And I didn't flick mine for anybody."







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"Shore Leave" and "The Mysteries of Eroticism #1" by Moebius, "Kraoo," by Sokal, and "A Message from The Shadows," by Druillet are all from Metal Hurlant @1980. Metal Hurlant is published by L.F. Editions, Les Humanoides Associes, Paris, Reprinted by permission.

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FORTY...

Enki Bilal made his first appearance here with "Crossroads of the Universe," in our fourth issue He was back exactly one year later with "The Death of Orlaon," his first story for us in color. But his real impact on American readers came with "Exterminator 17," a six-part serial that began in our October 1978 issue.

Now, after a number of shorter pieces, Bilal begins his second serial for us, "Progress!" Originally serialized in Pilote in 1976 as "Le Vaisseau de Pierre," the story by Christin has a close-focus sense of here-and-now reality that contrasts with the space-exploring future-oriented Bilal pieces we've run before. But although the fantasy in the story is only hinted at in the first installment, this issue, it builds steadily as the story progresses and the Forces of Progress meet their match in the Primal Forces of Old.

In Diana Bletter's interview with Bilal (page 9). he talks about his newest work, "La Foire aux Immortels," which is still being serialized, as I write this, in Pilote. We plan to bring this story to you in the near future.

Jeronaton, whose "Champakou" concluded here last issue, is working now on an Egyptian story. and plans to follow it with a sequel to "Champakou," As soon as we can we'll be publishing those stories here.

Ribera and Godard's "The Alchemist Supreme" gathers momentum with its third installment this issue-while Axle learns the truth about his sidekick Musky. Ribera and Godard have also done a seguel to "The Alchemist Supreme" called "What is Reality, Papa?" You'll read it here before the end of the year.

And Moebius is back again with the first installment of a two-parter, "Shore Leave." The final eighteen pages will be in our August issue.

Starting next issue is a new major work by Druillet: "Salammbo." In "Salammbo" Druillet demonstrates his newly acquired mastery of the airbrush with some stunning work that represents a major advance for him.

Looking ahead, we're devoting September to a special Rock issue. Our French compatriots at Metal Hurlant have put out two Rock specials in as many years, and we've skimmed off the cream: stories by Voss, Macedo, Hé, Druillet, Alias, and Moebius, among others, to which we've added a brand new "Trashman" story by Spain, a new story about the young Elvis by Matena, and special installments of "Changes" and "Rock Opera" -a powerhouse issue all the way!

-Ted White

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Chairman Matty Simmons



Dear Mr. White:

I've received the April 1980 issue of your amazing magazine, in which you are publishing stories by artists I like very much.

I was deeply touched by reading what Maurice Horn writes in his column about me and my work. Please tell him I thank him very much.

My book Emmanuelle will be published in the States shortly. I hope you will enjoy it. I hope my comic strips "Valentina" and "Anita" will soon have an English edition in the States, too.

Guido Crepax Milan, Italy

Heavy Metal:

I don't always agree with Maurice Horn, but this time I do.

Guido Crepax is great! Since I don't read Italian, I've suffered the pangs of doubt as to what his beautiful and mysterious work meant. (I saw it in Ali-Baba, a mag Horn failed to mention.) I've sought English translations in vain.

Hom says Crepax's only English work is Story of O. How about filling the void? Translated "Valentina" would be great . . . Please?

Also, Bonvicini's "Sturmtruppen" is great. If you can imagine "Beetle Bailey" in the German army in World War II, you'd be close. How about a few months of that translated? Maybe to embellish your text pages?

Howard Davis Pitman, NJ

Dear Ted:

The columns started in HM are an excellent addition to your magazine. I especially enjoyed the interview with Stephen King and the history of underground comix (I hate that spelling). Please have more movie, book, and comic reviews. I only wish you would add a little more emphasis on "aboveground" comics.

Now about the art and stories themselves. I think one of the major problems with your magazine is that you fail to take illustrated science fantasy as a serious art form. Science fiction, or more accurately speculative fiction, has made such great strides in recent years, but your magazine has lagged behind. HM still concentrates on insignificant stories with a heavy emphasis on sex. Do you really think the majority of your readers buy your magazine for sex scenes? Put a little more thought-provoking stories in HM.

Also, some of the artwork in your magazine is so crude it could pass for some of the work of the so-called "golden age" of comics. Can the artwork by Moebius, Stiles, Cruse, Howarth, and Matena equal the work of Corben, McKie, Suydam, or Kirchner? The latter four are the best artists that I have seen in your magazine thus far. Also, I wish to add my name to the legion of fans that would like to see more American artists in HM.

Kenneth Leeper Lewistown Pa

Dear Chain Mail:

Bravo to Richard Corben for "Beast of Wolfton" [April 1980], and especially his creation of Lady Chabita. Never have I met a heroine so unchangeable, so unswerved from her man-hatred by the various efforts of her husband and the Beast's sad story . . . She was (is) a delight, from the first bedroom tussle to the final, satisfying (startling!) chunk of the axe. M Browne

Chicago, Ill.

"Satisfying"?-TW

Editor

For what it's worth, I enjoy stories with narrative, as opposed to those with disconnected panel after disconnected panel. I gather the new editor is distinguished, or long lasting in this field, but I enjoyed the magazine more a year ago than I have the last three issues. There's something that has begun to feel serious and intense about it all; a lack of playfulness that was so refreshing before seems to have crept in. As if you now want to take yourselves seriously.

Here's a vote for more full-frontal nudity and the wilder regions of sex that seemed to flourish in the magazine.

in mind.)

As I didn't enjoy "Champakou," except for the Caza and Bilal the issue was a bust. They are what Heavy Metal is all about—to me! (Apparently every reader has a different "perfect" Heavy Metal

> Donald Porter New York, NY

You want "more full-frontal nudity," but you didn't like "Champakou"? You're a hard guy to please, Donald. As for our seriousness, maybe you should compare notes with Kenneth Leeper; he doesn't think we're serious enough.-TW

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed please find photos of our van. My wife and I are very proud of it. We had a tough time choosing a theme. It was between our three favorite things: "Sympathy for the Devil" (the Rolling Stones), Alien, and Heavy Metal. Well, now you know what our favorite thing is.

We travel quite a bit to Truck-Ins (a three-day gathering of vanners from all over, to drink, party, and show off our vans).

We also plan to travel to the sanctioned shows. These are the National Rod and Custom Association and the International Show Car Association. We took first place Conservative Custom Ford at Salina (NRCA), and second place Conservative Custom Ford at Kansas City, Missouri (NRCA). We also have trophies for a first, second, fourth, and a People's Choice (our very first show) from various Truck-Ins last summer.

The fellow who painted the artwork was a very talented art student at Kansas University named Joe Burns. It took approximately two weeks to complete the artwork. The pinstriping is by Shakey of Oklahoma





Whenever we show the van, people come up and ask, "What is Heavy Metal?" We just point to our collection of magazines and say, "That's Heavy Metal!" We turn people on to HM everywhere we

Thanks for a great magazine.

Rusty and Peggy Jackson Kansas City, Kans.

Dear Ted White:

I think you guys pulled a cheap shot by cutting Vaughn Bode's "Zooks" down to those teenyweeny little pictures in your March issue. Bodé did great cartoons, and you could at least do the man justice by printing his cartoons like the first Zooks" you ran!

Shame on you!

Shannon Dunn Longmont, Colo.

Dear Ted:

"Zooks." if I never said it before, improves with miniaturization! I never would have thought it, but cutting the thing into single horizontal strips does wonders for Vaughn Bodé. I suspect that the eve can now take in each single panel as a whole, whereas when the thing was set up as solid pages there was too much to look at. I wish now that the whole thing had been reproduced in this size and

"Changes" is a real winner! There's a certain tension between the dialogue and the graphics. I am still seeing new things in it, still absorbing ideas. The mere technical virtuosity of every damned panel excites me.

Jay Kinney's column was fine stuff. But I wonder when Evergreen Review's publication of "Barbarella" and "Phoebe Zeitgeist" are going to get mentioned. Those, it seems to me, played a part in crowbarring public awareness of graphic stories apart and making new possibilities appear. Also, the "serialness" of those two strips prefigured exactly what is happening in Heavy Metal

> Larry Stark Jamaica Plain, Mass.

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Jay Kinney
Underground comix were already around

for two years before the appearance of Last Gasp eco funnies. With Ron Turner at the helm, Last Gasp is now one of the main publishers of UG comix; however, its origins in 1970 were far more modest.

In the world of Bay Area radical politics, the concepts of ecology and environmental activism were just beginning to make waves as the seventies began. The Berkely Ecology Centre served as a nearly clearinghouse for groups and activities in this realm, and it was a group of eco freaks associated with the

center, Turner foremost among them, who first brainstormed the idea of an ecological UG comic: Slow Death.

Turner, then as now, had the appearance of a brown-haired hippie Santa Claus with one ear permanently glued to the telephone, making deals. Like many fans of UG comix at the time, Ron bought comix at Gary Arlington's comic book store in the Mission District, and it was to Gary that Ron turned for help in assembling his proposed book. Gary, as always, was full of crazed energy looking for an outlet and he soon came up with the names Slow Death and Last Gasp. In league with Snatch printer Don Donahue. Gary introduced Ron around to the artists and helped rally them to the cause. Most of the cartoonists, except for Greg Irons and White Panther Gary Grimshaw, were not

particularly "political," but visions of ecological doom were as common as cheap dope and it didn't take much urging to convince

the crowd that this was a comic worth doing. Slow Death #1, with strips by Sheridan, Schrier, Irons, Jaxon, Grimshaw, Deitch, Crumb, Shelton, and Jim Evans, was published in time for Earth Day, the well-publicized eco day in April, 1970. It was a fairly preachy comic, all in all, though as usual some of the cartoonists were more intent on pursuing their own eccentric path than in toeing a strict didactic line. Schrier's sixpage "Ecology Mythology," for example, ended with a typically cryptic moral: "All the waters of the Earth are in the armpit of the Great Frog."

While the comic was coming together, some changes had occurred at the Ecology Center. Slow Death #1, intended as a benefit fund raiser for the center, was met with mild enthusiasm and a lack of distribution knowhow. Turner found that if he ever wanted to get the cartons of twenty thousand comics out of his living room he'd have to devise his own distribution system. Almost before he knew it. he had become a UG publisher, and

logically this meant there was only one direction to take: publish more comix! And Last Gasp's second book, It Ain't Me Babe, was, like Slow Death, to initiate a type of UG that proved increasingly important as the decade progressed.

While most of the New York cartonnists who moved to San Francisco at the end of 1969 rapidly fit into the local UG scene. Trina Robbins felt left out. One of the few women in a predominantly male field, her growing feminist outlook was at odds with that of many UGers.

Trina began cartooning for the Berkeley women's newspaper It Ain't Me Babe and soon after decided to edit an all-women comic in collaboration with the paper. The effort brought together work by Trina, Willie Mendes, and Hurricane Nancy (all of whom had originally appeared in Gothic Blimp Works), as well as Michelle Brand, Meredith Kurtzman (daughter of Harvey Kurtzman), and several other women artists.

Yet even with an all-women newspaper collective to work with, the comic ran into problems. In Trina's own words, "They (the newspaper) were extremely political ... It was very hard working with them, because just about everything you did they considered demeaning to women." This was just the first instance of what was to become the

familiar Catch-22 for women UG cartoonists: deemed not "practiced" enough for the male-edited comics, yet not politically correct enough to win much feminist support, they were stuck in between.

The Print Minthad originally indicated interest in an all-women comic, but as the book finally came together. Trian mentioned it to Ron Turner and he offered her one thousand dollars for it on the spot. This was an unbeatable vote of confidence, and It Ain't Me Babe became a Last Gasp comic.

With this experience under their belts. Trina and Willie Mendes next drew All Girl Thrills for the Print Mint as a two-woman comic in late 1970. Willie then edited a comic of hippie mysticism, Illuminations, before dropping out of UGs, while Trina continued as one of the UG's most prolific cartonists.

Spring of 1970 also marked the beginning of another significant UG trend: raw horror comics reminiscent of the old fifties ECs. As a die-hard EC fanatic, Gary Arlington harbored the dream of somehow re-creating EC anew—with Gary as a new Bill Gaines. Gary's mania was irrepressible, and with Greg Irons as ecoenspirator he came up with Skull Comics, "100% Horrid!" Sheridan, Schrier, Jaxon, and Rory Hayes were all up

MUZICK: JAMES CHANCE



Jim Farber

It sounds like New York City's first major earthquake. And yet nothing is disturbed despite lots of banging, crashing, popping, squealing, and crunching. The cacophony is just the over anxious sound of heat rising in the pipes of the windowless think tank of saxophonist James Chance. Amid all this noise James does not flinch for a second but instead stares off at the fifty or so pairs of shoes that line one wall. About one-third are his, while the rest belong to the unconscious body Jying nearly naked in a sleeping bag along the wall—his manager, Anya Phillips. I ask James if he collects shoes. "No, we wear them," be deadonas.

James's blasé delivery is impenetrable, and it is important that it remain so. Chance has made quite a name for himself, most-

ly on the New York music scene, as a tough, nasty character. He sometimes likes to emphasize his talk and persona as much as his music, which can only be inadequately described as a warped smash-up of James Brown funk and Ornette Coleman free jazz. It is very much like a real earthquake or maybe just an itch you don't want to scratch. Other than his own music, there are few things Chance admires. And in his early shows this nastiness was even translated into action, as he made it a regular practice to go out into the audience and beat up random nonbelievers. "The audience provokes me by being so stupid," Chance mumbles. "Their attitude is sick. They just stand there and look. They're the ones who make things pretentious. They have this intellectual atti-

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If you caught the 13th International Tournée of Animation (1978), then you've experienced the captivating animated art of Sara Petty's Furies (1977). To accompanying Ned Rorem music, the streamlined Siamese cats of Furies shake loose from their frozen ceramic poses to pad silently around doors and down staircases—chats décoratifs exploring both art movements and the origins of their own stylistic pedigree. They pur through Moderne and Art Deco, aloofly glide into abstractions with a filmic felinity, and

leap into Vorticism while pastel bolts of color erupt in an affirmation of a Futurist manifesto. Curling into the nocturnal corners of art memory. Petty's cats stealthily follow in the footsteps of the nineteenth century woodcut artist Suiseki and the Vorticist C.R.W. Nevinson, while also summoning up the spirits of book-jacket illustrator George Salter and fantasist/cat fancier Hannes Bok (the man Ray Bradbury once called "one of the finest, yet least known, fantasy artists and illustrators of our time"). The cats of

Furies would sniff haughtily at the quaint, kitten-cute Gag lines of the drawings in Wanda Gag's Millions of Cats (Coward-McCann)—expressing equal disdain for the cat comedy monologues of Steve Martin and George Carlin, Kliban cat calendars, and the anties of Garfield in the Jim Davis comic strip. This film is of a different breed, and its use of pastel and charcoal on paper is more evocative of work by poster designer/book illustrator E. McKnight Kauffer (I'm thinking specifically of his full-color illustrations for the 1944 Random House edition of Green Mansions).

Art history aside, there's another aspect of Furies that makes it distinctive: Petty, amazingly, has managed to achieve a cat consciousness, capturing the essence of catness. She's a Texan who studied drawing in Los Angeles with Lorser Feitelson and Harry Carmean, chose to make her art move as an animation student at UCLA, and then metamorphized faces/forms to a percussion score in her minute and a half long 1976 Shadrac (shown at Filmex 77) before going on to create Furies, an award winner at the Ottawa '78 animation festival (in the "films shorter than three minutes" category). But Sara Petty is only one of the filmmakers represented in the 13th Tournée package; there are fourteen other animated films. And each vear there's a new Tournée.

One could certainly find no better introduction to contemporary international animation than the Tournée, now moving into its fifteenth year. It's sponsored by ASIFA (Association International du Film d'Animation), and it showcases the more outstanding. controversial, and acclaimed short films seen at the Annecy, France; Ottawa, Canada; and Zagreb, Yugoslavia, animation festivalseverything from studio productions to work by independent filmmakers and students in animation schools. To put together each Tournée anthology of twelve to twenty-four films, Tournée chief Prescott J. Wright and members of the ASIFA selection committee annually screen between three hundred and five hundred films.

It all began back in the late fifties: ASIFA was founded in 1957 and chartered by the United Nations three years later. The International Animated Film Society (ASIFA-

SF On the second second

Steve Brown

Sixty years from now, a huge radio telescope array focuses on the star Tau Ceti and detects a signal. When run through the house PA system, the sound of a woman sobbing is heard. Thus begins The Gate of Heaven by Paul F. Preuss, a compulsively fascinating book and easily the best first novel I've seen in years.

Twelve years before the book opens, the ship Actis was thought lost forever after it had slipped "into" a double black hole during a desperate mission to help a large L-5 colony achieve its independence from Earth. Hint: Tau Ceti is 11.8 light years from Earth. The first half of the novel concerns the mounting of a rescue expedition into the binary hole. The detail work surrounding outfitting of the rescue ship, including the

attendant political double-dealing, rings true and is told with a minimum of wordage. Without slowing his story down for even a sentence. Preuss grudgingly parcels out small snapshots of the world of the twenty-first century. He has the enviable ability to convey an aspect of society in a few insight-laden lines that tell us more than another writer could in an entire chapter:

Nobody needed to work to live, that was the problem. Jobs were scarce because they were a luxury. The sense of doing something useful with your mind (or even more rarely, with your hands) was so infrequently available that people with personal wealth were known to bribe employers to hire

continued on page 37

continued on page 59

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M: Let's start at the beginning. When, and how, did you start drawing comics? Bilal: I started eight years ago, when I won

a prize in a contest that Pilote organized. Before that I used to draw, but classical things, nothing really specialized. I showed my comic strips to the editor of Pilote and he encouraged me to do more. Then I began working regularly.

HM: So comic drawing was something you've always wanted to do?

Bilal: Yes, since I was fourteen or fifteen and discovered comic strips I've wanted to draw and tell stories. Not just to draw or illustrate, but to tell a story. I like the French language: I like to write, to manipulate the text. The story I'm working on now "La Loire aux Immortels," is the longest story I've done alone. I've done long pieces with other people, like "Exterminator 17," which, in my opinion, wasn't such a great success.

HM: Do you always judge your work after finishing?

Bilal: Of course-one always judges one's work. But it's difficult for me to look at it when I'm finished, to appreciate it. All artists-writers, musicians, etcetera, are usually too severe with themselves

HM: In your stories it seems that although they take place in the future you are actually commenting on present-day life.

Bilal: Exactly. "La Foire" takes place in 2023, but I'm still talking about contemporary problems. It's a political story, I know that. There are references to Nazism and Fascism, to the time of the dictators from the thirties and forties. It takes place in the future, but it's about the present and also the past. It takes place in Paris, but it could be any city in the world

HM: Well, it could definitely be New York. So science fiction gives you more liberty to comment on contemporary society?

Bilal: Yes, but I'm not really passing judgment. I've added little "flashes" and refer-

ences, but I don't like to get too preachy. It is true, however, that science fiction-the fact that one is pushing or veering toward the future-gives one more liberty without having to get into political diatribes. I like that aspect of science fiction, whereby one is free of a time zone and is not constrained by facts or documentations. I don't want to be restricted.

HM: But how can you say that you don't moralize in your stories? For example, in "Ultimate Negotiations" [January, 1979], the "bad guys," and it's obvious who they are, get their heads chopped off.

Bilal: Yes, there you're right. I'm antimilitarist and antiarms, but in "La Foire" there are a lot of things going on. There won't be a precise end and moral like in "Ultimate Negotiations." In short pieces one can have a moral, which is not really true in longer

HM: You're working on "La Foire" now. Do you know how it's going to end?

Bilal: Yes, of course. I wrote the scenario first. Now I'm in the process of cutting it up, organizing it, adding scenes, characters, little things that I didn't think of in the beginning. This is what is exciting about working alone. When I worked with scenarists, the scenes were already planned and I couldn't add or change anything. I'm taking a bigger risk now, but it's much more exciting.

HM: But you had the story in your head from start to finish when you first conceived it?

Bilal: Yes, I had to write it down and show it to the editor at Pilote before I could really start to draw it

HM: Do you think it's necessary for an author to know how a comic strip will end before he starts to draw it? I know that for me. sometimes I start a short story and I have no idea where it's going to lead.

Bilal: A comic strip is different from a short story. With a story you can almost write it automatically. You write; you look at the

words; you establish yourself, unravel; and travel farther into the story; and soon you find your ending. When you do a comic strip of eighty or so pages there's not that spontaneity. I'm spontaneous in what I work on every day, but not in the long run.

by Diana K. Bletter

HM: Do you think that the comic strip is an "airtight garage," as Moebius would say a closed universe?

Bilal: Yes, a story one does oneself is really a projection of the author. There are my obsessions, my thoughts, which, by the way, I think readers will amuse themselves with because they return again and again. This might be my first long story, but I think there are themes that I've made use of in earlier

HM: What do you think are some of your recurring themes? Bilal: The church, for example, priests;

fascism; militarism. HM: Can you ever separate politics from

Bilal: Not really. Even though my story takes place in the future, without being totally involved in present-day politics, it's

still political. HM: Do you write from your consciousness

or unconscious? Bilal: There's a part that's improvisation,

but you can't let everything just fall apart or go every which way. HM: Where did you get the first idea for

your story? Bilal: Well, with "La Foire" I knew that I

wanted to talk about my preoccupations, create certain atmospheres, etcetera, and to talk about Paris, but in the future. It's difficult for me to talk about this story now because I'm in the middle of it.

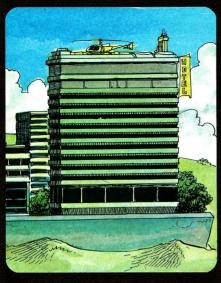
HM: When I read your stories I noticed how you take a distance from real life as an observer and I thought you were a bit

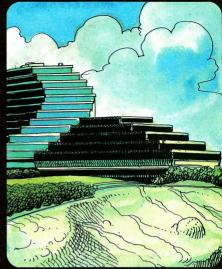
Bilal: Well, I am bizarre in my head, but that's what fantasy is, taking the present and making it a bit strange.

HM: How would you describe "La Foire"? Bilal: Well, it's science fiction, but not like American or Anglo-Saxon science fiction, or even French. It's a personal story, but I never said I wanted to do something personal when I started, nor did I say I wanted to do something that's never been done before either. It's a story with a classic theme, but it also has little anecdotes within the story that are personal. It's definitely not science fiction, though; someone like Asimov writes pure or standard; this is different.

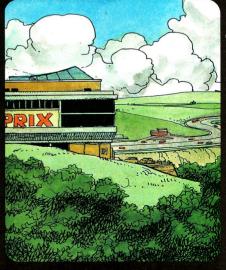
HM: What authors do you like? The cat in "La Foire" is named Gogol. Is he one of your favorites?

Bilal: I read Gogol's story "The Nose" right before I drew the cat, so I named him that. Baudelaire made a great impression on me when I was younger, in high school. I







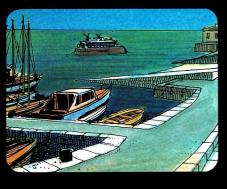


THIS IS THE SPORTS COMPLEX. IT CONTAINS AN OLYMPIC-SIZE SWIMMING POOL, TENNIS AND HANDBALL COURTS, AND OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES...

.AND THE COMMERCIAL CENTER, BEYOND WHICH YOU CAN SEE THE FREEWAY CROSSOVER, THERE IS UNDERGROUND PARKING OF COURGE.

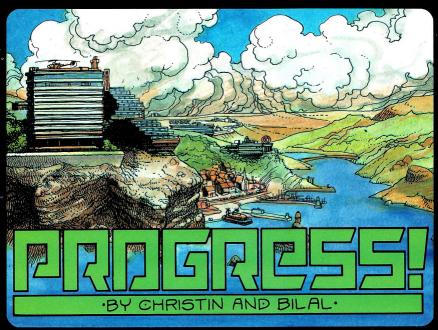
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THAT'S IT — I'M DONE, HERE'S A VIEW OF THE ENTIRE PROJECT AS IT WILL LOVE WHEN IT'S FINISHED. I THINK HAT GIVES YOU THE FULL DICTURE. OF YOU, ONCE ING IS NOW COMPLETE, AS YOU KNOW. I WANT TO THANK EACH OF YOU, ONCE IN A WANT TO THANK EACH OF YOU, ONCE IN THE YEATTLE PATON.

















TELL US ABOUT THE CHATEAU, DE LANQUILLE...





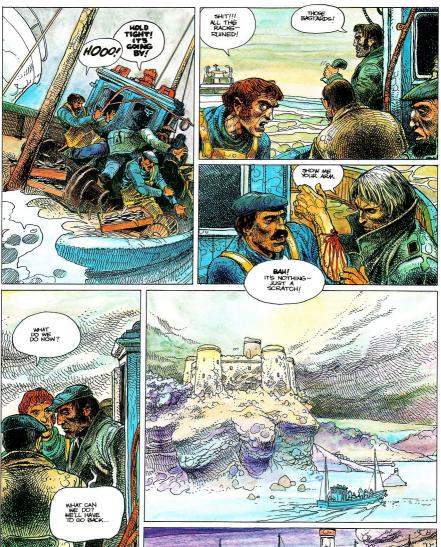


































Romance







...YES...THAT'S IT...BLOCK 426 STAIRCASE XCBH ...DOOR 2348... YES, PLEASE HURRY...





















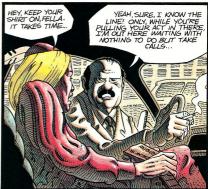










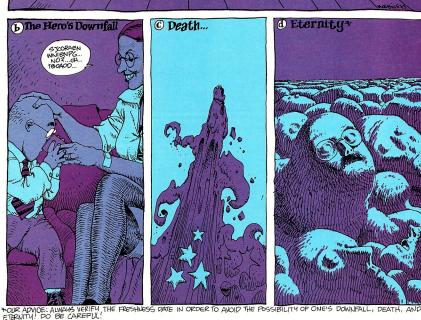












THE ADVENTURES OF PROFESSOR THINTWHISTLE AND HIS INCREDIBLE AETHER FLYER



LOOK HERE --

.. QLL THAT CAN WAIT! LETUS NOW TURN OUR GAZE TO THE TOWN OF BUFFALO FALLS,,





THE LAD DOTES UPON

222222222222**22222222** MR.BLONT TREMULOUSLY ADVANCED INTO THE YARD AND, ESPYING THE

SMALL ANTHRACITE DIGGING WHICH PROFESSOR THINTWHISTLE HAD INITIATED, RAN TO ITS EDGE ...









THAT, MY DEAR WINCHESTER?





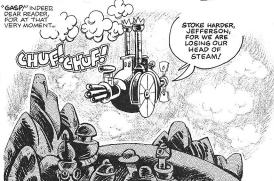










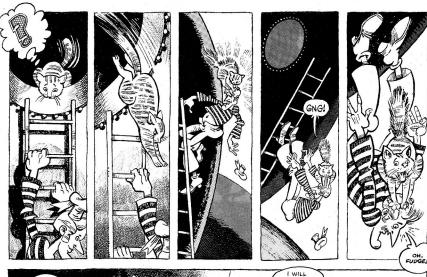


"...THAT HARDY LITTLE CRAFT, THE CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR, WAS ENGAGED IN MAKING "PLANETARY MOORAGE," BLACK COAL SMOKE BILLOWING PROUDLY NITO THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE NEW WORLD.





























NEXT: ENTER MENELIX XX CHAKA!

COMIX by Jay Kinney

for the project and handed in painstakingly detailed work. Like the old EC Tales from the Crypt, each story was introduced and narrated by a horrible "host."

Originally to be published by Arlington's San Francisco Comic Book Company, Skull ended up with Rip Off Press when Gary's perennial lack of capital sabotaged his original dream. ROP could afford to print the comic (yay!), but payment for the artists had to wait until copies were sold (boo!). When it came time to do #2 later in the year, the book moved again, to Last Gasp this time, as Turner promised royalties up front. For the next few years, Slow Death (now a science fiction comic) and Skull were to be Last Gasp's most popular regular titles.

At this point a most unlikely UG cartoonist emerges full-blown into our chronology: Richard Corben, an animater at a Kansas City ad agency. Corben's first comic strips were done for comic fanzines like Voice of Comicdom and his self-published Fantagor. With his well-crafted, three-dimensional figures that almost popped off the page, Corben's art stood out from the bulk of amateur fan art. Arlington, ever on the lookout for new artists to draft into his EC revival scheme, spied Corben's work and mailed off an encouraging letter and a copy of Skull #1. When Skull #2 came out several months later it contained Corben's first UG strip, "Lame Lem's Love." With a pitifully misshapen hero, a busty girl, and plenty of cleaver-swinging violence, the story had all the recurring elements that would soon make Corben famous.

Over the course of the next four years Corben produced an enormous amount of UG work, both on his own and in collaboration with writers like Jan Strnad. If before his arrival the UG comix had a relaxed and funky approach to draftsmanship and craft, it didn't take long for Corben's airbrushed polish and dazzling color work to introduce a new self-consciousness about quality to the UG scene.

The horror, sword and sorcery, and SF genres were Corben's forte, and more than any other single artist he became identified with the neo-EC UGs. Yet he remained the odd man out. In fact, some cartoonists, Bill Griffith most vocally, contended that Corben wasn't really Underground at all, just a slick invader from comics fandom.

The evidence was obvious: he had never worked on a UG paper, didn't smoke dope. had short hair, and persisted in living a normal married life in Kansas City, of all places! True, his fantasies were outrageous. but they seemed to be easily reconciled with a thoroughly middle-class existence. And if the UG stood for anything, it was supposed to be a slap in the face of the middle class-the Silent Majority who still supported the Vietnam War, hated hippies, and voted for Nixon.

Such countercultural resistance was only one point of view, however. Other cartoonists, such as Jaxon, enthusiastically involved

in the midst of the horror/SF trends, welcomed Corben's talents with few reservations. A pure, unadulterated "UG comic consciousness" was as impossible to hold on to and preserve unchanged as were the sixties themselves. As one of the Rip Off Press partners, Jaxon oversaw ROP's reprinting of Corben's fan work in comic book format (Fantagor and Rowlf) and edited ROP's SF/fantasy comic with color Corben work, Up from the Deep, in 1971.

Corben, for his part, created a virtual flood of strips and covers for Rip Off, Last Gasp, and Kitchen Sink up through 1973, when UGs experienced a temporary, but unnerving, "crash." Accustomed to regular work to support his family, he went on to greener pastures at Warren's Creepy and Eerie, and later Heavy Metal, of course, as well as hardcover and paperback "graphic novels" and collections. Central to his development as one of the major cartoonists of the last decade were his early years in the UG, where the only limits were one's own imagination and competence.

Next month: **UG** Parodies

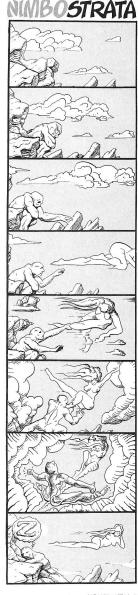
New Publications

The current boom in self-published and limited edition comics continues unabated. Four of the best to slide through my food slot recently are:

Toxic Flange, by Mark Fisher and Andy Poynor (\$2.00 postpaid from Poynorgraphics, Box 151, MIT Branch PO, Cambridge, Mass. 02139). An 81/2-by-11 back-to-back twoperson comic, full of witty and sophisticated strips and pictures. Fisher's work is reminiscent of Osborne and McMillan, while Poynor's line recalls Ed "Filipino Food" Badajos's work. But both possess a unique surreal outlook that transcends any influences. A pair to watch. (HM readers may remember Mark's strip in the July, 1979, Heavy Metal. Expect to see more of his work in these pages.)

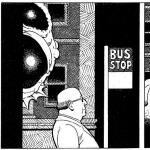
Okupant X, by Gary Panter (\$2.75 postpaid from Diana's Bimonthly Press. 71 Elmgrove Avenue, Providence, RI 02906). Panter lives in Hollywood, had blue hair at last report, and cartoons for Slash, the LA punk tabloid. He's also done the last few Zappa LP covers and now this "artist's book," which is essentially a strange comic in fine-art disguise. Briefly, the hero (Occupant X) appears on the stage of Dal-Tokyo, "a model built of plastic, balsa wood, and rice paper." He is in blackface, has mismatched socks, and tries to start a power mower. Japanese monster movie creatures intrude, as does a giant wad of bubble gum at one point, and . . . well, you get the picture. Crisp blacks and whites make this an absurdist beaut.

Windy City Comix #3, by Gary Whitney (\$1.00 postpaid from Whitney, 520 West Surf Street, #1-S, Chicago, Ill. 60657). Raining frogs, stoned potato people, and Mike-on-the-Spot, an interviewing tape recorder, tromp through these entertaining



the bus PAUL KIRCHNER®

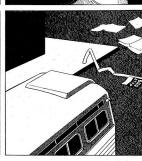












THE BILAL INTERVIEW by Diana K. Bletter

continued from page 9

discovered science fiction much later and was affected by the stories of Lovecraft and Roger Zelazny.

HM: Do you still read SF?

Bilal: No, especially not now while I'm in the middle of doing this piece. I don't know why, but I have touble reading science fiction now. I'm a little tired of it.

HM: What do you want to do for your readers?

Bilal: I don't think consciously about my readers before I start a story. Sometimes I wonder what they're thinking of this or that, but basically I'm just telling a story.

HM: Like a grandfather surrounded by all his children.

Bilal: Yes, it's pleasurable for me above all. I think the goal of creation-and please excuse the pretentiousness of that word-is mostly the pleasure one gives to oneself.

HM: Do you think the future world will be the way you've imagined and drawn it? Bilal: That's one possibility, but when I draw I don't think "Okay, I'll draw how I imagine the world to be"; it's not like that at all. If there's a nuclear war, nothing will be

left. Thus, my story is different, because there's the very good possibility that the world I show will never even exist.

HM: Do you think there will be a war soon? Bilal: It's not impossible. In "La Foire" there's a war in 1991. There are little wars now, but I hope that the ultimate war won't happen.

HM: Do you believe in God?

Bilal: No. I don't think I believe in God. I had no religious education when I was younger. But the religious universe is amusing to me.

HM: But there is a morality in your stories. Bilal: That's because of my relationship to the world today. My story takes off from the present toward the future but still has present-day themes. That's where I get my notion of reality.

HM: What about extraterrestrials?

Bilal: I never had the chance to meet them. but I believe in them. I don't know much about astronomy, but the millions and millions of other stars like the sun prove that there are other worlds. The distance, though, is enormous.

HM: Have you studied a lot of scienceastronomy and physics?

Bilal: No.I always got bad grades in math. HM: Do you think your lack of specific scientific knowledge gives you a kind of liberty?

Bilal: Of course, It's fiction, it's imaginary. HM: What are some of your favorite films? Bilal: I like science fiction films, Italian cinema, and Eastern European films because my parents are Czechoslavakian and Yugo-

slavian. I also like political films. HM: Who has influenced your drawing?

Bilal: When I first started comic strips, Mezieres and Valerian. Also, discovering the technique of pen drawing from Moebius, but there have been a lot of influences along the way. It's been an evolution, and no single artist has influenced me.

HM: What are your future projects?

Bilal: I want to finish this story first. Then, probably every other year I will work with someone else after working a year on my own.

HM: What about films?

would do.

Bilal: There's always talk about projects that never work out. So, if something happens, fine, but I'm not planning. I was supposed to work on Alien, but I had too much work to do and didn't like how it was being done.

HM: Do you think of yourself as a person who's lost in the world, like in the story "Planet of No Return"?

Bilal: Yes, at times. If I didn't draw comic strips and have this universe for myself, I'd definitely feel lost and separated from the world. In this world it's becoming harder and harder to do what one wants, and if I didn't

have the luck to draw, I don't know what I

32 HEAVY METAL

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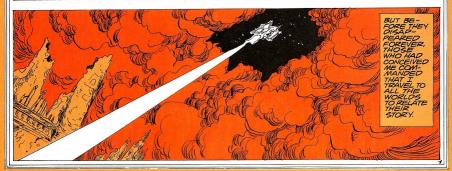
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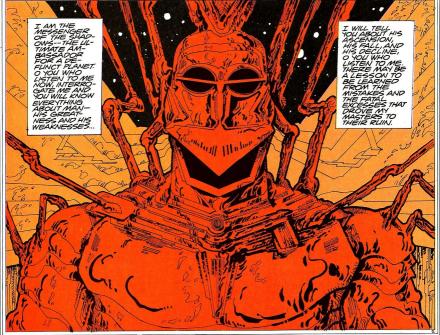
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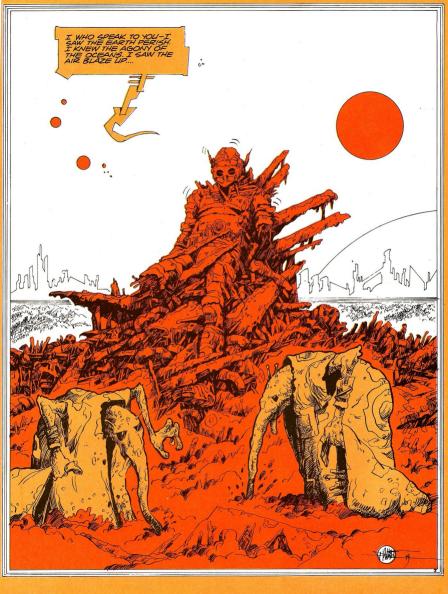












SF by Steve Brown

continued from page 7

them. The alternative was to go quietly mad while staring at your wall screen, your every basic need tended by quietly efficient machines.

Preuss applies the same kind of sparse insight to his characterization. He is so good at bringing a character alive in three sentences flat that it can get confusing. He will take the most minor spear carrier and flesh out the character's personality so well that you spend the rest of the book wondering how they're settine alone:

"Rachel and I are divorced." Levine said, with the faintly over-assertive tone so many people in his situation used to fend off pity. "Been coming for years, of course. Final a month ago. I have a new place now."

All of the characters are so marvelously alive that one of the book's structural flaws becomes more important that it would normally be. The book doesn't settle down to one or two main viewpoint characters for several chapters. By this time, the reader is deeply interested in several minor and non-essential people, leading to a feeling of bewilderment twen they exit, their function in the narrative finished.

His characters are genuine people, caught up in their emotions, jealously guarding their status. Michael Ward is a young mathematician, terrified of his boss, who comes up with the theoretical basis for the geometry of the black hole system. There is a memorable scene where Ward, sure that he has been ignored and abandoned, hikes into the Rockies to psychologically regroup. There he reaches an epiphany that affects his self-esteem, and thus most of his subsequent actions. Preuss wrote a difficult scene without a tinge of bathos. Another interesting character is Colonel Laura McCord, a beautiful and intimidatingly competent Space Force officer. Clones of the McCord character populate modern SF like the steel-jawed backvard inventor cum adventurer did in the SF of forty years ago. But the character of McCord tiptoes around the edge of cliché without ever slipping over. She is the only believable example of this modern SF convention to

Paul Preuss writes lean and compelling prose. He knows just when to shift a scene, exactly how much information to give, and when to give it. With the facility of a cinematographer. Preuss skips from scene to scene, forward and backward in time, and never loses sight of the direction of the story. The various pressures and events leading up to the launching of the rescue expedition increase in perfect tempo, defining themselves and rising in a crescendo that peaks as the rescue ship enters the black hole's gravity well, while outside "the stars turned red and darted away."

Once through the hole, and in orbit around Tau Ceti 5, the novel becomes a different book. Preuss expertly braids an emotional macramé of pride, cowardice, self-sacrifice, pigheadedness, and true affection (much rarer in literature than love) around the survivors of the Actis, Colonel McCord and her crew. The relationships and tensions among these people are gripping and highly realistic. The book ends with a thoroughly satisfying emotional crescendo.

Yet I read the last half of the book with ambivalent feelings. After the scope of the novel's first half, with the problems of the characters beautifully contrasted against the giant backdrop of the L-5 colony, the rescue expedition, and the black hole system-all delineated with hard-edged realism that slips the reader a great deal of data without obscuring the progress of the story-we discover that the survivors of the Actis are living on a lovely, almost wholly tame and amazingly Earth-like planet. Though the encounter between rescuers and survivors is complex and exciting, it is nothing that couldn't happen to a crew shipwrecked on an island in the sixteenth century.

The first half of the book is a true synthesis between hardware and passion. The emotions of the characters and the technology with which they are dealing complement and reinforce each other. One wouldn't exist without the other. Yet the second half forsakes this meld between metal and flesh and becomes a rescue story where the existence of a starship is no more important than the existence of a sailing ship. After the promise of the first half. I expected a truly alien world that had somehow changed the attitudes of the survivors, giving us a conflict between the humans, their humanity, and the alien world itself that would all come together in a grand denouement. This did not affect my enjoyment of the book. A sixteenth century castaway story it may be, but one of the most interesting ones written.

The Gates of Heaven would be an extraordinary achievement for a veteran writer; that it came from the typewriter of one who has never before attempted to write publishable fiction makes this book a genuine event. This is one you shouldn't miss, and Paul F. Preuss is a byline to take careful note of.

Here is one final quote that demonstrates Preuss's control over his prose, his talent for getting across a lot of information both economically and engrossingly:

In the year and a half since Actis had left L-5 she had undergone a change. Never an elegant craft, she was now an unrecognizable hybrid monster. The blunt white nose of her command module was still there, and the ring of ejection pods immediately below-six two-seaters, their ceramic heat-shields staring blindly out at the stars. From there all resemblance to a spacecraft ended. Her once compact crew quarters had spread laterally into a pile of boxes, something resembling a cheap apartment house on Earth. Beneath the crew quarters Actis simply disappeared, swallowed up by a vast cancerous growth of black and pitted rock that swelled around her and stretched away behind her for almost



IN THE SKY, MILES ABOVE THE TORTURED LAND-SCAPE, ROLLING UPWARD FROM THE GREAT METALURGICAL SLAG-PITS, THE ROCKETS ARE MOVING, BELLIES PREGNANT WITH PURPLE ORE...









(1 JAD TO NOTIFY THE PATRON OF THE MOST OF THE LIMIN WHY BECAUSE HEP HAVE WORRIED ABOUT HIS MEASULY TWO HUNDRY PET POR RILL.





PARTICULARLY GRUPTER, WHO
WAS FOUND WITH HIS THROAT
CUT FROM EAR TO EAR TO EAR.
HE WAS DISCOVERED STRETCHED OUT STARK

NAKED ON HIS BED, HIS FLUTE BESIDE HIM AND HIS NECK SLASHED, AS I SAY, FROM EARS TO EARS...



AND SHEET



A WHOLE CIVILIZA-

TION ERECTED OVER

NOTHINGNESS

ABSOLUTELY MEANINGLESS! IT'S IN THE AIR. IN THE CLIMATE. IN THE BOMBED OUT LANDSCAPE, IN THE GUTTED STONE FORESTS

> IN THE MACHINES THAT BITE THROUGH THE ROCK CANYONS, ARID WASTES

THE MIXTURE OF QUIXOTIC BLOODS, THE FATRAS OF CULTS, SECTS, BELIEFS, THE OPPOSITION OF LAWS AND LANGUAGES, AND THE CONTRADICTORY TEMPERAMENTS, NEEDS, REQUIREMENTS ...



AND THE BONES OF ANTE-DELUVIAN MONSTERS, AND THE LOST RACES OF THE STARS-- OF MYSTERIES WRAPPED IN DOOM ...



A ZERO WHO SAW EVERY-

THING ABOUT HIM RE

twenty kilometers. Like some great wasp in the grip of reproductive urges, Actis had burrowed tail first into an asteroid.

The publishing industry has an analog to the brutal law of the survival of the fittest known as the slush pile. This is that massive pile of unsolicited manuscripts that crowds editors out of their offices. There are so many of these that it takes an exceptional unknown author to command an editor's attention. As a reviewer, I have an equivalent stack of books by first novelists or writers unknown to me. Every so often, guilt will push me away from that new Le Guin novel and nudge me into picking up one or two unknowns and reading the first couple of pages. Thus, I picked The Gates of Heaven from the pile and began to read.

Preuss's story hit my jaded cortex like a burst of uncut cocaine. The book held my attention to the point where I forsook all else but basic body maintenance for a couple of days. Consumed by a desire to learn about the man behind the book, I managed to track him to his den in San Francisco.

Paul Preuss grew up in a military family. His father was an Air Force liaison for the AEC, working on the bomb tests in Nevada and the Pacific. Then Preuss senior went into a different branch, concerned with radio detection and communication. The type of hardware his father dealt with has always had a romantic fascination for Paul Preuss, even though he says that his attitude toward the military has since . . . matured.

Science and the meaning of science has interested Preuss since he was very young. This led him inevitably into a deep interest in SF during his teens. He drifted away from the field in college, turning his interest toward film. He says that one reason he has never written any short fiction-is a creative writing course he took at Yale, where he was forced to write a three-hundred-word piece of fiction every day, five days a week. "I burned myself out in one semester writing these things, and I have never been able to write a piece of short fiction since.'

Preuss has earned a living since then making television documentaries. He has written innumerable short scripts, usually on scientific themes, and credits this experience for his ability to convey maximum information in minimum wordage.

A couple of years ago, Preuss began reading SF again and reawakened his childhood interest. He and his wife bought the film rights to Ursula Le Guin's The Left Hand of Darkness and found a distributor. But, unfortunately, they were never able to gather together the necessary capital. It then occurred to him that if he was ever going to do anything other than educational films, he was going to have to get into a business where he didn't have to raise five or six million dollars to do what he wanted to do. A book has an unlimited special effects hudget

Preuss's interest in writing SF is to create stories that involve both ideas and characters,

people and machines working together. He looked about him, saw that the field was becoming dichotomized along those lines. With too few exceptions, SF writers were writing either "idea stories" or "people stories." A synthesis was needed, and Preuss proceeded to create it himself.

One of the remarkable things about Preuss's novel is his skilled use of flashback. "In a book you are allowed to let loose a bit. I'd never be able to use that much flashback in a film. Flashbacks in movies are much talked about by critics, but they are very dangerous and have to be used with a great deal of caution and skill. In a book you can tell people where you are, what date it is. If they don't get it, they can go back and look at it again. Movies are time rigid; you only get to look at them once."

I find it interesting that a book as good as The Gates of Heaven came from a writer with only a peripheral contact with the SF field. Often SF is a self-parasitic genre. Fans grow up to be writers having little contact with the world outside their narrow bailiwick. The best fiction (or any other kind of art) comes from those writers with a broad range of interests outside their specialty.

Preuss has already sold another novel, Re-entry (it should appear in the spring of 1981), which he says is set in the same universe as Gates, but several hundred years later. It will be an attempt at a rational time travel novel using his "binary collapser" as the method. It is a book that I await with eagerness.

There is a significant portion of the reading public with a morbid fascination for large-scale disaster books. There are enough books about sinking ocean liners, stockmarket crashes, unstable reactors, burning skyscrapers, earthquakes, hurricanes, plagues, climatic shifts, volcanoes, ad catastrophitum to justify the creation of a whole new literary genre, with its attendant awards ceremonies, conventions, and specialized critics. Perhaps it takes a novel about entire populations facing imminent destruction to make some readers' own problems seem sufficiently trivial.

One extreme type of disaster novel is the A-Big-Rock's-Gonna-Hit-Earth book. These range from the historically venerated (Wylie and Balmer's ground-breaking When Worlds Collide), through the boring (Larry Niven and Jerry Pournelle's Lucifer's Hammer), to the insultingly absurd (the movie Meteor). Now, just when you thought it was safe to go back up into the sky, we have a new one: Shiva Descending by Gregory Benford and William Rotsler.

There is a rigid formula for disaster novels in general and Big-Rock books in particular. A large number of unrelated characters are introduced and briefly sketched out. Then, as the Rock gets closer, the reactions of these people to the coming end is shown in random chunks-culminating in total destruction or narrowly averted disaster. Shiva Descending rarely strays from the comfortable and overly familiar parameters of this formula.

Shiva itself is a cubic mile of iron in the

FAUNA AND

FLORA AT BEST.

AND THE

midst of a swarm of smalller rocks. Earth is given about eleven months to prepare for impact, an impact that will probably kill 90-odd percent of the race in a gaudy display that is lovingly dwelt upon for eight full pages near the beginning of the book. Worrying about the advent of the Rock is a standard list of clichéd people: the fanatical cleric preaching acceptance of God's will; the beautiful and competent female astronaut who is weary of being treated like a token woman (if Preuss's Colonel McCord is an example of how to use this cliché effectively. then Bedford and Rotsler's Lisa Bander is one of the reasons why the character is a cliché in the first place); the handsome and egomaniacal super astronaut who considers the inevitable mission to nuke Shiva into a more reasonable orbit to be a personal demonstration of his own brilliant abilities; the colorfully garrulous US president-his name is Caleb-and his mistress, awestruck at her proximity to power; the phlegmatic Soviets with their "flat peasant faces" and their determination to enforce security to the bitter end; and the random assortment of walk - ons - congressional wheeler - dealers, average GIs in the trenches, heroic doctors, and the odd Turkish goatherd.

Shiva Descending is a vast sprawling mess. It probably could have been trimmed to a taut, though forgettable, novelette; but as it stands, it is a bloated caricature of a book. The prose is shamelessly padded. Why explain something once when you can do it several times?

Carl felt the familiar tension in his shoulders and knew this was the only way to work it out. The tightness told him it was time for some therapeutic running. He usually worked out on the exercise machines, where he could keep his hand-eve coordination in shape. But he preferred ordinary jogging if the twisting in his back was really bad, and today he'd been feeling it since before lunch.

The book is riddled with excessive descriptions like that, and thesaurus sentences such as: "The big picture, the view from on high, the master plan." This is a good way to make a nice, fat book, but does nothing else except enrage the reader.

For the first two or three hundred pages. the book follows the Big-Rock formula with religious exactitude. The novel hops from one clichéd character to another, following the progress of their gradual breakdown under the realization that, ves, it was going to happen to them, too. These episodes are punctuated with expository sections detailing the breakdown of society at large-brief sentence fragments describing panic and/or fucking in the streets, and the difficulty of covering it all on network TV. Often the magnitude of the impending disaster intrudes in unintentionally hilarious ways, as in this absurd reversal of priorities:

But everyone was very tense, for not only did their own careers hang on team selection, but quite possibly the lives of everyone on Earth.

A major part of the book's actual plot, what plot can be gleaned from this stew, concerns the mounting of the nuke-Shiva expedition. It is interesting to compare how Paul Preuss handled a similar situation in his book. Preuss manages to convey a far more complex process of ship outfitting and congressional politicking in far less space. The secret is implication, the judicious selection of what to tell and, more importantly, what not to tell

After the expedition leaves the ground, the book finally drags itself out from the swamp of cluttered false urgency that instilled in this reader nothing more than numb apathy. Once off Earth, the focus of the book settles on the astronauts themselves and almost manages to achieve readability. The situation is no less clichéd. It becomes a ballet between the good (astronauts), the bad (astronauts), and the indifferent (the Rock). These final scenes. the best in the book, are still four times too long and crammed with cheap attempts to force excitement. But at least we have only six characters to worry about.

The book ends with a staggeringly coincidental upbeat note, implying a wonderful future in space for humanity; no matter that by that time humanity has been crippled by dozens of "minor" strikes by Shiva's smaller cousins and will have to spend the next century licking its wounds.

As far as this kind of book goes, it is probably the best of its type. It is easily the best one I've read, but it will also be the last. There is something inherently false in a large-scale disaster novel. It can be effective and affecting to show ten or fifteen people dealing with their impending deaths. But it becomes impossible to feel the disaster that affects millions of people. The scale is too large, and emotion becomes secondary. Unless the narrative is in the hands of a highly skilled writer, the book becomes cheap sensationalism.

I am a bit disturbed by the byline. Gregory Benford is a physicist and writer whose previous work has been characterized by thoughtful prose and careful craftsmanship. He is a writer who is just as interested in the feelings of his characters as he is in the design of their spaceship. I haven't read enough of William Rotsler to form an opinion, but I would hazard a guess that Shiva Descending is mostly Rotsler with Benford supplying the technical expertise. The technical aspects of the book seem accurate and believable and are the best parts of the novel.

As for myself, I'm going off to write a book about a Big Rock coming down where nobody cares. I will populate the narrative with people watching TV, drinking beer, playing squash, and generally exhibiting not the slightest interest in the Rock beginning to fill the sky. At least I will be burrowing into the only remaining vein of ore left in this thoroughly strip-mined idea.

Shiva Descending, by Gregory Benford and William Rotsler, Avon, March 1980, \$2.50 The Gate of Heaven, by Paul F. Preuss, Bantam, May 1980, \$1,95

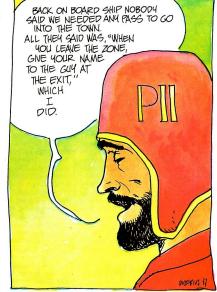


SUPE LEAVE BY HOUSEUS

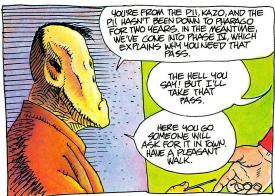










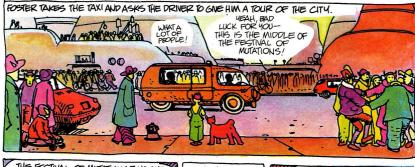










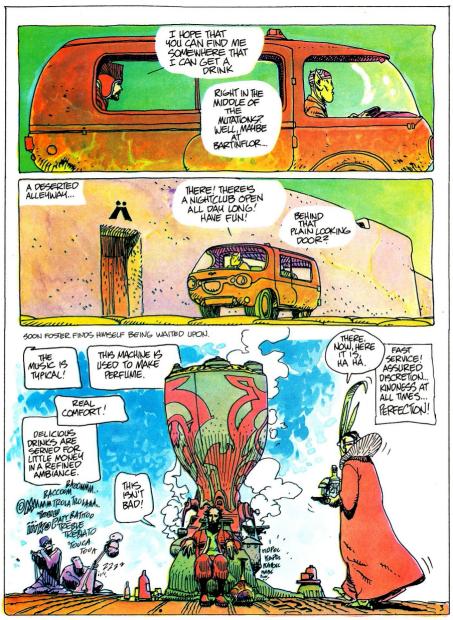






IT'S A DAY OF RE-LAXATION TO MARK























GALACTIC GEOGRAPHIC

SPECIAL Mystery Pictograf

The origin of this pictograf is as much a mystery to the Federation as its gruesome subject matter. It was found by a researcher in the Tsailerol colonies section of the Federation Archives and has since become an object of intense controversy. The figures depicted are not Tsailerol, but the 'altar' may contain some precolonial Tsailerol inscriptions (a symbol for air and another for gift). The image does clearly depict the sacrifice of a creature (or creatures) by others of its own kind to a huge balloonlike beast.

The Tsailerol, like all other Federation members, regard sacrifice or like practices as antilife. It is very important to them and to the Federation to have this pictograf identified. Readers of this publication are urged to supply any information they might have on the picture and its contents. All data supplied will be immediately forwarded to the Federation Group Research Organization, Earth. Any help will be greatly appreciated.

From the Stellar Journals of Karl Kofoed



the alchemist supreme

By godaro and ribera

































































@1980 Rod Kierkegaard, Jr. "The Stardancers" is dedicated to the memory of WGTB-FM.



COMIX by Jay Kinney

continued from page 31

pages. Like most self-published comix, the price is a bit high (#3 is \$1.00 for twelve pages, while #1 and #2 are 50¢ each at eight pages), but with only two hundred copies printed it's also bound to be a collector's item.

Honkytonk Sue, by Bob "Boze" Bell (#1 is \$2.00, #2 is \$2.25 postpaid from Honkytonk Sue, 707 West Mackenzie. Phoenix, Ariz. 85013). This comic, about a tough and sexy Arizona cowgirl ("The Queen of Country Swing"), is a delight. Fat (seventy-two pages), hilarious, and hip in the best sense of the word, Honkytonk Sue deftly satirizes Southwestern rednecks. discoids, pols, aliens, Californians, men. women, you name it. Boze's ear for slang and vernacular is acute, and his affection for his subjects runs neck and neck with his knack for ridicule. The ink-wash-rendered drawings have a few rough edges, but his skill at caricature and sense of action more than compensate. Number 2, just out, is the funniest comic I've read in months. Highly recommended.

There are several new issues of continuing titles from the main UG publishers. Few surprises . . . just some quality cartooning from familiar names, worth checking out. From Last Gasp (2180 Bryant Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94110) comes Bill Griffith's Yow #2 (\$2.00 pp), the latest in-depth Zippy stories. Also, Slow Death #10 (\$1.75 pp), a rather grim issue devoted to cancer, and Recuerden El Alamo (\$1.75 pp), Jaxon's latest look at Texas history. This one is on Texas's fight for independence from Mexico.

Just out from Rip Off Press (PO Box 14158, San Francisco, Calif 94114): The Forty-Year-Old Hippie #2 by Ted Richards (\$1.50 pp). The funniest hippie burnout around and pint-size co-star Child Person (now revealed to be a male) give battle to potty monsters, dope poachers, and a horrifying (but believable) future. Rip Off Comics #6 (\$1.50 pp) has a new Shelton and Mavrides Freak Brothers strip ("The Death of Fat Freddy") and a Philbert Desenex epic. As the Freak Brothers movie comes ever closer to reality (from Universal studios), watch for a minor avalanche of Freak Brothers merchandise from ROP. Inc. So far it's too early to tell whether to be impressed or depressed by it all.

Things have been tight lately at the Print Mint, with old money-makers, Zap comics, all out of print, as I write this column. However, here's a couple of new ones from them, co-published with Last Gasp: Moondog #4, by George Metzger (\$1.50 pp), is the fourth volume in the long-running series of postapocalypse stories. San Francisco Comic Book #5 (1.50 pp) is a strange blast from the past, full of never before published stories by the likes of Griffith, Trina, Joel Beck, and Larry Todd's protege, John Burnham. Most are from the early seventies, held captive all these years in Gary Arlington's armored vaults. Better late than never . . . (Print Mint, 830 Folger Avenue, Berkeley, Calif. 94710)

Leonard Rifas's Educomics has two new well-done books out. Gen of Hiroshima #1 (\$1.75 pp) is the first volume in what looks to be, at the least, a twenty-volume series. Japanese cartoonist Keiji Nakazawa's epic antiwar story of a young boy, Gen, and his family, who live in A-bomb target Hiroshima, runs over eleven hundred pages. Judging from the first forty-eight, here in #1, it should be a revealing look at World War II. Japanese culture, and the personal experience of nuclear war. Energy Comics #1 is an anthology comic about alternate energy sources and the drawbacks of present ones. From many of the same people who bring you Corporate Crime Comics. (Educomics. Box 40246, San Francisco, Calif 94140)

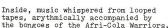
Finally, Kitchen Sink (PO Box 7, Princeton, Wis, 54968) has a new all-Crumb Snoid Comics. Mr Snoid's appeal as an occasional id-gremlin popping out of sewers is considerably lessened when granted his own comic to throw tantrums in. Luckily, the book also has Crumb's best piece in recent years, "A Short History of America" (1.50 pp).

FLIX by Bhob

continued from page 7

Hollywood) was born in 1963, established by John Wilson (director of the 1970 Shinbone Alley animated feature), Bill Littlejohn (key animator on the 1961 Of Stars and Men animated feature), Les Goldman (coproducer of the 1969 Phantom Tollbooth animated feature), Bill Hurtz (director of the 1953 UPA classic Unicorn in the Garden), and veteran Disney studio "animating director" Ward Kimball. In 1964, Pierre Barbin, then the director of the Festival d'Annecy, came to the United States as a guest of the State Department's Governmental Affairs Institute, bringing with him a number of the films from the 1963 Annecy Festival. (The first Annecy Festival, in 1960, was the first international film fest devoted completely to animation.) After Goldman screened these films at the Union Oil auditorium, a second screening, arranged with the assistance of UCLA instructor Bill Shull, was held at UCLA's Royce Hall. When Wilson, in 1965, staged another screening at Hollywood's Huntington

Hartford Theater, this showing was so sucsessful that Wilson and Kimball decided to present a proposal to the newly opened LA County Museum of Art. Henry Hopkins, head of educational programs for the museum, recalled, "It has been so many years now, but I do remember sitting in my office at the then brand-new Los Angeles County Museum of Art in 1965. I was attempting to mind my business, which was supposed to be art museum education and programming for the new Bing Theater. Suddenly, the anteroom was filled with a clutch of chattering men-perhaps Ward Kimball, Bill Littlejohn, Les Goldman, and John Wilson. I watched them for a few moments through the open door as my secretary informed me that they represented some strange group known as ASIFA. I admit that ASIFA didn't have quite the same intimidating ring as FBI or CIA, but I had come to believe that the use of mystifying initials was the exclusive property of the federal government. And, if this group represented the federal government, we were really in touble. Tall, short, thin, heavy, goggled, balding, distinguished,







One of them climbed onto the stage and tapped his foot three times.

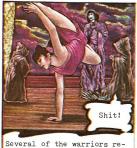


Okay -- shut up, everybody!

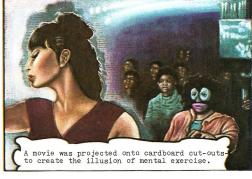
The first part
of the ballet
was entitled
"Rejection of
the Applicants."

The dancing teacher rejected each new pupil in turn--all of them portrayed by the Second Sister.









The audience started sticking their fingers into the projector's beam, making animals dance on the stage.





anyway by the police --

--who were portrayed by two of the warriors rid-



the press corps from the Liechtenstein legation. Anyway, as I found out, they were there to pitch for the presentation of international animated films as a part of the museum's program. We talked about the importance of animation as art and of Mickey Mouse's eyes, Gertie the Dinosaur, some kook in Paris who animated with nails, the Hubleys, and vague references to exotic places like Annecy and Mamaia-even dark hints that things were going on in Eastern Europe that would boggle one's mind. I suppose I could have said no, but it never occurred to me, for then I would never have seen that wonderful group again-in every way a match for my strange artist friends.'

green-suited, and funny-maybe they were

This first International Exhibition of Animated Films went over so well that Littlejohn, Goldman, Kimball, and Wilson began planning a "road show" exhibition, which would tour annually and bring international animation to USA cultural centers. They gained the endorsement of International ASIFA members at Mamaia, Rumania, and the following year, the Tournée was on its

way. The late Herb Kosower became the I director, organizing and running the Tournée through its second, third, and fourth exhibitions.

In 1970 Prescott Wright's background at Brandon Films and the American Film Institute led to his appointment as Tournée director. On the Tournée's tenth anniversary, Wright wrote: "It is a unique event in the annals of motion picture distribution for a short-film package to survive for ten years, particularly a program as esoteric to the mass audience as international animated films. But the premiere of the 10th International Tournée at the Los Angeles County Museum marked the tenth year of the presentation of this program at the museum and the start of the 10th Tournée's tour of museums, universities, and art centers in the US and Canada.

The premiere at the museum also cocelebrated the museum's own tenth anniversary, and the Tournée was its first film program. While the business of international film distribution has gyrated, and the overall market for short films in the US has

declined markedly, the work of the Tournée in promoting good animated films has taken on an even more critical role. The Tournées now show at some thirty sites, including prestigious showcases like the San Francisco Museum of Art, the Pacific Film Archive, the Cinémathèque Québécoise, the Portland Art Museum, the Rochester Institute of Technology, the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, the High Museum in Atlanta, the Parsons School of Design in New York, and many other locations. The efforts and expense in finding new films around the world, negotiating for exhibition rights, importing and customs, programming, printing, and promotion are all tasks for survival in the film exhibition/distribution business, but it all becomes worthwhile when audiences spontaneously rise to the arts, crafts, and ideas of films like Bruno Bozzetto's Self Service or Milos Macourek's A Bird's Life or Barrie Nelson's Twins-all in the 10th International Tournée of Animation.'

The 10th Tournée's peak was Nedeljko Dragic's Diary, Grand Prix winner at the second Zagreb International Animated Film

Festival in 1974. It's an animated sketchbook impression of the Yugoslav's visit to this country. A walking cycle begins in center screen, and then the character's head changes from one art style to another in rapid succession, everything from sketches to abstractions to traditional funny animal cartooning. An automobile speeds over an ever-changing landscape, taking the viewer through bizarre parties and past machines that spit forth entire boxed cities and a moving alphabet iumble. Atop autos are the words "work" and "prosperity." Other letters scrape the sky in the form of tall buildings. People, words, and cities become one in multilevel drawings that transmute into a motion montage so complex the film requires several viewings. Underfoot in several scenes are two characters, animated Hollywood style, engaged in a Tex Avery-type chase; but, for the most part, the drawings in Diary are more closely allied in spirit to Saul Steinberg sophistication and Ralph Steadman venom. Dragić worked as a newspaper/magazine cartoonist throughout the fifties, joined Zagreb Film in 1961, did the book Alphabet for

Illiterates in 1964, adapted a page from this book to make his film Elegy (1965), won the Annecy Grand Prix with his technologyout-of-control parable Tamer of Wild Horses (1966), and went from a melancholic view of the world (Diogenes Perhaps, 1967) to the darker humor of Passing Days (1969), a first-prize winner at Oberhausen. He started the fad among Zagreb artists for their many "mini-mini" minute-long short films. In the early seventies he came to the US as a 1972 Academy Award nominee (Tup Tup), and it was this trip that provided the inspiration for the stylistic experimentation of Diary, which now has to be regarded as one of the more influential, breakthrough films of the past decade. (At the time of release it was, in some quarters, unfavorably compared with Gerald Scarfe's A Long Drawn Out Trip, which has a similar premise.)

In the 11th Tournée another Zagreb wit. Zlatko Grgić, was featured. His Optimist/
Pessimist (1975) has bright, crisp drawings and effective voicings as an optimist dances around a pessimist, attempting to convine him of the joys of optimism while little

creatures pop in/out in support (and as evidence) of his thesis. Other films in the 11th Tournée came from Belgium, Great Britain, Rumania, Canada, Iran, Italy, and the US (San Franciso and LA).

The 12th Tournée, "dedicated to the memory of John Hubley," led off with John and Faith Hubley's jazzy 1959 Tender Game, a visual accompaniment to Ella Fitzgerald and swinging pianist Oscar Peterson. Twentythree films later the program climaxed with the gifted Caroline Leaf's paint-on-glass technique in her 1976 Oscar-nominated The Street, adapted from a story by Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz author Mordecai Richler. Leaf's Street, Grand Prix winner at Ottawa '76, is emotion in motion, a tunnel through the consciousness swirl of childhood memory. Somewhere in between was Jacques Drouin's 1976 Le Paysagiste (Mindscape), surreal transformations in pinscreen animation (images formed by the shadows of thousands of movable pins set at different levels).

The 13th Tournée was dominated by object animation, with notable performances by

The students decide to give a show to protest the unfair law against dancing.





The sisters appeared at opposite ends of the stage.Suddenly,all of their awkwardness was gone--











It seemed impossible that they could hang in the air any longer..

...and suddenly they fell, shattering into little heaps of silk and



so people won't hurt themselves. There's a good reason for everything the government does.

Dancing will stay illegal



cans, beans, beads (the Oscar-nominated | Bead Game from the National Film Board of Canada), and oranges (the citrus choreography of Minnesotan John Brister's Mandarin Oranges). In the thirteen-minute Rahfilm (aka Scenes with Beans), by Hungarian Ottó Focky of Budapest's Pannonia Film Studio, a spaceship goes into orbit to observe life on a planet populated by dark and lightcolored beans. Unlike the mild and unctuous peanut people in the soporific films of Mr. Peanut (Ron McAdow), Focky's planet, beautifully designed and lit, has inhabitants beset by genuine strife and tragedy; the absurdity of a civilization of beans engaged in conflicts makes the film's underlying message all the stronger. With grandiose architecture towering over the street riots below, the Focky film is reminiscent of Fritz Lang's Metropolis (1927), and the beans have been animated with remarkably movements.

Opening titles for the Tournées are commissioned from students at animation schools, and, for the 13th, the titles were executed by James Shook, teaching assistant

at Harvard's Carpenter Center for the Visual Arts. The powerful metamorphic animal drawing of Phases (1977), by C. Henry Selick, brought awards at Annecy, Ann Arbor, and three other festivals. Before his employment at the Disney studio, Selick studied animation with Jules Engel, head of the Department of Experimental Animation/ Film Graphics at the Disney-launched CalArts (California Institute of the Arts). Canned Performance, from the UCLA film workshop, is a satire on Ray Harryhausen stop-motion by Hoyt Yeatman, credited as 'project assistant" for his model animation work on Spielberg's Close Encounters of the Third Kind (1977); Yeatman came up with a monster that's gotta sing, gotta dance.

There's a dynamic dazzle in Vince Collins's four-minute Fantasy (1976), a tagestry of totally free-associative hallucinogenic imagery, ever-evolving (iris of eye to spider to chandelier, for example). Collins is an independent San Francisco filmmaker who studied with the surrealist animator Larry Jordan (Orb, Our Lady of the Sphere), and he won the Best Film and Best Animation

awards at the Palo Alto Filmmakers' Festival with Fantasy. An immense faucet in the sky spits forth the Flood in a post-von Däniken look at Adam, Eve, and Noah, Fantabiblical, by Guido Manuli (who made major contributions to Bruno Bozzetto's 1977 Allegro Non Troppo feature). Derek Phillips, Stan Hayward, and Ted Rockley offered humor, British style, in When I'm Rich as the power fantasies of a seedy Londoner, alone with his dog, are shattered by a Pythonesque punch ending. And there are more punches in The Fight, by Marcel Jankovics, another from Hungary's Pannonia Film: Jankovic's bold-line style depicts the struggle between a sculptor and his creation. Evening at the Pops, made for WGBH-TV (Boston) by Steve Lisberger (Animalympics), is a colorful, musical promotional tribute to the late Arthur Fiedler. Winner of a 1977 Academy Award, Sand Castle was made by Jacobus "Co" Hoedeman, a Dutchman working at the National Film Board of Canada, He animated wired foam rubber, baked with sand, to fashion a strange little world where fantastic sand creatures (snakes, dwarfed elephants,

three-legged lizards, starfish, and heads without bodies) cavort in the dunes until a sandstorm blows them back into the landscape from whence they came-dust unto dust.

N.N., a "tale of humanity and resourcefulness," is low-key humor from Borivoj Dovniković, a former book illustrator/comic strip artist and a Zagreb veteran since 1958. Dovniković and Aleksandar Marks, along with several other longtime Zagreb talents, drew cartoons in the early fifties for the satirical magazine Kerempuh. Marks and Vladimir Jutriŝa, whose Nightmare of fantasies/fears drifts across the Tournée screen like a Poesque terrordream, are founding Zagreb artists who began as a collaborative team twenty-five years ago while working on Yugoslavia's first color cartoon, Nikola Kostelac's Little Red Riding Hood (1955). for Zora Film.

The 13th Tournée is dedicated to the late Zelimir Matko, director of the Zagreb studio. whose promotional efforts made these films known throughout the world. How did

Zagreb maintain its high level of quality and creativity for so many years? "Well, maybe it's the coffee shop in our backyard," a Zagreb artist might respond, smiling. For it was here that the Zagreb animators/directors/ designers came together as a creative community, generated an atmosphere of trust, and engaged in a friendly and open exchange of ideas and information. The following statement, by Marks, Jutriša, Dovniković, Dragić, Grgić, Ante Zaninović (Of Holes and Corks), and Dušan Vukotić (Ersatz) provides a few more clues:

Animation is an animated film

A protest against the stationary condition.

Animation transporting movement of nature directly cannot be creative

Animation is a technical process in which the final result must always be creative.

To animate: to give life and soul to a design, not through the copying but through the transformation of reality.

Life is warmness.

Warmness is movement. Movement is life.

Animation is giving life; it means giving warmth. Animation could be tepid, warm, or

Cold animation is not animation. It is a stillborn child.

Practically, animation is a long rubbing of tree against tree in order to get sparkle or perhaps just a little smoke. Take on kilo of ideas (not too confused if possible), 5 dkg of talent, 10 dkg of hard work, and a few

thousands of designs. Shake it all together, and if you are lucky, you will not get the right answer to the question.

16MM FILM RENTAL GUIDE

To book the current Tournée, contact Prescott J. Wright, FilmWright, 4530 Eighteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94114 (415-863-6100).

The walls glowed in the moonlight; I followed their fluorescence to the window.





When I woke up, the First Sister was missing from the bed.



--surrounded by the Cannibals...

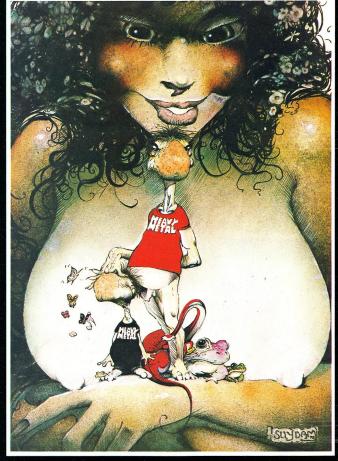
plexiglass visors to stare up at

As I watched, they raised their

To Re Continued

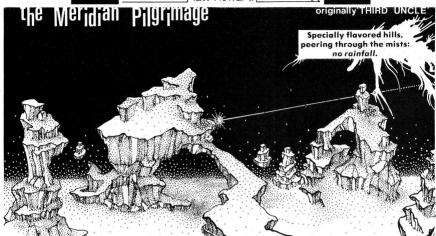
"My men wear HEAVY METAL t-shirts, or they wear nothing at all."

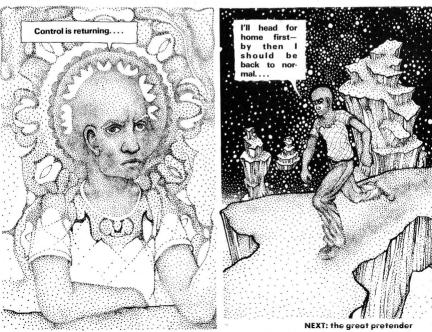
"You're not whistling 'Dixie,' little lady! We only wear the finest form-fitting cotton . . . which I feel accentuates my manly physique. Ray here likes the way the colors blend with his ruddy complexion. No matter what you look like, the **HEAVY METAL** t-shirt (available in red or black) is the message for summer."



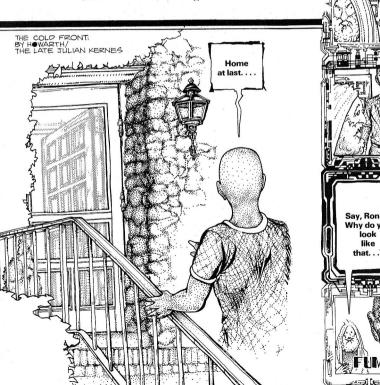
HEAVY METAL Dept. 780	Black Red	Small Medium Large Small Medium Large
635 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10022		
Enclosed please find my check or money ord \$6.00 (plus 60¢ per shirt for postage and ha		
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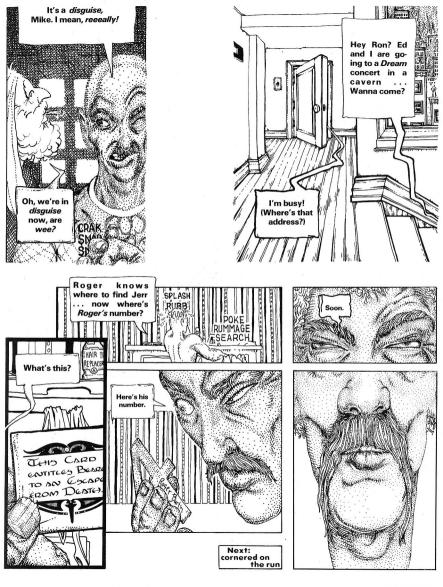


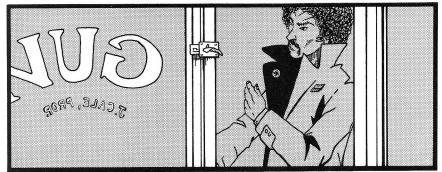








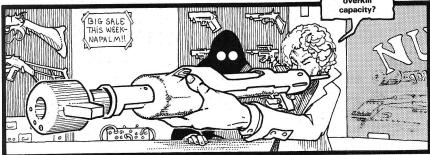


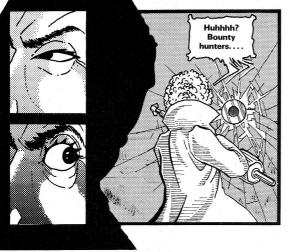


















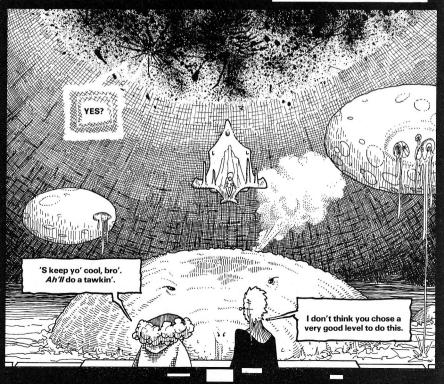






THE RUB

Matt Hewarth







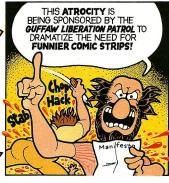
HOWARD CRUSE

A Seventies Retropective



A CUTE LITTLE
BABY PLAYS HAPPILY









MUZICK: JAMES CHANCE by Jim Farber

continued from page 6

tude about music, which misses the point."

For James Chance the main objective of music is to make people get up and shake whatever can pass for their booties. Interestingly, Chance has decided to attack this objective from several different vantage points. He fronts three different disco-funk bands (James White and the Blacks, the Contortions, and the Flying Demons), all of which change personnel almost weekly. In addition, the Blacks' show features dancing

girls (the Wigglettes), two backup singers (the Disco Lolitas), and a steamy horn section called the Brassy Sass. Chance's bands have so far released two albums on ZE (Buy the Contortions and Off-White), and the whole ever-shifting conglomerate from these albums is a direct descendant of the George Clinton group of Parliament, Bootsy, and Funkadelic bands.

Still, Chance is loathe to admit his influences. Certainly his sax shrieking (an atonal, claustrophobic foray into the nearest not-so-funny farm) is derivative of the uninhibited work of Ornette Coleman or John Coltrane. But Chance only admits to liking "the most commercial funk records. I listen to a lot of disco twelve-inchers. I like the producers better than the artists. I like Donna Summer."

Still, twenty-four-year-old Chance did go through a strict jazz period. "When I was thirteen or fourteen I loved rock 'n' roll," he remembers. "But when you're a certain age, like in your late teens, jazz seems like a big intellectual thing. It's very elitist. It makes you feel like you're in a special world 'cause you like it. But then when I actually came to New York and found out what the jazz scene was like I was disgusted. It's just boring crap. It was from meeting a lot of artists on that scene that I came to be very against the idea of art."











Yet when Chance (born James Siegfried) first came to New York from his hometown, Milwaukee, in 1976, he tried to break into the reverential loft jazz scene. "I played one loft gig then and went totally berserk," he says. "I trashed the whole audience. I can't even stand going to clubs much less lofts. I don't like it when it's so focused on the performer. I like it to be a more relaxed situation where people have something else to do other than stare at you. I'd rather they just drink and throw up."

Chance first began honking his sax on the vomit club circuit (places like CBGB's and Max's) in the fall of 1977. The original Contortions of that time were recorded only once, on Eno's 1978 No New York album. "I really didn't like the way No New York came out," Chance admits. "It was okay for the lousy budget, but Eno tried to do it totally live and it just didn't work."

This past fall James released the two ZE records. Both feature sounds that should measure around nine on the Richter scale, causing a direct implosion of your frontal lobes. Off-White (the James White and the Blacks album) is the more focused of the

two, playing with the old Bonzo Dog Band idea of 'only blue men can play the whites.' The music forms a great internal contradiction with the formalism of repetitive funk distorted by sax solos that seem like an aural stroll through the mind of Charlie Manson. It's a perfect soundtrack for those, like Chance, who claim to enjoy being irritated. There are some arguable debts here to early Captain Beefheart (particularly 1966's Mirror Man). But a song like "Contort Yourself" is just pure catchy disco that would feel at home on any polyester dance

One of the most brilliantly deranged moments of the disc is the band's reworking of Irving Berlin's "Tropical Heat Wave," where it seems like the vocalists and James's sax have just downed about twenty margaritas each. Also impressive is the integration of certain sounds. For instance, in "Stained Sheets" there is a musique concrète effect with a phone. Ringing early in the track, it is so well coordinated with the trebly, funky rhythm that you never feel a need for a logical conclusion to the scene. It actually up and we begin to hear some of the most delightfully unappetizing sexual groans yet recorded.

It's this kind of antiart humor that Chance uses to take away any stray solemn edges from his music. One of Chance's recent messages on his phone answering system is equally charming. "'We're not available right now," it begins. "If you're lucky, we'll get back to you. If not, try again after the sun goes down."

Luckily for Chance, this persona does not seem at all contrived. He seems a natural for the brooding nasty, even with his slight, fragile figure. It was just this belief in persona as a helpful embellisher of music that drew him to forms other than the strictly "musical" jazz. He needed a more literary, translatable conveyer, even though his music is certainly fascinating enough without its lyries and hysterical live dimension. "Jazz is on one level," he explains. "It can never be larger than life."

so well coordinated with the trebly, funky rhythm that you never feel a need for a logical conclusion to the scene. It actually comes as a surprise when the phone is picked whole environment for people: sound, lights.



Maybe lower the temperature drastically, make the crowd uncomfortable. Actually most clubs are uncomfortable enough the way they are. I'd also like to play behind a big, clear screen that is impregnable. It would be comfortably air-conditioned back there only where I am. "

Partly to express this distance and partly because of its predictability, Chance no longer openly strangles members of the crowd with his microphone cord. "I don't want that close contact with them," he sneers. "I don't want to have to touch them."

More importantly, Chance has created a distance from his record company as well.

According to James, one bone of contention

between him and ZE is his unusual approach to touring. "I'm not into this cut-rate approach that a lot of new wave bands have where you pile into a van and play at any old dump. I like it to be done professionally. I like to play cities one at a time and then go right back home. I think the whole idea of touring is dying. In the future there'll be more emphasis on video."

Right now, though. Chance is looking to translate this excitement better onto records to correct his problems with the first two albums. "I want an improvement in musicianship." says Chance, who demonstrates or writes out all the parts for each player. "In the two albums it wasn't consistent enough. There were moments of inspiration. But I want the drummer always right in there. I don't want the tempos to be wavering. Also, I'm moving away from making music as atonal as before. I find that when you make everything atonal it makes the sound kind of small."

Chance feels his music, even in its most zonked-out moments, is commercial enough to go all the way and cites George Clinton as proof of similar success. "Commercial is whatever sells." he says. "And a lot of commercial-sounding stuff sells nothing. I'm not in a big hurry to run out and play everywhere. I'd rather people come to me. I'm not going to go to them."



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)

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

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

#4/JULY, 1977: Lots of Moebius: "Azarch," plus part one of "The Long Tomorrow" also the final installment of "Suncot." (\$3.00)

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#7/OCTOBER, 1977: Fiction by Theodore Sturgeon, Moebius's "Airtight Garage," "Den" and "Polonius" redux, yet more. (\$3.00)

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

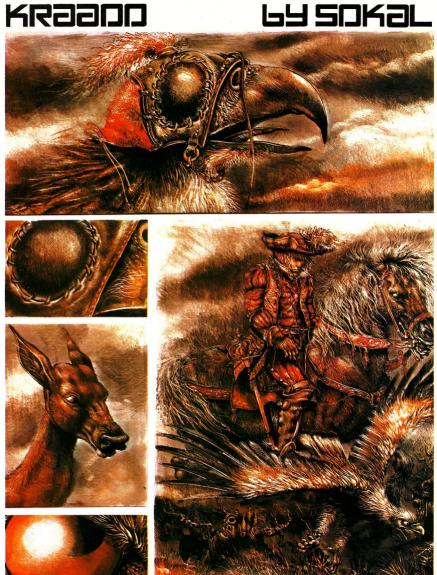
#9/DECEMBER, 1977: Extra pages for the complete "Vuzz" by Druillet, "Fortune's Fool" by Chaykin and Wein, plus full-color contributions form Corben, Macedo, Claveloux, and Moebius. (\$3.00)

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

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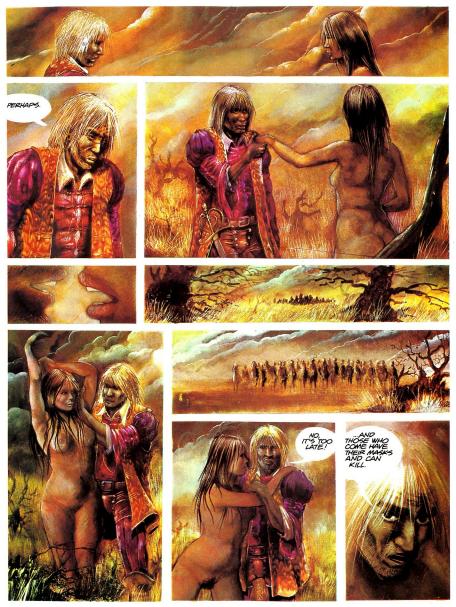


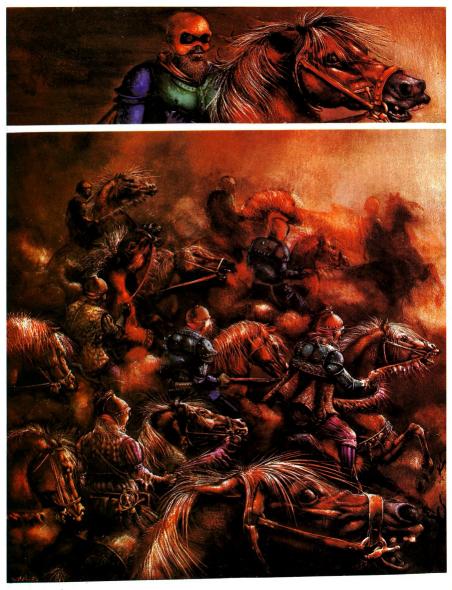


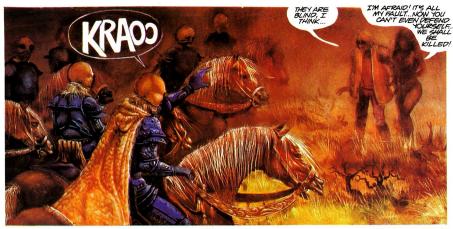


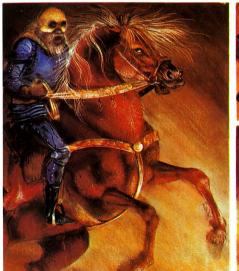


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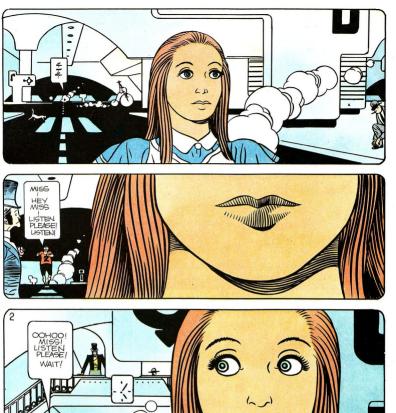
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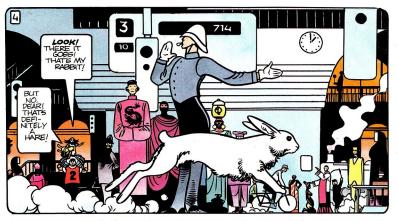
















































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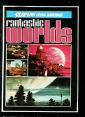
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