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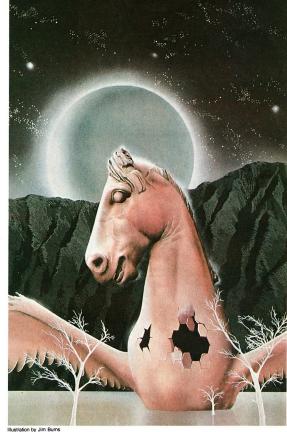
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...FORTY-ONE...

The balance of each issue of a magazine like HM can vary remarkably; sometimes we find ourselves with what seems like dozens of short stories, and on other occasions-of which this is one-all the material is long, and there may be only a half-dozen or so stories in the issue. But what stories! Moebius-who is, if the letters we get mean anything, the star of this star-studded magazine—is back with the eighteen-page con-clusion of his "Shore Leave." (And, for lagniappe, we've thrown in another of his "Mysteries of Eroticism"-the first was in last month's issue....) And Druillet, who built up a large following in this country through his regular appearances in HM's first two years, is back with the beginning of a major new work, "Salammbo," for which last issue's brief "Message from the Shadows" was only a shadow tease. Drawing upon Flaubert's original Salammbo for his theme. Druillet has resurrected Lone Sloane and made fresh use of the airbrush in his most memorable work ever. (Next issue we'll publish Brad Balfour's in-depth interview with Druillet.)

Bilds "Progress!" gathers momentum this issue as the sides are drawn between the Old One in the chateau and the developers who propose to build a vast complex on the site, while "The Alchemist Supreme" reaches its penultimate installment and Axle comes within sight of the realization of its quest. (Next month's conclusion of "The Alchemist Supreme" may leave you wishing for more of Axle and his tomboyish sidekick, Musky...but that's no cause for alarm because we have the sequel, "What is Reality, because we have the sequel, "What is Reality,

Papa?", lined up to begin in our November issue.) Last issue I said that our September issue would be a special Rock issue, drawn in large part from the two annual Rock issues of our French affiliate, Metal Hurlant. Well, due to one thing and another including some problems they're having in France), we've pushed that issue back one month. Look for our October issue to be a special Rock issue.

Finally, an apology to Berni Wrightson for misdentifying his recent book in our June issue as The Berni Wrightson Treasury, and our apologies to all of you who went out on a fruitless search for a book of that title and wrote us letters about it. The correct title of this lovely omnibus volume of Berni's work is Berni Wrightson—A Look Back, and it was published by the Land of Enchantment with a list price of \$60.00. Mea culps ...!

-Ted White

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MUZICK

Lou Stathis

ertain things are best accomplished obliquely. Take the distinctly intimidating task I've manfully shouldered this month-scrutinizing the Residents. To those ignorant of this bunch: be aware that they are the most uncompromising aggregation of muzick makers you are likely to come across. Ever. Simply put, the Residents not only exemplify the so-called underground, they are it. Period. Their recorded work (only some of which is still available) includes seven LPs, two EPs, five singles, one twelve-inch disco single (!), as well as a few partial contributions and/or assists to a handful more-all on their own label, Ralph Records. The muzick on these recordings is a challenge to the listener and a Hitchcockian nightmare to the writer faced with using mere words to describe it. There is much more to the Residents than meets the ear. Let me explain....

Some of you might recall an item of classic sixties vidiocy called "My Favorite Martian." a show that saw Bill Bixby, in an early tubular incarnation, harbor a Martian in his spare bedroom. It happened during the course of one episode that Uncle Martin (as the roving Red Planeteer was cleverly dubbed) found himself within earshot of some "pop" muzick emanating from a radio (some of you might also recall the dreadful oatmeal that passed for rok on sixties TV). Thoroughly nauseated, Martin decides to gift his witless host with a taste of unadulterated Martian hepcat sounds. Predictably, when Martin gets down and shakes his Martian moneymaker. the result is a barrage of unpleasant noise - "alien muzick" that was as lame in its execution as the rok was.

as luct too was.

Allow me to elaborate on this scenario in pursuit of a point. Suppose, if you will, that Uncle Martin gets himself a dose of real rok instead of that Hollywood wimpshit Bixby ingests without discrimination. As a man of obviously refined tastes, don't you think Uncle Martin would immediately disch his cultural chauvinism and shake

his butt to the Big Beat? I think so. And from there-a mere short leap of faith-wouldn't Martin's next step be getting a band together the instant his spacegoing Volkswagen got him home? No doubt about it at all. So, down in his garage Martin teaches his buddies to play stuff like "96 Tears," "My Baby Does the Hanky Panky," "Yummy, Yummy, Yummy," and other hot tunes. In no time at all the boys are cooking with gas (carbon dioxide, most likely, considering the local atmosphere). Martin, in a flash of inspiration, changes his name to Kim Fowley and records a kick-ass practice session for use as a demo tape. A cassette of the demo goes off to Bixby back on earth, who, not surprisingly, doesn't know what to make of it. The problem, however, is not only with Bixby's lameness. Martin's stay on earth has left him with subtle but severe brain damage (due to prolonged periods of close proximity to cathode-ray tubes), and consequently his re-creations of the Top 40 deviate substantially from the original artifacts. To fill the holes left by the failure of his memory, Martin has added bits of improvised Martian beloop. Bix, unable to tell shit from shinola, shrugs bewilderedly and passes the tape to a friend, someone more versed in things esoteric than he. The friend, a guy named Ralph, listens to the tape once and knows, without having to think, what must be done. Immediately upon waking up the next morning he forms a record company. Immodestly naming the label after himself, he then releases Uncle Martin's demo tape under the name The Residents' Third Reich'n Roll.

The idea of alien-ness is essential to the Residents' muzick. Not self-conscious weirdness or strangeness for its own sake, but skillful utilization of creative deviation. Kind of like ripping up a patch of grass and cultivating a beautiful lawn of weeds. It's the attitude of ignoring the rules everyone else takes for 'granted (coming from a vantage point beyond them, really) and shaping any material one chooses into an object of demented brilliance and unquestionable

continued on page 36



Jay Kinney

Mineteen seventy was a year of transition for the Underground comix movement. The days of Zap's preeminence in the field were rapidly departing as more and more comix were published. Three of the Zap cartoonists, in fact, had already left San Francisco—Rick Griffin and Gilbert Shelton to the Los Angeles area, and Crumb to a chicken farm Potter Valley, California.

Zap #4, published in 1969, had been busted in New York City and Berkeley that same year on obscenity charges (due in large part to Crumb's strip, "Joe Blow," a coy tale of rosy-cheeked incest), and the Print Mint was nervously beginning to distribute copies again only after a lengthy hiatus.

Zay #5, new in 1970, reflected the darkened mood of Manson, Altamont, and the stepped-up Vietnam War. The issue overflowed with guns, knives, bludgeonings, and explosions. Robert Williams, ex-designer of decals and T-shirts for Big Daddy Roth, opened and closed the comic with his complex brushwork and ironic humor—genuinely exciting stuff. It was a strong issue, all in all, possibly Zay's peak, but the old goofy humor was in a distinct minority and beginning to look like an endangered species. In fact, #5 was the last Zay for three years until #6 appeared in 1973.

With the ongoing collapse of the counterculture and UG papers causing most of the other UG cartoonists to cluster together for support all the more, it is little surprise that the nature of the comix produced was changing. The new trends of horror and SF comix, mentioned last column, represented a subtle shift away from socially engaged comix to a more self-generated terrain. Skull, for instance, in its EC homage was almost a comic about comics. That is, your appreciation of the book increased if you were familiar with the old ECs and probably decreased if you weren't.

This tendency toward the ingrown was certainly present in Thrilling Murder Comics, published in 1971 by Gary Arlington. An exercise in gore (complete with special red ink inside to lend color to all the blood). TM made the most sense to readers familiar with forties crime comics, who hated the censorship of the Comics Code Authority and therefore vicariously enjoyed the spectacle of latter-day cartoonists thumbing their noses at good taste with a vengeance.

Clearly, this was not going to capture a mass audience, but that wasn't its goal. Rather, this brand of UG represented a rare opportunity for cartoonists to follow their whims and impulses, to do extravagant tributes to their favorite childhood comics, or to try to outdo them.

continued on page 38



Dementia My Name in Sheboygan

de .men'ti .a, n. [L., fr. demens, dementis, mad, fr. de+mens mind.] Insanity; in psychiatry, any condition of deteriorated mentality. syn see

-Webster's New International Dictionary

Ever see Dementia?"

Ask many knowledgeable film buffs this question, and they'll usually say, "Oh, you mean Francis Ford Coppola's horror movie Dementia 13?" No. I don't mean Coppola's Dementia 13 (1962) with Launa Anders. I mean John Parker's dream-within-a-dream Dementia (1953), with Bruno VeSota. Downbeat called Dementia "the first foreign film made in Hollywood." The British Film Institute's Monthly Film Bulletin felt "its striking hallucinatory sequences evoke those of Citizen Kane and The Lady from Shanghai." And the New York Censor Board banned Dementia because they found it "inhuman, indecent, and the quintessence of gruesomeness." A pinnacle of Hollywood B moviemaking, Dementia is today almost totally forgotten.



Steve Brown

n some circles. Robert Heinlein is worshiped with the kind of fanatical devotion usually reserved for the sterner members of the ancient Egyptian pantheon. He is one of the Big Three SF writers known to the world at large-along with Isaac Asimov and Arthur C. Clarke (Ray Bradbury, a powerful writer in the forties and fifties, who has allowed himself to become the Rod McKuen of SF, is in his own category). At his peak, Heinlein's storytelling prowess was unmatched in the field. I, like countless others, cut my SF teeth on the series of "juveniles" he produced in the fifties.

Advancing age and an unwillingness to understand just how different the world had become caused Heinlein to inflict a series of increasingly embarrassing self-indulgences on the literary market, beginning with the fuzzy hedonism of Stranger in a Strange Land, surely one of the most overrated SF novels of all time. Then, after the naive fascism of Glory Road and the unabashed racism of Farnham's Freehold, he wrote his last great novel. The Moon Is a Harsh Mistress. The welcome relief of that book was quickly broken by the publication of the hideous atrocity of I Will Fear No Evil, a book about a dying old man who has his brain transplanted into the body of a beautiful young woman (most of the novel is a display of puritanical

prurience, as the man/woman's sexual career is sniggered over for three hundred pages). His next novel was Time Enough for Love, a huge rambling waste of trees that follows the exploits of Lazarus Long, "superstud of the starways, better than any six men," as he impregnates his way around the galaxy, spewing off Heinleinian philosophy like a sewage pump ("You can have peace or you can have freedom. Don't ever count on having both at once." "A true lady takes off her dignity with her clothes and does her whorish best." "Peace is an extension of war by political means"). Reading through Time Enough for Love is an exercise in masochism matched only by the experience of sitting through a week-long Andy Warhol film festival.

Reading the excesses of a writer idolized in one's youth is an agonizing experience. There is a temptation to excuse things that would be intolerable in a new writer. But I firmly believe that a book should be judged on its own merits; that an author's early triumphs cannot excuse his later failures. All of Heinlein's early work is in print, and most of it is highly recommended.

A couple of years ago, I reread the complete

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n the international pantheon of comic art, Belgium occupies a rank out of all proportion to its size. This tiny country (population eleven million). wedged between Germany and France, further split between Dutch-speaking Flemings and French-speaking Walloons, has been a marching ground for attacking and retreating armies through the centuries. Yet, it has maintained a remarkable bicultural identity. In the field of comics, while the Flemish strips can be seen as an extension of the Dutch production (with characteristics of their own), their French-language counterparts represent a genuine national phenomenon best summed up in one name: Hergé. For all practical purposes, Belgian comics simply didn't exist before Hergé.

Hergé's first foray into comic art was Totor de la Patrouille des Hannetons ("Totor of the June Bug Patrol"), which he did for a boy scout newspaper in 1926. In 1929, encouraged by the noted French cartoonist Alain Saint-Ogan, he then

HM: Since this is your first interview for an American publication, would you tell us how America has affected you.

Moebius: Well, right off. I would say enormously. I wasn't sent to school, and by the time I was seventeen I was already very influenced by American cinema and comic strips. Hollywood touched us, and so did comics like Flash Gordon. Jazz like the bebop and Charlie Parker was fundamental. When I was seventeen I went to the States and took the Greyhound cross-country. HM: That must have been horrible.

Moebius: [Laughter] Well, the bus was horrible, but the experience was amazing. I also went to Mexico and was very influenced by people there—arists and musicians. Everyone at that time was touched by American art, which was fundamentally American but which contested regular American culture. It was the American counterculture that fascinated me.

HM: And today?

Moebius: The US sends the best odors around the world as well as the worst ones. America has the greatest conscious as well as the greatest nonconscious (witness the sexuality, the violence, and the aggression in American culture). But at the same time there's an American spirituality that is modern and new.

HM: But the Westerns that you've done, like "Blueberry," for example; aren't they traditionally American and not part of the counterculture?

Moebius: Yes, but it's integrating the countryside because the counterculture is totally urban. The Westerns I did, and still do, incorporate the land, the trees, the sky, the light of the American land, which I love. I have a lot of emotion for the US, but it's also global emotion.

HM: You mentioned earlier a "conscious" and a "nonconscious." Do you think you could explain what you mean by those two terms?

Moebius: I'll explain it this way. For example, when we're born we learn how to breathe non-consciously, and we do it the way we always have. But the nonconscious is vulnerable, and it takes all the stresses of infancy, the constraints and problems, and integrates them into the breathing process. So when one grows, one is still breathing the way one did in the past, which is far away. To achieve perfection then, in one's breathing, one has to learn to breather again, consciously.

HM: In other words, you try to transform your nonconscious into consciousness?

Mochius: We're all trying to transform the nonconscious into the conscious, to change ignorance into knowledge. And the more one raises the nonconscious into our conscious sphere, to have a vision of ourselves, our nonconsciousness grows finer and more narrow. One can visualize it as a pyramid.

HM: But we can't be conscious of ourselves all of the time.

Moebius: It's difficult. We all breathe and walk and stand without thinking about it, because we do it nonconsciously. But there are ways we can know those mechanisms intimately, by living them. For example, if we lose our sense of standing upright, we can reinvent and find, through our consciousness, a vertical sense.

HM: How does this conscious/nonconscious dialectic work in your drawing? I would think that a lot of what you draw comes from your nonconscious.

Moebius: Exactly, but I've brought it out with my consciousness. For example, when I was twenty I'd draw things that were typical of adolescents — the same symbols of love, of the cosmic; it was automatic, like breathing; but then I started to organize those signs, to integrate them into my knowledge of the universe, my relationships with other beings, with myself, with the divine. I energize the obscure beings in me, the

darkness and into the light and then little by little . . .

HM: It's your conscious, then, that's leading you in your work?
Moebius: Yes. I've drained my nonconscious so

that it's become much smaller, less vague and horizontal. I've raised it. HM: Do you use drugs to change your conscious

Moebius: I used to, but I don't anymore. I don't believe in anything toxic like drugs, alcoho, coffee, or tobacco. I don't eat meat and try not to eat too much sugar. Taking drugs is a descent of the conscious. When I first did them, and I did a lot and I don't regret it, they opened me up and I learned a lot. But I try to reach a higher state than a drugged one (because as I said drugs are a descent) by myself, by my conscious. And that's true of my science fiction.

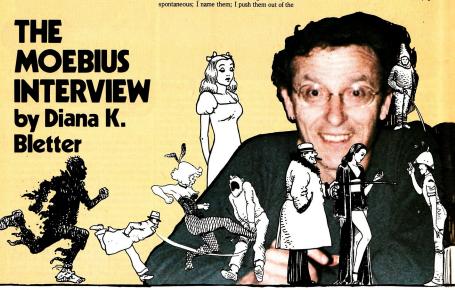
HM: Then why don't you read science fiction anymore?

Moebius: Trying to enter the land of one's conscious makes one live science fiction. For example, a science fiction writer might imagine that he is caught in a hole and he's trying to get out of it. Yet there might be others who know several means of getting out of the hole, and even more people who live outside the hole. I find that the moment one finds a clear vision of the highs and the lows, the past and the future and even the present, and one decides to live in that part that is the future, then one becomes a person of science fiction. Instead of it being something imaginary and political, it becomes something very personal. HM: Do you think your life now is science fiction? I know you live on a farm without electricity and telephone.

Moebius: We just got a telephone [laughter].

HM: Anyway . . .

continued on page 25



SHORE LEAVE MERIUS RESUMÉ: SPACEMAN J.D. FOSTER DRANK KOKS WITHOUT STRIKING! HE'S BECOME A META MORDULU MEZE! 0.00. A CURINIS REACTION! WILL FARTHMEN HAVE YOU STOP NOW? A REALLY CAN'T YOU SEE MAD MUST METABOLISM ... WHAT'S GOING ON? YOU ALWAYS GET ME WELRD THINGS GET INTO DOWN FOOLISHNESS? ARE FROM (IP HUH Z HAPPENING! HERE! IT'S NOT ME! I DIDN'T AIF! 0. HUHZ WHAT SWEAR TO ME THAT STRANGE ASTONISHING! ATHING YOU'LL NEVER DO THAT METAMOR-FROM AGAIN! PHOSES ANOTHER WORLD. HA, HA! THAT'S IT --EXTRAVA-I'VE GOT ONE! GANT! MASTER COOM-PLEASE! COULD YOU HELP ME PULL THIS ... AH, THIS THING ... ? MY OPINION IS TO WELL, NOW! THIS MAKE QUICKLY THE EARTHMAN PROB-MEDICINE LEM ... IT WON'T AGFAN X45 ...! BEA PIECE OF MOZELLE *

TA KIND OF PHARAGONESCIAN CAKE





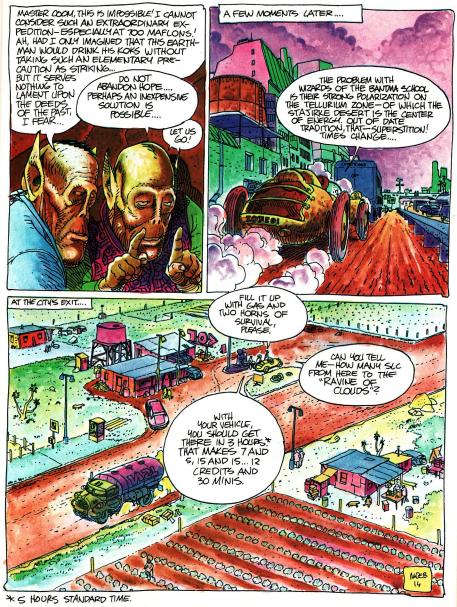








MŒB



























AH, THEY'RE IN PHASE IN P! NOUL,
THE RULES ARE STRET-WELL,
THE RULES ARE STRET-WELL
HAVE TO ABANDON POSTER HERE! THE
NEXT SHIP WILL BE HERE IN THREE
YEARS AND WILL TRY HIM ON THE
CHARGE OF DESERTION. CERARD,
WARN THE LOCAL PROPRE ABOUT THE
SITUATION! AND BEGIN THE
PROCEDURES FOR LIFTOFF!

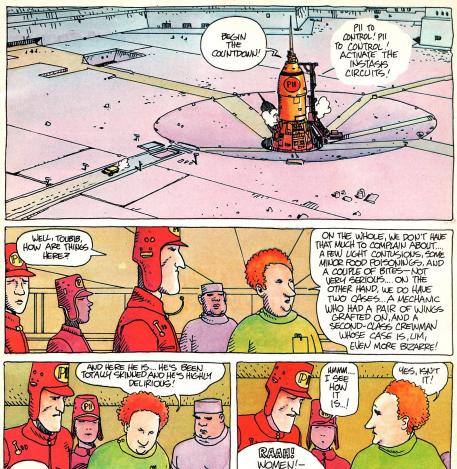


WORRY,
EARTHMAN!
LIFE ON PHARACONESCIA IS
VERY AMUSINO
WHEN THERE'S NO
CHEBRATION OF
MUTATIONS

/

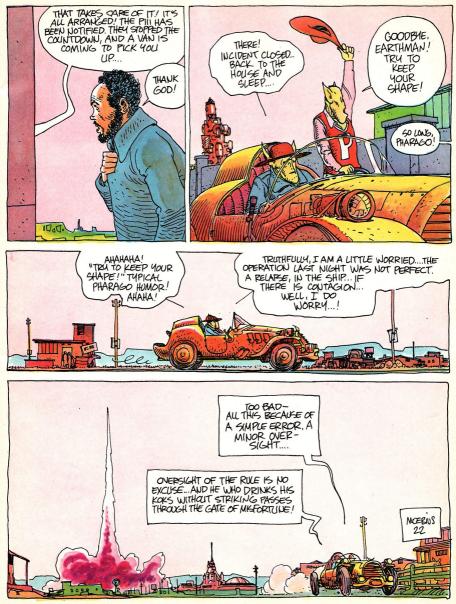
DOU'T



























THE MOEBIUS INTERVIEW by Diana K. Bletter

Moebius: Yes. To quote what an American SF author, I think it was Asimov, once said, "The future is no longer what it was." A while ago, SF was filled with monstrous rocket ships and planets; it was a naive and materialistic vision, which confused external space with internal space, which saw the future as an extrapolation of the present. It was a victim of an illusion of a technological sort, of a progression without stopping towards a consummation of energy. But we've completely changed that vision. It's been a sharp, radical change, and somewhat brutal

HM: Why brutal?

Moebius: Because all those beautiful projects we believed in are gone. But the real sense of science fiction is the discovery that the voyage is interior, and the real energy, the rockets of the past, is what is contained in people's spirits.

HM: One doesn't have to read other people's visions then, one can make the discovery oneself? Moebius: Well, that, and also the fact that the "new planet" of old science fiction is right here: it's the earth.

HM: Why do you say that?

Moebius: Because it's here. When you start to live a life more harmonious with the world it's science fiction. The new world is not the moon, it's the earth, and the vessel is yourself. You just have to find a carburetor and go. [Philippe Manoevre, a Metal Hurlant editor, interrupts at this point to say, "The only thing I disagree with is that for Moebius the carburetor is water and for me it's bourbon."]

HM: With that theory in mind then, why does one work or read or do anything?

Moebius: What you do is only a way for you to arrive at yourself. Think of an energy, X, like a river, and you have to take that energy and transform it You're constructing yourself, not destroying yourself, as one does by taking drugs. I'm talking about mental nourishmentfilms and books, for example.

HM: Isn't that a form of censorship? You read Castaneda, I know, and that influenced you in a

positive way.

Moebius: Castaneda helped me to clean out my system, but what was good for me then might not necessarily be true for me now. Mentally, I'm different. You have to decide what will be good



and had for you. HM: Do you think you're integrated into society

where you live? Moebius: Yes, but I'm also on the side of it. I don't try to amuse myself to give people pleasure.

HM: But don't you draw to please your readers? Moebius: I'm trying to free myself of that, but

it's often what is demanded of me. But I want to do things without thinking of pleasing.

HM: Not even yourself: Moebius: No.

HM: Then why do you draw? Moebius: Because I'm forty-three and I've been doing it for twenty-five years. When you've been doing something for so long it's hard to change. It's like a train that's been moving for a while you can't just stop it. Nothing should be done brutally. There are accidents that happen that can change someone, but that takes a while. And if people around me haven't changed and they still ask me to draw, it's hard to resist. I'm not cut off from the world.

HM: Then what do you want to do for your readers?

Moebius: I like to provoke them. When we were talking before about using energy from a river, well, I want to be that river, with shoots and falls and sometimes rapids.

HM: I get the impression when reading some of your strips that you like to tease your readers with your presence, putting in little jokes to constantly remind your readers that Moebius, the author, is there.

Moebius: I don't want my comic strips to be like a miniature train set, with an announcer counting how many fatalities there were. When I was a kid, I used to pretend my fingers were soldiers, and I'd walk them on my pillows, which were mountains filled with snow, etcetera, but I was always aware that I was there.

HM: So you don't want your comic strips to be closed universes, or, as you would say, "airtight garages.

Moebius: Exactly, which is why I called it that. The moment I say it's airtight it ceases to be that. HM: But when you say it's airtight or hermetic you close it, like with parentheses.

Moebius: Something that is airtight has the appearance of being airtight; one doesn't see the door, doesn't know what is there; one has the impression of being in front of an apple, but in reality one is in front of a piano.

HM: Mmmm . .

Moebius: The apple is airtight - you can't see what is inside it. But the moment you introduce the apple as a piano, as a false piano, then it's no longer hermetic. You know, when I started "The Airtight Garage of Jerry Cornelius" it was just an exercise. The words flew into my head by accident. Then Metal Hurlant asked me to do a

HM: So you found yourself in this garage and you had to find a way out?

Moebius: It was totally nonconscious at first. Then I had to use my consciousness to explain it and get myself out of it. And you see at the end the people find themselves in no place other than the real world. That's true science fiction.

HM: Do you care if your readers don't understand some of your stories?

Moebius: I try to be like a surfer riding on the crest of a wave, and I have to stay on the summit. I can't worry about being comprehensible to everyone. I'm only structured by the human language, which puts into a form the impressions that cross my mind.

HM: Your work, then, is translating these "impressions" into another kind of language?

Moebius: Yes. It's pure enjoyment. It's mysterious to see a space, look at people in a strange, ambiguous light, and then use my rational faculties to translate these into the medium of the comic strip. In reality, the principle of changing things is simple, but how it is applied is amazing and unexpected. It's hard to perceive what's behind the manifestations, to discover the unique principle. What's most important is to see the unique behind the multiples.

HM: Is that your research, then, what you value most?

Moebius: I don't want to be a hypocrite, but it's what I wish. A while ago my only thoughts were to make a lot of money, to be known, to be a conqueror. But it's not what I want now.

HM: Is that when you became Moebius? Moebius: Yes, there was already a negation of former projects.

HM: Changing the subject a little, but speaking of former projects, what was it like working on Dune? Moebius: First of all, Dune was one of the best

SF books I ever read. The film was different, more extremist. Jodorowsky made the film much more political, which was why it was never made. HM: Isn't it being made now?

Moebius: No, the version we did got as far as the storyboards. Then it was impossible to find an American producer. It was at the time of Nixon, around 1975, and there was some paranoia about Jodorowsky, whose other films include El Topo and Holy Mountain. It might be done by Ridley Scott, who did Alien, but it will be different.

HM: Will you work on it?

Moebius: That's hard to say. I'm involved in so many projects this year. HM: Such as?

Moebius: Another series of "Blueberry," which American audiences aren't familiar with, and other comic strips.

HM: How does it make you feel when you think that people in America are reading your comic strips?

Moebius: It really touches me when I read letters in Heavy Metal from readers in Kansas City or Chicago who say they want "more Moebius" the way they would ask for Corben, let's say. It's a good feeling that things I learned from America years ago are now going back to America, like a cycle.

HM: Do you believe in God?

Moebius: Yes. That's the first discovery of one's conscious. One becomes aware of perfection, of an absolute, of a larger consciousness, and then one goes in that direction. Of course, it's not a God with a white beard; it can't be closed within an image. That's why the term God is good, because it has become such a cliché it doesn't mean anything.

HM: Can you answer your own question, "Is man good?"

Moebius: No. I did that story as a joke; it made me laugh

HM: Do you believe in extraterrestrials? Moebius: I was never contacted and never saw

one, but I believe in them as much as I believe in people on earth. HM: So then, dreams and reality are not really in

opposition?

Moebius: No, but it depends on what you're comparing. I could say that dreams are the opposite of nightmares, or I could ask you, what's the opposite of black?

HM: White.

Moebius: And I could say it's "Taaaaa!"

HM: I have the feeling while talking to you that nothing is really how it seems.

Moebius: [Laughter] Everything I'm saying now is totally unknown to me, and I don't even want to think about how I'm going to sound to Heavy Metal readers when this interview appears.

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CHAPTER SEUEN

Perhaps this may strain common credibility, dear reader (dear, understanding, patient reader), but... having traversed the lnner Aether found within SELENA (Queen of the Moont), and having encountered Flying feathered Artee septents and the like, our aether travelers have made moorage upon the planet Felisia-aleph, a globe inhabited by sentient, talking cast Imagine their surprise!



DOW TO BEGIN TO DESCRIBE THE WONDERMENT OF CATTERSTALL, FELINE CAPITAL OF FELISIA-ALEPH?



TO ENCOMPASS THIS MARVEL WOULD IT SUFFICE TO SAY THAT THE ARCHITECTURE BORE LITTLE IN COMMON WITH THAT OF BUFFALO FALLS, PA.?



"OR OF EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO? OF PARTICULAR NOTE WAS THE PRESENCE ON THE SIDEWALKS, IN RANKS UPON THE BOULEVARDS, AND EVEN UPON-THE LEPGES OF THE BUILDINGS, OF A VERY LARGE



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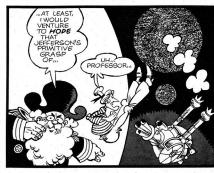


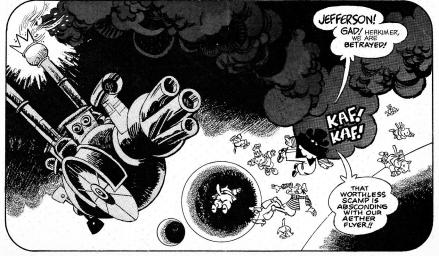




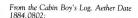












I am assuming the captaincy. As my first official act as captain I am renaming the Chester Alan Arthur, which will be known henceforth as the Crispus Attucks.

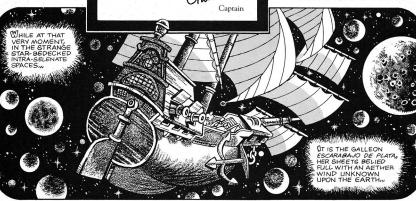
In keeping with my new position I am abandoning my former name, Jefferson Jackson Clay, and re-christening myself Menelik XX Chaka, by which name I will henceforth be known.

Having successfully ditched the forces of reaction, ofays T and H, I am now proceeding away from the star system Taphammer and will attempt rendezvous with Captain L y A and his progressive forces.

Veneremos!

Chaka





" AND HER CAPTAIN SITS TROUBLED WITHIN HIS CABIN, HIS KEEN EYES RUNNING OVER AND OVER MENELIK XX CHAKA'S OMINOUS NOTE."



WITH WHAT ASTONISHMENT HAD CAPTAIN LUPE Y ALVARADO READ THE MESSAGE SURREPITIOLISLY DELIVERED TO HIM BY THE ARTHUR'S FORMER LOWLY CABIN BOY...



THE NOTE WAS SIGNED "A FRIEND ."























TO BE CONTINUED!



Barry Malzberg's article in your May issue, "Divining at the Edge," is very disturbing to me. He asks, "How many high school students can name five living American novelists or three living serious composers?" He writes as if he means that all high school kids, and those below high school, are illiterate (I'm sure he does not; I can't think of my second favorite author saying that). I am in eighth grade in junior high school and, yes, I read Heavy Metal, which is, as it says on the cover, "The adult illustrated fantasy magazine." Adult? Only for adults? There are a lot of kids who buy and read HM, some just to see the nudity. Oh, the nudity and the blood get your attention, and I like that stuff, but I also like the articles and other things in HM. Anyway, I can name five hundred living American authors, thirty living serious composers, and-from another part of Mr. Malzberg's article-several hundred SF writers. I haven't read them all, but I've seen all their names so many times I can play them back. So can other kids. I don't know about New Jersey, where Mr. Malzberg lives, but here in Spring Valley and La Masa there are a lot of literate junior high and high school students.

Mr. Maizherg, if you happen to read this, I just want to say that I'm disappointed in your article. You're my second favorite author (Harlan Ellison is my first) and I've read a lot of your novels and short stories. I've Bopond Apollo, In the Enclosure, The Gamesman, and Phase IV (was the movie of that name based on your book?), but I hate Herovit's World and Malaberg at Large.

I also hate your article.

Michael Hemmingson Spring Valley, Calif.

But surely, Michael, you also know kids who boast that they never crack a book except on assignment and for whom reading for pleasure is an unknown experience—TW

Heavy Metal Editor:

At first I didn't care for the idea of the new columns, and I was satisfied with the thought that the idea didn't please others either (as evidenced by Chain Mail). I would have been content with not caring and never written if that ass, Barry Malzberg, had not written what he did in the May Sidebar.

Who the fuck does he think he ia' If he had as much talent in his entire body as Robert A. Heinlein has in his little fingermail he'd be one talented son of a bitch. Mr. Heinlein is the greatest science fiction writer who has ever lived. His name will be revered by science fiction fans long after the name Barry Malzberg has been

forgotten.

Mr. Malzberg's attack on this superb writer was completely unwarranted and is probably symptomatic of his jealousy over Mr. Heinleinis success and his (Malzberg's) relative anonymity. He will never achieve the success or statute enjoyed by Mr. Heinlein. He has uccess or statute enjoyed by Mr. Heinlein. In the success or statute enjoyed by Mr. Heinlein has how twite the putting the "general public" down or particularly care for the idea that he has generalized did arway conclusions about the "general public" from did arway conclusions about the "general public" down did arway conclusions about the "general public" from the subject of the public of the pub



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the bus



SF by Steve Brown

Heinlein. I had read most of it in my early teens and was curious to see how it felt to an adult mind. Once again I was swept up in his economical prose, the high realism of his most imaginative situations, and the rapid-fire, quip-laden dialogue. Yet in every story there were sown the seeds of the later extravagances. There is a cold viciousness to Heinlein's reactionary philosophy that, were he a politician, would cause me to seriously consider Ronald Reagan as a liberal alternative. There is a scene in Time Enough for Love describing a restaurant situated next to a spaceport on a thriving, technologically and socially advanced planet. The owner of the restaurant has a unique method of dealing with thieves. When he catches one, he decapitates the fellow, puts his head on a stake, and erects the stake in front of the restaurant. Thus the sophisticated interstellar tourist must walk past a row of rotting human heads to get a bite to eat.

Once again Heinlein's typewriter has given birth to a monstrosity. The Number of the Beast will be published in August with a tremendous fanfare, a deluxe \$6.95 quality paperback format, and a wraparound cover by the inimitable Richard Powers. I wonder how many purchased copies of the book will actually be read to the last page?

Beginning with Stranger in a Strange Land, Heinlein has increasingly narrowed his audience (Stranger, paradoxically, is Heinlein's biggest popular success, due to the close parallels between the book's vague sybaritic philosophy and the equally vague sybaritism of American youth in the late sixties). With Time Enough for Love, and especially The Number of the Beast, he has narrowed his audience down to one-Robert A. Heinlein.

Most of Heinlein's books of the past twenty years have had as protagonists carbon copies of the same character. This person is a ludicrously competent, garrulous old patriarch who rambles incessantly, dispensing pebbles of Heinleinian wisdom, virile as an eighteen year old, and surrounded at all times by an entourage of beautiful young women. The Heinlein character reaches absurd dimensions in The Number of the Beast. We have four protagonists: Dr. Jacob Burroughs; his wife, Hilda; Zebediah John Carter of Virginia (!); and his wife, Dejah Thoris Burroughs (!!), daughter of Dr. Jacob. All four of these people, regardless of age or gender, speak in the same voice, the voice of Stranger in a Strange Land's Jubal Harshaw, of Time Enough for Love's Lazarus Long, etc. The book is organized into first-person chapters from each of the four characters' view-







points in turn. At first I had to keep referring to the chapter headings to remind myself who was speaking. But it soon became apparent that it didn't make any difference. They are all a seventy-two-year-old Robert Heinlein talking to himself.

Absurdity strikes on the very first page of the book. Zeb has asked Dejah Thoris (Deety for short) for a dance at a fancy party. They are strangers to each other up to this point, and before they have finished that dance, they decide that they know each other well enough to run off and get married. I suppose that if a man ran into a female clone of himself, particularly one of Heinlein's men, love at first sight would be inevitable. Another continuing theme in the book, Heinlein's breast fixation, also pops up on the first

This time I openly stared [down her dressl. "Is that cantilevering natural? Or is there an invisible bra, you being in fact the sole support of two dependents?"

She glanced down, looked up, and grinned. "They do stick out, don't they?" Were I reading the book for enjoyment, I would have stopped right there and fed it to my trash compactor. However, duty forced me on.

Soon we have a plot. As Zeb, Jacob, Hilda, and Deety exit the party to hunt for a quick doublemarriage ceremony somewhere. Jacob's car blows up in the parking lot. Immediately they pile into Zeb's flying automobile and dash off to Jacob's self-sufficient mountain hideaway. In mortal fear of their lives, with the bad guys supposedly hot on their tails, they find it necessary to pause for a legal marriage ceremony. Some conventions are more important than imminent death (is this really 1980?).

Dr. Jacob Burroughs has fortuitously invented a gizmo that will shift people and objects into alternative universes, both possible and impossible. The number of alternative universes turns out to be (66)6—the Number of the Beast—a huge sum that is approximately 1028.

After a hundred pages of tedious, self-congratulatory conversation, a forest ranger shows up and begins speaking impolitely:
"You know this uniform. I'm Bennie

Hibol, the ranger hereabouts.

I answered most carefully, "Mr. Highball, you are a man in a uniform, wearing a gun belt and a shield. That doesn't make you a federal officer. Show your credentials and state your business.'

The uniformed character sighed. "I got no time to listen to smart talk." He rested his hand on the butt of his gun

Deety suddenly came out from behind

her father. "Where's your search warrant? Show your authority!'

"Another joker!" He snapped open his holster. "Federal land-here's my author-

Deety suddenly dropped her cape, stood naked in front of him. I drew, lunged, and cut down in one motion-slashed the wrist, recovered, thrust upward from low line into the belly above the gun belt.

Our happy young married had thoroughly killed him with the swords they happened to be playing with. "Our target collapsed like a puppet with cut strings, lay by the pool, bleeding to death," He was killed because he spoke impolitely, and because he didn't react appropriately when Deety revealed her nude body to him. Though they had had no previous experience with aliens, they all assumed instantly that the ranger couldn't be human. Fortunately this was the case; he bled green blood.

"How did you know!

"I didn't. But he didn't sound right. Rangers are polite. And they never fuss about showing their IDs."

This is an important incident, because it is the only confrontation with the aliens who presumably blew up Jacob's car and are after them all for unspecified purposes. The entire rest of the novel is devoted to our heroes (having proved themselves to be raving psychopaths) running from the aliens. The ranger incident is an example of Heinlein's wellknown xenophobia at its farcical peak.

Fear of the aliens spurs our plucky foursome into attaching Dr. Burroughs's conveniently small probability machine to Zeb's conveniently airtight flying Toyota, and off they go to hunt for an alien-free world to live on: "Out of a million billion zillion earths, this

one may be vermin-free. Highly likely."

"Hilda, my dear, there is no data on which to base any assumption.

"Jacob, there is one datum."

"Eh? What did I miss, dear?" "That we do know that our native planet

is infested. So I don't want to raise kids on it. If this isn't the place we're looking for, let's keep looking.

"Mmm, logical."

There are two prerequisites for an appreciation of this book. One, you must have a fascination for navigational mathematics, trigonometry, and symbolic logic. As an old college math major, this was of mild interest to me. Heinlein works out the mechanics of his "continua craft" in fanatical detail, both in the "translation" between universes and in the craft's ability to appear and disappear at will in the sky over a planet like a free-form matter







transmitter. But your devotion to math must be deep to appreciate this. Heinlein is clever, and the math is imaginative and accurate, but it goes on and on, taking the reader far beyond tedium into a stunned anathy.

The other prerequisite is an appreciation of the nuances of military command. The two married couples zipping around in their tiny auto set themselves up in a rigid and brutal hierarchy that would make Captain Bligh blanch. The interminable arguments about the rights and obligations of captain versus crew occupy a full hair of the book's 432 pages. The comic opera baspects of this were mildly amusing at first, but after expenses if felt like fording a river of shit. Here is an example, regarding the necessity of caution while using a bush on an unknown planet. The captain at the time (they take turns) is Hilda, speaking to her husband and daughter-in-law:

"Take the Chief Pilot's rifle and guard the camp-"

"Look, I can do it better with my shotgun."

"Pipe down and carry out your orders." Deety looked startled, trotted over to

Zebbie, who surrendered his rifle without comment, face frozen. "Copilot," I said to my husband, "arm yourself with rifle and pistol, go with the Chief Pilot, guard him while he does what he has to do."

Zebbie swallowed. "Sharpie—I mean Captain Sharpie. It won't be necessary. The golden moment has passed."

"Chief Pilot, please refrain from using my nickname while I am your commanding officer. Copilot, carry out your orders. Remain with the Chief Pilot and guard him continuously as long as necessary to accomplish the purpose of the trip."

Once our men were out of earshot, I said, "Deety, could I learn to shoot that rifle?"

"I'm not speaking to you. You humiliated my husband . . . when we all owe him so much."

"Astrogator!"

Deety's eyes got wide. "Good God—it's gone to your head!" "Astrogator."

"Uh . . . ves, Captain."

"You will refrain from personal remarks to me or about me during my tenure as commanding officer. Acknowledge that order and log it."

Subtract the math and the childish military idiocy, and what's left? A journey through hundreds of increasingly bizarre universes. These could have been interesting, but for another habit

of the author's. Ninety-odd percent of this book is flat dialogue between Heinlein and himself (excuse me, between Zeb, Deety, Hilda, and Jake). There is very little description of anything. We have scene after scene of the crew sitting in the ship watching a parade of universes roll by. Instead of watching the scenery, we watch the characters. This is as frustrating as watching a movie where the camera remains fixed on the characters faces. We see them exclaim in amazement, cringe in fear, laugh, cry; but never do we see what it is they're reacting to.

Two-thirds of the way into the book, we begin falling down the rabbit hole (literally, at one point). Our doughty band of adventurers begins entering fictional universes. They fly over Lilliput; get accosted by Lensmen; have lunch with Glinda the Good Witch and the rest of the cast of Oz; trade logical puzzles with Lewis Carroll; etc., etc. Again, this potentially interesting series is not described. We get nothing but reaction shots. By then, I didn't give a damn what the reactions of these anal-retentive, homicidal paranoids were; I just wanted to get the damn thing over with

There is a welcome piece of humor wherein theinein takes a sarcastic shot at himself. The four-way character is discussing with itself what books were childhood favorites of all four, so they can judge what to expect in future interdimensional travels:

"Did Heinlein get his name in the hat?"
"Four votes, split. Two for his 'Future History,' two for Stranger in a Strange Land. So I left him out."

"I didn't vote for Stranger and I'll refrain from embarrassing anyone by asking who did. My God, the things some writers will do for money!"

My cheers were feeble. Compared to the 297 pages I had read to get up to that point, *Stranger in a Strange Land* is one of the great classics of Western literature.

In the last quarter of the book, we (inevitably) end up in the universe of most of Heinlein's own previous fiction, encountering Jubal Harshaw, Lazarus Long, et al. The Heinlein character is hard to take by itself and much harder when there are four of them. But reading lengthy passages of dialogue between close to twenty identical Heinlein characters is a true Reader's Purgatory. They are all preachy individualists; they are all "supergeniuses" with a half-dozen doctorates apiece. The book's final hundred pages is an impenetrable jostling crowd of Heinlein characters-all trying to assert their identical rugged independent supergenius wisdom on each other. This sounds like a delicious parody of Heinlein, but it is far too boring to be funny.

Now we come to a lengthy passage regarding Lazarus Long's mother. Near the end of Time Enough for Love, Long had returned to World War I-era Earth (from the far future where he was thousands of years old and randy as a mink, with trillions of descendants). Lazarus not only hunted up his own mother but seduced her before heading off to get killed on a European battlefield. Naturally, Heinlein couldn't let one of his pet Heinlein-surrogate characters actually die, so Lazarus is scooped up as a bucket of jelly and resurrected. In this book, Lazarus still has a ven for Mom, so he enlists the aid of Zeb, Deety, etc., into returning to the past, picking up Mom just as she is about to be run over by a car and substituting a conveniently handy mindless clone so that the locals will have a body to bury. Thus Mom joins Lazarus's harem, and they all live happily ever after in incestuous delight.

The book ends at a huge SF convention/party with every person, living or dead, fictional or real, that Heinlein has ever admired in attendance: The First Centennial Convention of the Interuniversal Society for Eschatological Pantheistic Multiple-Ego Solipsism. After Heinlein has mentioned everyone he wants to, from most of Heinlein's own major characters to Sherlock Holmes and most of today's old guard SF authors, the story peters out without a true ending.

There is a brief ambiguous encounter with one of the "vermin" on the last page. I had forgotten them by this time, yet they were supposed to have thoroughly "infected" Earth and sent our heroes off on their journey for help and sanctuary. As the sole motivation for whatever plot the book has, these aliens play an awfully small role. Who the hell are these guys, and what do they want?

The Number of the Beast would be total gibberish to anyone unfamiliar with Heinlein's work. To those with an encyclopedic knowledge of the man's fiction, it is both a monumental structure built on a foundation of tedium with I beams of pure ennui and an acute embarrassment as an old man gazes so earnestly, and with such relish, into his own fundamental aperture.

There will be a certain percentage of buyers of this book who have not read any previous Heinlein. Lest you be turned off by both Heinlein and SF in general, leave it alone. Pause as you reach for a copy on the rack, and let your hand stray instead toward a copy of The Moon Is a Harsh Mistress, the last and best of Heinlein's great novels. The Number of the Beast is useful only for giving a fine cover artist a plum assignment and as material for Heinlein's psychoanalyst.

The Number of the Beast, by Robert Heinlein, Fawcett, August 1980, \$6.95



MUZICK by Lou Stathis

from page 4

beauty. Philosophically, the Residents descend from a long line of muzickal eccentrics, names like Stravinsky, Varese, Partch, Stockhausen, and Van Vliet. But Residential muzick is derived from a much broader base than those names would indicate. Clearly evident is input from an infinitely expanded cultural spectrum from Wilson Pickett to Nanook of the North. Reference points abound, but the Residents don't lose themselves in replicatory exhibitionism, vomiting out undigested influences and making the excreta for fresh food, in the manner of recent Zappa or Yes. The Residents are the supreme muzickal synthesists of the moment (have been for ten years) in a time when that process of combining disciplines and aesthetics in search of new muzick is only just being recognized as the vanguard thought of the new era (call it the Eclectic Eighties). This means being avant-garde without being infinitely oblique or impenetrably unlistenable (an elitist conceit introduced by twentieth-century intellectuals). It also means combining the primitive with the technological, the childish with the sophisticated, the commonplace with the arcane, the bourgeois with the radical, the vegetable with the mineral, the Boogaloo with the Mashed Potato, and any other inane dichotomy you can think of. While no one can accuse the Residents of being transparent (their muzick defies placement into any convenient aural cubbyhole), there is abundant visceral pleasure present if you know how to look and allow yourself to hear it. This would be a good time for me to get into a

little relevant band history, right? Unfortunately, that ain't as easy as it sounds. It seems that the Residents are image-nihilists, in that they don't think their names, faces, or racial-purity quotients have anything to do with what they're about. Their insistence on total anonymity and separation from the public aspects of the muzick biz arises, I suspect, out of an almost neurotic need to stay untouched by the more corrosive elements around them. From this basic denial of image, the Residents have allowed their corporate umbrella (and fallout shelter), the Cryptic Corporation, to twist their protective mask into an absurdist game artfully satirizing the conventional record obsession with visual-symbol industry's manipulation. The hit-making hermits have hid themselves behind head-encasing eyeballs, Klan-like suits made of newspaper, baggy silver radiation garb, huge swastikas and Hitler mustaches, Santa Dog faces, and mummyish claybandage body stockings. And as if that isn't bad enough, the Cryptics, in effect, encourage further extensions of the Residents' mystique by their passive nondenial of the wild ravings of hyperimaginative journalists. Jay Clem, one of the four principals of the Cryptic Corporation, and apparently its primary spokesman, told me with knowing irony in his voice, "You'd be surprised at how close to the truth some of those fictitious stories are." Immediately, I started to sweat. Martians?

Obviously this cavalier attitude with the "truth" makes life difficult for serious scholars and Residential historians like myself. But it also insures that the mythology never stops growing and mutating, which, I gather, is the general idea. The Residents and the Cryptics have put a half-mished canvas on public display accompanied by a box of crayons. The implication that each passer-by should add something to the picture is clear. Sort of shows up the pointlessness of it all and keeps it interesting at the same time. Cheeky bastards. What follows then is what I've come up with while slifting diligently through the apocrypha:

the outright fabrications and the subjective truth. Believe what you want.

The Residents, originally five in number, now four (or perhaps not-who knows?) grew up in the Shreveport area of northwest Louisiana. They met in high school, gravitated together as fellow outcasts, and later migrated separately to San Francisco in 1967 (Clem: "At least some of them were here for the 'Summer of Love.""). Once there, amidst the rapidly decaying hippie subculture, they closeted themselves with recording equipment and their unorthodox array of instruments to begin years of intensive playing. Their earliest recordings date from 1970, when they assembled and packaged (but didn't release) a group of forty-minute reel-to-reel tapes: Rusty Coat Hangers for the Doctor (July 1970), The Ballad of Stuffed Trigger (August 1970), The Warner Bros. Album (May 1971, a demo sent to Warner in search of a contract), and Baby Sex (November 1971). The tape sent to Hal Halverstadt at Warner (without giving any name, just a return address) resulted, so the story goes, in the band naming itself after the addressee of the reply.

Appearing on the scene at this time were Philip Lithman and N. Senada, two individuals who would later have an enormous influence on the rascally rocking recluses (and vice versa as well, in Lithman's case). Lithman was an eccentric British guitarist who came to the Bay Area looking for the action accompanied by his friend, a Bavarian musicologist. Somehow, they found the Residents (who were less low-profile those days), and Lithman became Snakefinger (renamed by a Resident due to the rubbery dexterity of his paws) and a regular Resident collaborator. N. Senada (whose existence I don't quite accept-the root of his name is the Spanish word for "learn") was valuable in introducing the Residents to Eskimo muzick as well as to some obscure theories of composition. After a year or so in the area Senada went off to the North country and Lithman returned to England, where he formed Chilli Willi and the Red Hot Peppers (a deranged pub-rok band who recorded two LPs, and whose manager, Andrew Jakeman, aka Jake Riviera, later formed Stiff Records and discovered Elvis Costello). Also making his departure at this time was the fifth Resident, who apparently had some trouble dealing with the pressures he and the band were

Now a quartet, the Residents formed their own record company, Ralph, and released a double single, "Santa Dog," for Christmas in 1972. Three hundred of the things were mailed out with hardly any reaction recorded from anyone. Today it is the rarest of all Residents vinyl items. The first album followed in February 1974. It was called Meet the Residents, and it sported a cover composed of the maliciously altered faces of another famous fab foursome. The currently available version (Ralph RR 0677) has a revised cover the Beatles as crustaceans replacing the original defaced Meet the Beatles cover-and a new stereo mix. By the standards set in their later offerings, Meet is crudely recorded. It sounds claustrophobic, the dynamic range of the sound abbreviated noticeably. Consequently, I find it the most difficult Residents album to listen to and enjoy-I keep being distracted by the sound quality. But it is remarkable, nonetheless, especially when one considers what else was happening in 1974. It opens with Nancy Sinatra's feminist classic "These Boots Are Made for Walking," done by the cast of an elementaryschool talent show or the Portsmouth Sinfonia on an off day. It then segues into a section of stuttering toy piano, a bit of greasy saxophone sliding through a repetitive figure, and vocals sung through stuffed noses. From there stretches an ever suprising array of bizarre juxtapositions: the tacky lewdness of "Smelly Tongues" (later made even leuder by "Snakefinger on his first single) followed by the aqueous gamelanike primitivism of "Rest Aria" and the Christmas-caroling chorus of "Spotted Pinto Bean." This is strange, strange stuff but beautifully played, daringly arranged, and palan hilairous in its exhilarating irreverence,

Third Reich'n Roll was released on February 1, 1976. The time between the two albums was spent working on the Residents' videofilm Vileness Fats (begun 1971, abandoned 1975) and recording the album Not Available (which wasn't until two and a half years later). Third is perhaps the best-known Residents record and notorious for its bludgeonand-chainsaw attack on more than two dozen Top 40 hits of the sixties. But this is not mere crashand-burn muzickal terrorism, it is more the Residents' Reuben & The Jets-both a tribute and repudiation. It is a carefully thought out, meticulously produced work, ever yielding of new ideas and relationships; a staggering whole weaved from impossibly diverse materials. It is as though the Residents achieved, through savage pummeling and the techniques of torture, the essence of each of these songs and then constructed new ones with the recognizable, though distorted, ingredients of the originals. They've surfaced the inherent tribalism contained in "Land of a Thousand Dances," the industrial throbbing of "Pushin' Too Hard," the helium-fed attack of "Wipe-Out," and the hauntingly discordant interpolation of "Inna Gadda Da Vida" with "Hey Jude" and "Sympathy for the Devil." The album is also notable for its cover: Dick Clark as smiling cultural Oberstführer. The Residents have been informed that Clark is amused by the characterization and displays the album cover prominently in his office.

In the same spirit is the Residents' single "Satisfaction" (currently available as Ralph RR 7803), released six months later. It is an exuberantly obnoxious piece of (yellow) vinyl that must be heard to be believed (and heard load). It is excellent for emptying rooms and scaring neighbors and should be required listening for anyone who claims that Mick Jagger still has what it takes.

Appearing on the Residential horizon at this Appearing on the Residential horizon at this

time were the four principals, who would become the Cryptic Corporation: Homer Flynn, Hardy Fox, John Kennedy, and Jay Clem. These guys hailed from the same neck of the bayou as the timorous tunesmiths and had migrated independently to Rice-A-Roni land at the same time. There was an indirect connection (Clem: "Homer's sister went to school with a Resident"), and the eight hooked up in late 1976 in a symbiotic, though not always smooth, relationship. The Cryptics became the legal guardians of the Residents' muzick, handling their business affairs and acting as their communications link with the outside world. Their backgrounds are varied and complementary to each other: Flynn's is in the graphic arts, Clem's in business, Kennedy's in video, and Fox's in band management.

Fingerprince (Ralph RR 1276) was the first release under the Cryptics' aegis in February 1977. I find this the least inspired of the band's albums. Something vital is missing—a spark of imagination or urgency of new ideas that fred the other albums. It was also the first Residents album I heard, and (naturally) I hated it. It took me two years to figure out what these crazies were doing. Unquestionably better were Duck Stabl Buster & Glem (Ralph RR 0278) and Not Available (RR 1174). Not, as mentioned earlier, was recorded between Meet the Residents and Third Reich'n Roll and shelved until such time as the Residents forgot it existed (whereupon it

would be released). This opportunity arose in October 1978, when the promised Eskimo didn't materialize. The album is muzickally graceful and fluid, the most coherent long statement the band would make until Eskimo. It is extremely cinematic, in narrative style with expository sections, flashbacks and flashforwards, scene changes, and elapsed time-all implied with muzick. I've vet to figure out the story line, though. Duck Stab first saw release as an EP in February 1978 (recorded as a break in the endless Eskimo project) and nine months later became side one of the LP with Buster & Glen occupying side two. Duck/Buster is the Residents' rok-and-roll album. The songs are bite sized and easily digestible (this is the most accessible Residents album, and probably the one to start with). The rhythms are almost conventional, the lyrics understandable and practically comprehensible as well, and this is as manic as the boys ever get.

Eskimo is the Residents' masterpiece. It was released in November 1979 (Ralph ESK 7906) and pressed on snazzy white vinyl. Supposedly, this record is the Residents' reconstruction/interpretation of Eskimo muzick with its primitive chant grunts, repetitive riffs from a five-note scale played on walrus-bone and seal-gut instruments, etc. For all I know it might be real igloo hootchiekoo, but when I can hear stuff like kid-game dog barking, chants that seem to be barely disguised English ("Money, money, money, money, Get some sauce!"), and other deadpanned foolishness. I begin to have my doubts. But it's great stuff, nonetheless, as good as any National Geographic TV special and lots more tuneful to boot. The more recent "Diskomo" release (Ralph RZ 8006 D) indicates that the Residents themselves appreciate the ridiculousness of the undertaking. This twelve-inch single is eight minutes of marvelously primitive midnight-sun dancing muzick (backed with the more traditional Residents fare of kiddie songs rendered on toy instruments). The marriage of Eskimo pentatonic minimalism with a disco beat is brilliant—the two seem made for each other. It's also hilarious (especially the group shout "We want coke, oh yeah!" in Eskimo voice), and damn good dancing material. It has an irresistible idiot energy and an exhilarating monotony-the two prime ingredients for good disco. These guys never cease to surprise me.

Two big things await us in the near future, the next Residents album and the Residents world tour (no jive). The Cryptics tell us that the next LP from the boys will be released in the fall of this year and will be a concept album. The concept? A commercial album, containing forty songs, each of exactly sixty seconds, duration. Jay Clem said that it reminded him of Duck Stab most of all. Should be hot. Planned for 1982, at this point, is the Residents, first and only world tour (a Resident told Clem: "Life's too short not to."). It will consist of one show in each of seven cities, tentatively Los Angeles, New York, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Munich, and Tokyo (San Francisco, as home turf, will get some sort of special consideration). Plans are no more concrete than that now, but you can be assured that it will be an event of millennial proportions. Line up now, boys and girls. What more can I say?

The Residents records mentioned above—as well as a couple not mentioned but worth purchasing, like Subternanean Modern (Ralph SM 7908), a sampler containing muzick by the happy harmonizers as well as by Tuxedomoon, Chrome, and MX-80 Sound—can be obtained directly from Ralph Records at 444 Grove Street, San Francisco, CA 94102, or from Jem Distributors, PO Box 362, South Plainfield, NJ 07080. If your local discery doesn't stock them, bug 'em until they do!



THE SUN

STRIKE IT

SQUARELY

NOR COULD

WASH

THEM

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COMIX by Jay Kinney

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This was just one trend among several, of course. Another kind of UC, comix relying on paroly, was superficially similar to this but different in at least one important respect. The exaggerated the characteristics of their inspirational targets, not to emulate or extend them but criticize and ridicule them. The two main parodies worth glancing at here are Young Lust and the work of the Air Pirates.

Young Lust, launched by Bill Griffith and myself, began from a simple premise—that girls'
romance comics, those corny and paternalistic
purveyors of "love" and fantasy to millions of
young, impressionable minds, were sitting ducks
for satire. With real-life fifteen year olds taking
the pill one moment and acid the next, the love
comics were hopelessly out of synch—prim purprima from another era teaching all the volume
lessons.

By early 1970, Bill and I had already done strips mocking the love comics. Mine, called "A Thing Unknown," had appeared in Bijou Funnies #3 in late 1969, while Bill's "They Called Our Love Pornographic, But We Don't Care!" was as yet unpublished. In discussing possible projects to gether we hit on doing a whole book devoted to parodying love comics. The idea seemed like such a natural, and we plowed right ahead, leaving details such as who would publish the comic, now called Young Lust, until later.
When work on the comic began in April, 1970,

when work our to only expensive touch with Justin Green in New York, in close touch with Justin Green in New Jork, in close to do a story for #1. By mid July, both Bill and Justin had left New York for San Francisco and the UG community there. Soon after, Justin dropped out of Young Lust #1, his pages replaced with a story by Bill and a one-pager by Art Spiegelman, another New York cartoonist now in San Francisco. The issue was completed in August, and the task of finding a publisher could no longer be postponed.

Much to Griffith's chagrin, this proved easier said than done. Rip Off liked the book but deemed it too "bustable." It wasn't "progressive" enough for Last Gasp, while the Print Mint thought the premise worthy of a single story in, say, Yellow Dog, but too thin for a whole comic book.

Discouraged, Bill turned to the ever-resourceful Gary Arington for advice. Gary suggested he try one more place, a new UG publisher on the scene, Company & Sons. They'd already published three comix by new cartonoists (Buzzard, by Winks; Honky Tonk, by Dave Geiser; and Hee-Hee, an undistinguished anthology comic edited by Gary himself), so perhaps they'd be game. They were, indeed, and after a couple of months of excruciating delays, YL #1 came out in late October.

It was not a particularly sophisticated parody; more of the jokes, in fact, relied on an enthusiastic bluntness of the sort that would make Larry Flynt a millionaire only a few years later. But unlike many UGs, it found as large an audience with women as with men. The first edition quickly sold out and Company & Sons had to struggle to meet the demand for more copies from its distribution channels.

By the summer of 1971, YL #1 had sold over fifty thousand copies and was still going strong, but like most hippie businesses, Company & Sons was continually poised on the edge of bankruptcy. Juggling comics, job printing, and an ever-changing roster of co-workers, John Bagley managed to keep the firm afloat but was ill-equipped to publish VL #20

Young Lust #2, with forty pages and seven

cartoonists, went to the Print Mint. With each new issue during the decade, Young Lust left strict parody farther and farther behind, with the romance format becoming merely a peg on which to hang stories of varied social satire. As you read this, a new issue, #6, should be due out soon, from Last Gas,

When this history resumes, I'll discuss the ill-fated Air Pirates and their battle over parody with Walt Disney.

New Publications

Department of Pleasant Surprises: From out of the wilds of the Pioneer Valley region of Massachusetts comes Scat, a free, monthly comic magazine with a circulation twice that of most UGs (twenty thousand). Concocted by a collective of local cartoonists and supported by ad space sold to area businesses, Scat has two editions, no less, one "college" and one "community."

The humor is rated PG, due to Scat's free distribution system, but that doesn't stop some good jokes from being cracked anyway. An average issue will have strips by eight or so artists, ranging from the Bill Hoest-like whimsy of Don Brunelle, to the neobarbarian epics of Gary Johnson or Peter Laird. My personal preference is the work of John Hayman—somewhat crude but delightfully iddotic.

Scat is a great example of artists banding

Scat is a great example of arrists banding together to get their work out before the public. There should be a Scat in every city across the country! Admittedly, some of the art is awkward, but print is the best classroom, and a showcase like this is an unbeatable opportunity for beginning artists.

Subscriptions are available for those who don't live in the area, for five dollars a year (ten issues) from Scat, PO Box 326, Northampton, MA 01060.

Bizarro comic of the month: Neurocomics, a

comic book outline of Tim Leary's latest theories, has just been published by Last Gasp. It took Los Angeles writer George Dicaprio and artist Pete Von Sholly three years of collaboration with Leary to come up with this baby, and it is certainly one of the strangest comics to come down the pike in a long while.

Briefly, the comic illustrates (with ultra-decorative diagrams and pictures) Leary's brain-centered notions about higher intelligence and space migration. If you like jargon, you'll jove this one (Midd sample: "Unencumbered by the limitations of somatic, or larval-survival imprints, the brain is an extraterrestrial organ, and iden intelligence."). With brains as aliens and bodies as robots, all ollowing orders from the good old DNA, you may wonder where you come in. Well, that knotty question is answered in Neurocomics somewhere, and what isn't covered can be found in the veritable torrent of books flowing from Leary's pen, which are advertised therein as well.

But seriously, Mom, this is a rather charming comic, with some striking (and funny) art through-out. Its crackpot qualities are fully in the grand comic book tradition (Tim Leary as Charles Atlas?) and if you can make it through the jargon, the ideas are pure SF. (\$1.50 postpaid from Last Gasp, 2180 Bryant, San Francisco, CA 94110.)
Meanwhile, the Church of the SubGenius in

Dallas, Texas, has concocted a religion that puts even Leary to shame. As explained in their engrossing "Pamphlet No. 1," a sixteen-page tour de force of mumbo jumbo and clip art, "The Church of the SubGenius is the ultimate secret order, the superior brain cult for those who 'know better' but who demand in their lust for griss a spectacular, special-effects-laden belief system —a 'stuporstition.'" That the Church provides in snades.

ROCK OPERA

She stood like a ghostly Druid sacrifice surrounded by a ring of silent Cannibals...

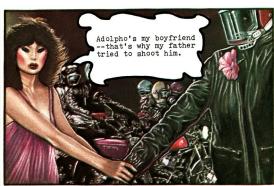






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Based on revelations from High Epopt and supersalesman J.R. "Bob" Dobbs, this "Spazz-Church of Macho Irony" lives by the motto "Fuck Them If They Can't Take a Joke." Need I say more? It's not exactly "comix," but it sure is Underground. (\$1.50 for the pamphlet and related flyers. From the SubGenius Foundation, PO Box 140306, Dallas, TX 75214.

A batch of new releases worthy of comment from Kitchen Sink has just arrived.

I'll admit up front that Howard Cruse's Barefoota Funnies has never been one of my favorites. His characters, be they roaches, frogs, Headrack the gay hippie painter, the ever-horny Dolly, or Barefoota himself, have all seemed to suffer from a case of the terminal cutes. Cruse's style is impeccably stippled and easy to read, but somehow those googly eyes have always seemed more appropriate for the syndicated dailies than the Underground.

The new Barefootz #3 (\$1.50 postpaid), however, is a striking departure from past Barefootz productions in more ways than one. Most impressive are Cruse's meditations on his characters' own cuteness. In "Variations" he takes them through a series of demolitions, renders them in every "untypical" way imaginable, and lampoons various critics' gripes. Similarly, the blood 'n' guts back cover breaks rank by twisting Barefootz and Dolly into psychopathic fiends. And peppered here and there throughout the rest of the book are moments of stylistic complexity that leap above the somewhat placid norm, driving home the self-imposed limitations of the Barefootz universe. At such moments Cruse is his own best critic, and if he follows up on some of the different approaches he merely toys with here, there should be no stopping him.

"508 Funnies (\$1.50 postpaid), edited by Larry Shell, sports a beaufulf Bill Stout cover, which alone is almost worth the price of admission. Luckly, the strips inside all hold up. With parcodies of "HoS Sudf" (the L'Il Devil) by Shell and Shaw, and "Pud" and the Fleer gum kids, by Kelly' Welth, "508 Funnies comes off as a warped product of that era itself, rather than just another dutful exercise in nostalgia. George Erling has two losers—the ninety-eight-pound weaking and the dropout—batting over Bettysue in amusing fashion. Will Meugniot, last seen in Dr. Wirtham's #2 as I recall, turns in a neo-EC gang-fight tale—his best yet. And there's more, by Bissette, Hunt, Alcala, and others. Though dedicated to the

memory of Elvis, '50s Funnies' most recurring ghost is psycho Ed Gein, whose revolting presence assures the book a high gross-out quotient. The fainthearted beware!

Also new from Kitchen: Bisarre Sex #8 (81.50) postpaid) and The Sprirt #23 (82.00 postpaid). The former is a mixed bag of laughs and groans, with the emphasis this time around on the outre. The latter is indispensable for fans of Will Eisner, containing not only five vintage Sprirt strips but also a hefty sixteen-page chapter of Eisner's all-new graphic novel. Life of Another Planet. The Sprirt is quarterly and with the recent addition of Eisner buff Cat Yronwode to the staff has added features like an ongoing exhaustive Sprirt checks tisk. (Kitchen Sink Enterprises, Box 7, Princeton, WI 54968.) You must be eighteen or over to order all of the above comix, except for The Sprird.

Finally, from Jay Lynch in Chicago comes this oddhall offer to all UG fans who want some bargain original art: Send Lynch a five dollar check and he will endorse it with a signed drawing of Pat the Cat. When the check returns through normal bank channels, presto! You have a Lynch original suitable for framing. Lynch's address is: PO Box 3506, Merchandise Mart Station, Chicago, IL 60654.

COMIX INT'L by Maurice Horn

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created Tintin, his most celebrated feature, in the weekly supplement to the Brussels daily Le 'Uniquismo Siedle. Thus, Herge's career started as an offshoot of the well established and highly developed French comic strip; it was soon to take on, however, a flavor and a look all its own.

Tintin in Light and Shadow

Since 1926 Hergé has been laboring in a discreet mode (in relative isolation) that not even his late-blooming fame has been able to shake completely. His output, while not tremendous by American standards, has been steady, imaginative, and, most of all, significant. His world-famous creation. Tintin, has been appearing since 1929 in comic strips, reprinted in book form since 1930. There are now twenty-three of the books. from the 1930 Tintin in the Land of the Soviets, in which the draftsmanship is so poor, and the anti-Sovietism so crude, that Hergé refused to let it be reprinted (until he was practically forced into it by the proliferation of pirate versions that kept appearing over the years) to the 1976 Tintin and the Picaros (where a rehash of all of Herge's

familiar themes gets a slick but superficial Hollywood-style treatment). It seems unlikely that Hergé will conjure up something startlingly new or significant in coming years; therefore, some sort of critical assessment should be possible now.

Hergé was born Georges Rémi in Belgium in 1907 (his pen name is the phonetic rendering, in French, of the two initials of his name, R.G.) and was raised in les Marolles, a working-class neighborhood of Brussels, whose colorful dialect was later to find its way to Hergé's writings. His life has been rather uneventful and quiet (except for a brush with the authorities in 1945, for alleged collaboration with the Germans during the war, a charge that was later cleared). His life story is mainly represented by his body of work. (Hergé has drawn other comic strips besides Tintin. They are Quick and Flupke, a gag strip about two Brussels street urchins; the juvenile adventures of Jo, Zette et Jocko; and a satirical animal strip in book form, Popol and Virginie in the Land of the Lapinos. They all pale in comparison with Tintin.)

As with all original creations, Tintin's is a self-contained, coherent fantasy world. The hero is a teenager (by all appearances) and a reporter. In the conventions of the time this means his doing everything, from detective work to space exploration, all assignments that Tintin carries out with characteristic aplomb and suitable humility. In

his adventures he is always flanked by his faithful fox terrier Milou (Snowy in the English version), who, long before Snoopy came along, was one dog who let no human put one over on him. At first Snowy shared top billing with Tintin, but in more recent years his role has become more and more discreet, as other characters have appeared. Of these characters Captain Haddock has been the most visible. A former alcoholic sailor, he was rescued by Tintin and is now repaying his debt by upstaging his erstwhile savior at the slightest opportunity with boisterous shenanigans and truculent language. His ideal foils are the twin plainclothesmen Dupont and Dupond (Thompson and Thomson in English), who, in response to the barbs and affronts of the irascible sailor, have reacted with consistent muddleheadedness, misdirected stoicism, and blank incomprehension. These are the performing stars, but there are many others. Tournesol (Calculus), the absentminded (and deaf to boot) professor; the overbearing opera singer Bianca Castafiore; the incurable conspirator Alcazar: the evil genius Rastapopoulos; the infamous Dr. Müller; and a supporting cast of thousands form an ever-changing, ever-engaging gallery through which our hero effortlessly moves.

The Tintin books can be read and enjoyed independently from one another, but a knowledge



But I thought you loved me!



Who could love you?











I don't even have a physical body -- we're all just armored shells--







of their chronological order might be helpful at this point; each title will also serve as a guidepost along Hergé's long and prolific career. In putting these adventures in their proper sequence (all the more indispensable since English and American publishers have been releasing the Tintin books in random order) I won't try to retrace the often complicated plots, but I'll attempt to give the flavor of each album.

In terms of artistry and inspiration Hergé's work can be neatly divided into three parts. The first (or early) period coincides almost perfectly with the pre-World War II era (roughly from 1929 to 1939). We must bear in mind that Hergé's work of that time was done exclusively in black and white and was later extensively redrawn to fit the specifications of book format and color use. Immediately following Land of the Soviets (and in contrast to it), Tintin in the Congo paints an idyllic picture of Belgium's administration of its former colony. In the light of subsequent historical events all the self-congratulation now seems a bit out of place (to put it mildly). Rounding up this series of fanciful travelogues, Hergé then came up with Tintin in America, an America overrun by gangsters, riddled with corruption, and bedeviled by racism and Prohibition (this was 1931). Things improve noticeably with the appearance of the unspeakable Rastapopoulos and the inept | the Unicorn. This is followed by the quieter,

Thom(p)sons (initially called X-33 and X-33 bis) in the next adventure, Cigars of the Pharaoh. From then on Hergé would steadily improve and hone his storytelling skills.

The Blue Lotus (1936) is an important milestone along the way: wherein Hergé denounces Japan's aggression against China and derisively pillories the inaction and cravenness of the Western democracies-a remarkable statement at the time. Hergé's remaining works of the decade can be traced in a steadily rising parabola. The Broken Ear brings us General Alcazar and the machinations of money-mad, power-hungry plutocrats. The Black Island involves Tintin (and Snowy) with a bunch of counterfeiters, the sinister Müller, and a friendly ape in the midst of Scotland. King Ottokar's Scepter is a cautionary tale in the shadow of the coming world war. Significantly enough, the villain of the piece was initially named Musstler, an amalgam of Mussolini and Hitler, but was changed to Musköv in the book version

Hergé's middle period spans the two decades of the forties and fifties and is his most inspired and fecund stage. It starts with a bang with the introduction of the inebriated Captain Haddock in The Crab with the Golden Claws and, after the pleasant interlude of The Shooting Star, escalates into the wild mischief and mayhem of The Secret of almost contemplative episode of Red Rackham's Treasure. In this series of dazzling tales the Thom(p)sons, Haddock, and Calculus (who makes his entrance as a stowaway aboard our hero's ship) achieve co-star status alongside Tintin. The mystery of The Seven Crystal Balls and its sequel, Prisoners of the Sun, round up Herge's most fabulous decade.

Started in 1939 and completed in 1951, The Land of Black Gold is a hilarious foray into the crazy politics of oil and the Middle East. Following that is Destination Moon and its sequel, Explorers on the Moon. These, Hergé's only true science fiction tales, have been outdated by the American moon shots but are still enjoyable in their very quaintness (in structure they are consciously modeled on Jules Verne's two-volume moon odyssey). The subsequent story, The Calculus Affair, is one of Tintin's best adventures, full of suspense, action, and mystery. The Red Sea Sharks, while weak, is still highly entertaining.

The last two decades have been characterized by a correlated loss of inspiration and fecundity. For instance, years separate Flight 714 from Tintin and the Picaros, and there have been four Tintin stories, all told, in this entire period. They are, in fast order, Tintin in Tibet (looking for the Abominable Snowman), The Castafiore Emerald (an agreeable comedy of manners), Flight 714 (Rastapopoulos up to his old tricks again), and *Tintin and the Picaros* (Alcazar up to his old tricks again).

As we can see, Tintin's domain is the whole planet (and even outer space), and in his adventures he has ranged as far as Antarctica (The Shooting Star), Peru (Prisoners of the Sun), and the South Seas (Red Rackham's Treasure). But Tintin's favorite place remains the mythical kingdom of Syldavia, where Hergé is all the more at ease (since he created it himself), from its unpronounceable proper names down to the uniforms of the palace guards. Tintin's themes remain as simple in formulation as they are sophisticated in treatment: a call to duty, a wrong to be righted, a friend to be rescued, or mankind to be saved. These are the eternal themes of adventure from the Odyssey to the present, and in the variations upon them Hergé has few peers.

Hergés draftsmanship, so easily underrated, is a major factor in Tithir's success. It is subordinate to the story, but very skillful in its unobtrusiveness. Even the characters, drawn in a convenitoral "cartoony" style, do not detract from the integrity of the action, a fact that is often overlooked when judging Hergé's artwork (artwork that can be characterized more by what Hergé leaves out than by what he puts in).

At first, Herge's draftsmanship was crude and

derivative, and did not come into its own until [1936. In this respect Hergé's career makes a striking parallel to Milton Caniff's. Both men were born the same year, started on a cartooning career around the same period, and mastered their own inimitable styles at about the same time. That Caniff's work in the thirties came to Hergé's attention is undeniable. In The Blue Lotus (which characteristically takes place in China) Hergé makes conscious use of the very techniques that Caniff is noted for: the contrast between solid black and white masses, the dramatic effects of massive silhouettes against a light, half-distinct background, the fluid, cameralike action. But this remains untypical of Hergé's work and represents not so much an attempt at adapting Caniff's particular narrative style as an homage paid by one master to another.

Hergé's graphics are characterized by their clear, limpid style. All masses are clearly delineated in definite, hard-edged contours. There is no rupture between the backgrounds and the characters in the foreground; they are all integrated in one all-encompassing composition. Tinthis pages constitute a harmonious whole, made of symmetry, balance, and simplicity.

made of symmetry, balance, and simplicity.

The single most important influence working on
Hergé is to be found not in the comics (where
Hergé acknowledges Benjamin Rabier and George

McManus among his masters, in addition to Saint-Ogan) but in the movies. In the technical handling of his often complex stories, in the skillful rendering of mood and building of suspense, in his uncanny sense of timing. Hergé resembles no one so much as Alfred Hitchcock. Just as in Hitchcock's films, innocent objects take on dark meanings, unsuspecting characters wander in and out of the plot unaware of sinister events, and, under the veneer of suspense, like a play within a play, a delightful comedy of manners unfolds. As with Hitchcock the action is punctuated by the fateful reappearance of objects as visual correlatives (the scepter in King Ottokar's Scepter, the scale-model ship in The Secret of the Unicorn, the can of crab meat in The Crab with the Golden Claws, the exotic pack of cigarettes in The Calculus Affair; one could go on and on). It is not that Hergé strives to copy Hitchcock's chilly, and slightly paranoid, parables; he simply relishes the master's techniques of storytelling, and the nuance is nowhere as obvious as in Tintin's endings. While Hitchcock provides at the close of his films an anticlimax to real or fancied terrors. Herge ends with a bang rather than a whimper. Each of Tintin's adventures concludes either in slapstick or with a full-page panel teeming with the ludicrous carryings-on of his characters, a proclivity that owes more to the crude humor of the early























"funnies" than to the contrapuntal subtleties of the modern cinema.

And that should remind us that Tintin is also a very funny strip and that it is primarily aimed at a young audience. His most consistent and enthusiastic admirers, however, have been adults, including many intellectuals, artists, and writers. That sophisticated adults can find enjoyment and meaning in Tintin is a fitting tribute to Herge's talent, imagination, and integrity. Having already survived for more than a half-century, Herge's fame seems more secure than ever.

Beyond Tintin

No other European cartoonist has ever exerted as lasting and deep an influence as Herge. He has been able to gather around him a whole generation of disciples, who came to form what has been alled the "Herge school." These have included not only those artists who, at one time or other, have worked in Herge's studio, but also aspiring cartoonists eager to learn from the master's example, counsel, and assistance, of which Herge has always been generous. Many of these disciples have, in turn, been able to make names for themselves and have thus further propagated the Herge's style.

In the top rank of Belgian (and European)

cartooning we find E.P. Jacobs, who was Herge's ablest assistant in the early forties as well as a noted cartoonist in his own right (The U-Ray). Jacobs's masterpiece is Blake and Mortimer, which he created in 1946. In it Captain Frasis Blake (of British Intelligence) and Professor Philip Mortimer join forces in a series of powerful adventures, where mystery, suspense, and even archaeology are cleverly woven into the overall scheme of things.

In his strips Jacobs has dealt with some of the most important themes of post-World War II science fiction: survival after a nuclear holocaust (The Diabolical Trap), the possibility of an alien invasion (The Enigma of Atlantis), the horrors of mind control (The Yellow Mark), the dehumanization wrought by a technology-mad society (The Diabolical Trap again), and the fateful unleashing of blind forces (S.O.S. Meteors). Very often the heroes' enemies are the blind emissaries of a science gone mad (like Professor Septimus) or the willing agents of (totalitarian) darkness, best personified by the demoniacal Colonel Olrik, Jacobs's most powerful creation. Other Blake and Mortimer adventures, such as The Secret of the Great Pyramid or The Three Formulas of Pr. Sato, have strong occult, even mythopoeic overAnother strong member of the Hergé school is Jacques Martin, who created Alix the Fearles (1948), a tale of epic adventure set in ancient times. A Gaul chieftain at the service of the Roman Empire. Alix is torn between conflicting loyalties, a situation that Martin has been able to put to good dramatic use. Martin's later Lefrane is clearly in the mold of Blake and Mortimer with its sinister antagonists and hidden menaces.

The work of Paul Cuvelier, while respectful of the exacting draftsmanship and meticulous detailing that are the benchmarks of Belgian cartooning, also exhibits a welcome sense of improvisation and play. Numerous examples of this can be found in Corentin, an adventure tale set in the seventeenth century, and in Line, an unusual circus story. In a more erotic vein (for a French publisher) Cuvelier is also the author of Epony, a lighthearted mythological romp among nymphs and centaurs.

All these artists have done some of their best work for the weekly magazine *Tintin* (named, of course, for Herge's hero and started in 1946). Other noteworthy contributors to the magazine include Bob de Moor, another of Herge's assistants and the author of the zany *Monsieur Barelli*; François Craenhals, who draws the medieval action strip Cheulier Ardent; Eddy Paper, the artist

of the science fiction strip Luc Orient; and Hermann, the brilliant draftsman of Comanche and Bernard Prince. Goscinny and Uderzo did Oumpah Pah the Redskin there before going on to Asterix. The Tintin style has been carried far and wide and has practitioners even among today's artists, as witness the work of the cartoonist who signs himself "Benoit" in Métal Hurlant.

The Hergé school is sometimes referred to as the "Brussels school," because Tintin magazine is located there. In opposition there is a "Charleroi school," so-called for Tintin's chief rival, Spirou, which is headquartered in a suburb of Charleroi. (Actually Spirou began in 1938, well before Tintin, but came into its own only after the end of World War II.)

The style connected with the Charleroi school is looser, snappier, more whimsical than that of the Brussels school. Its chief practitioners are Jijé (Joseph Gillain) and André Franquin. Both men worked on the magazine's title strip (Jijé in the forties, Franquin in the fifties and sixties) and turned Spirou into an international success. Jijé is best noted, however, for Jerry Spring, a brooding, atmospheric Western (on which Gir/Moebius worked as an assistant), while Franquin is famous for Gaston Lagaff, a frantically paced strip in the tradition of American slapstick. Franquin's style, definitive in line and exact to the smallest detail, is also highly effective and always enticing.

Among the many Belgian cartoonists who have gained recognition in the pages of Spirou, there are a few most worthy of mention in this short piece. Morris, whose humorous creation Lucky Luke is probably one of the most successful entries in a long line of Western parodies; Pevo. who brought out Les Schtroumpfs ("The Smurfs" in English), a witty strip about a people of gentle, civilized, and utterly charming elves; and Maurice Tillieux (who died not long ago), creator of Gil Jourdan, an entertaining detective series, and Cesar, a hilarious gag strip.

The Belgian comic magazines have left an indelible mark on many of their readers, as can be seen in Luc Cornillon and Yves Chaland's affectionate spoof Captivant, recently published by Les Humanoides Associés. Their heyday was in the fifties and sixties, and some of the best European cartoonists worked for them during that time (Hugo Pratt, Carlos Gimeniz, Jesus Blasco, and Uderzo, among others). They were aimed primarily at a juvenile audience, however, and as the experimental mood of the seventies set in they were left behind. Wild flights into fantasy and psychedelic meanderings, while not actually prohibited, were not encouraged either. Some of the more adventurous Belgian cartoonists, such as Loro (Thorkaël) and Greg (Achille Talon) chose to move to the more congenial atmosphere of Paris, while others, like Hermann, are now work-

ing largely for foreign publishers. What is the future of the Belgian comic strip? Some observers believe that as the mood of the seventies fades from memory, a new generation of readers will ask for more substantial, solidly plotted comics, and the Belgian cartoonists will

have their day again. In the meantime, we still have the Tintin books to enjoy. To the uninitiated (if there are any) I would recommend The Blue Lotus and King Ottokar's Scepter (the most significant stories in Herge's early manner), The Crab with the Golden Claws (most colorful), The Secret of the Unicorn (most eventful). Destination Moon/Explorers on the Moon (most fanciful), and The Calculus Affair (most suspenseful). Of the latter period I would pick The Castafiore Emerald for a change of pace. Finally, for certified Tintinphiles among you, the deluxe Archives Herge (available in French only) is absolutely indispensable: it reprints in their entirety the original black-and-white versions of Land of the Soviets, In the Congo, and In America. in addition to the deliciously primitive Totor. Good

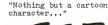






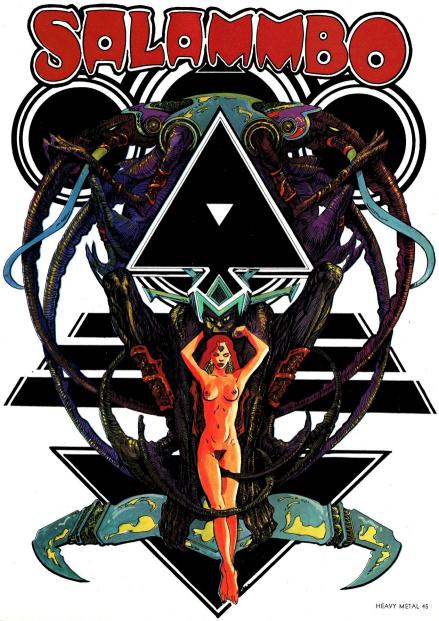


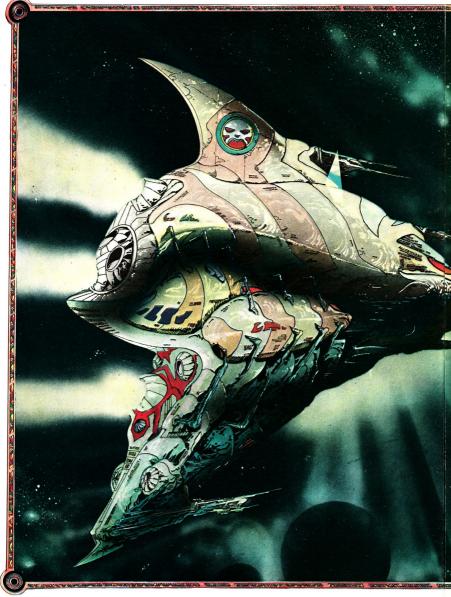






To Be Continued







The vultures had fled from their own universe. They had plundered worlds the way one empties one's pockets and were now searching the

stars for fresh prev.

After the fall of Gail and Merennen the empire was reconstructed as a constitutional democracy. Shaah escaped and dreamed of returning with new forces at his command. Sloane had taken up wandering with other brutes again. He had still not found his blood brother and friend, Yearl, and his mind often lost its way. A blackness enveloped his soul and now more than ever he was the friend of dark things.

The new ship vibrated around him. He loved this little world of metal—its lights, smells, and familiar sounds reminded him of Sidarta. This ship was called The Silver Claw. Its structure and variable geometry made it a vessel of multiple forms, a veritable falcon of space—even its color could change according to necessity. The dowry of a princess from the Center could not have purchased such a ship—which is why he'd stolen it from Shaah's personal dock while the palace was being taken. The tyrant himself had used it—the thought of which pleased Sloane.

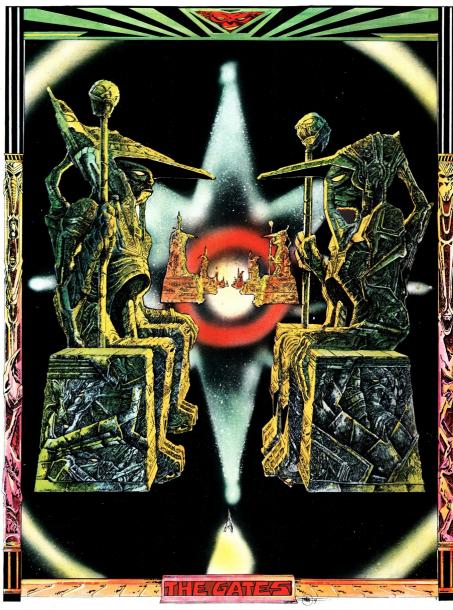
Now The Silver Claw was making its first long-distance voyage....



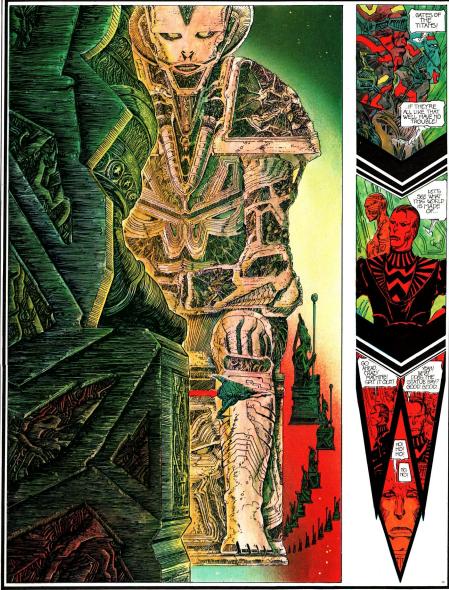


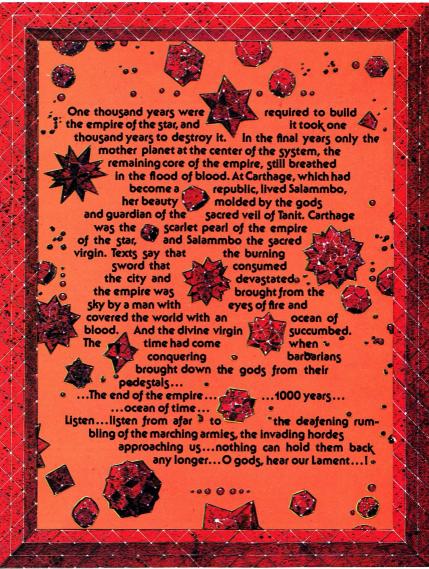






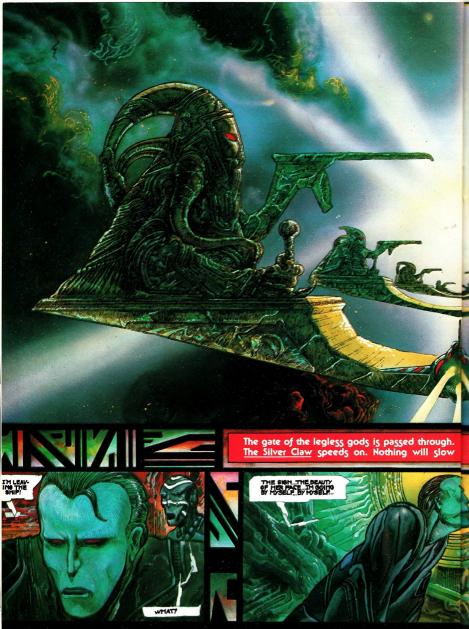


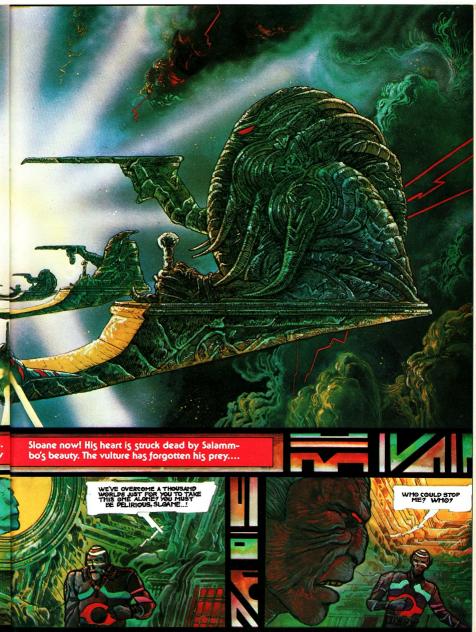


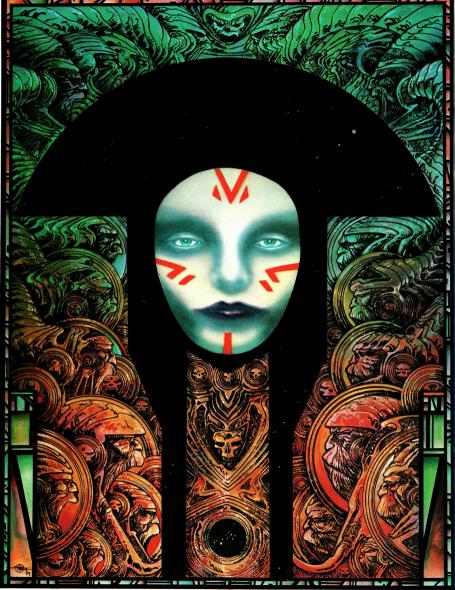












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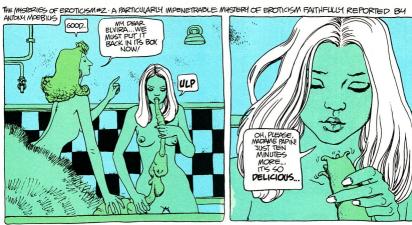
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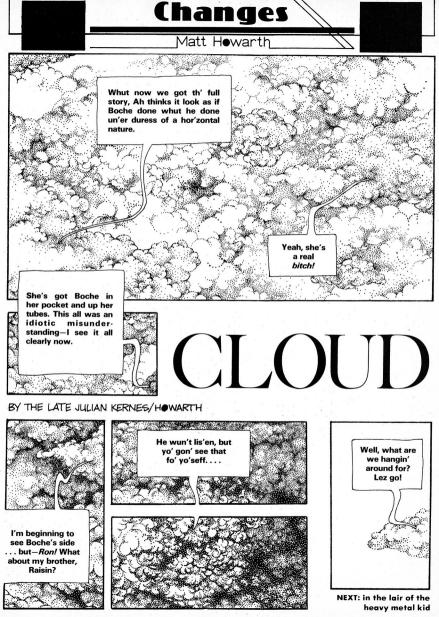




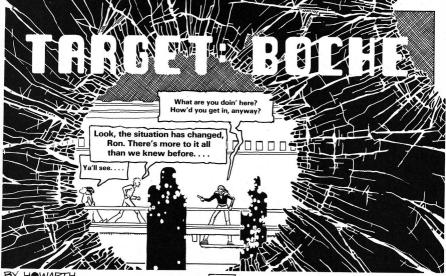




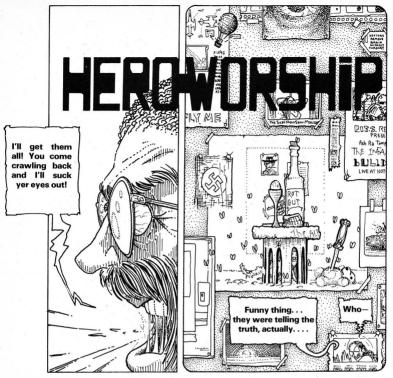






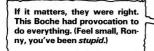






BY HOWARTH







Small?

Oh yeah? What are you doin' here anyway? I thought nobody could get into Ed's base—what's—Is Ed turning into a swine too?



Bathroom window: wide open. And, well—there is a contract out on you, you know....

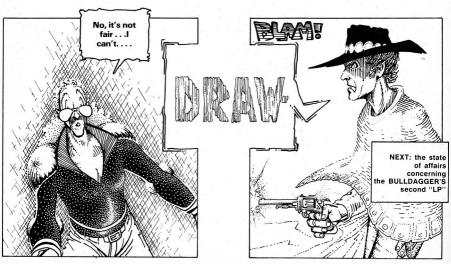


No fair, *no fair*! Yer my Goddamn childhood idol, you *can't* go against me!



Ah well, even an idol hasta eat. . . .





FLIX by Bhob

continued from page 5

Daughter of Dementia

Of course, you might have seen parts of Dementia and not known it--if you've seen The Blob (1958). It happened like this: Dementia was originally made without dialogue (the soundtrack consisting only of music mixed with sounds of sobbing and laughter). After its initial 1955 release, there was an altered, short version (with added voice-over narration) retitled Daughter of Horror.

Steve McQueen, in The Blob, goes into a movie theater with this marquee/poster: "Daughter of Horror-also Bela Lugosi." Inside, a shot of the screen shows the beginning of Dementia's surreal cemetery scene. Later, unaware that the Blob has entered the projection booth, the audience laughs uproariously in unison with laughing faces seen on the screen-footage taken from the jazz-club finale of Dementia. At this moment the Blob enters the auditorium by squeezing through the windows in the projection booth. Then the film breaks, leaving an empty screen, as the audience flees. According to Bruno VeSota, these snippets of footage were not used legally: "The man who owned the Coronet Theater [in Los Angeles] at the time bought the film from John Parker. I met him, and he told me the scenes from Dementia were pirated by the producer of The Blob. There was never any okay from either Parker or this man. The owner said he was going to sue. I said, 'By all means, sue, because I have one percent of the movie.

Because the story line of Dementia is convoluted and irrational, following the illogic of a dream, it's possible to watch the film over and over again (as I have done) without being boredeach projection a recurrent nightmare, a stream-ofconsciousness flix flux. It was this visualization of a shifting subconscious flow that prompted a UCLA psychology professor, A.J. Kahn, to screen Dementia for his classes and assign term papers on the psychological elements in the story.

Briefly, it goes like this: A woman (Adrienne Barrett) awakens from a nightmare in a shabby bedroom apartment. In a trancelike state she takes a knife and walks into the city night, meets a character known only as the Rich Man (VeSota), and goes to a nightclub with him. During their drive away from the club she dreams she is visiting the graves of her parents. Here, as in some scenes from the recent All That Jazz, props and furniture of childhood memory are surrealistically interposed on the main set. She sees her parents' deaths reenacted in this graveyard living room: she stabs her drunken father (Ben Roseman) after he kills her mother (Lucille Howland). She awakens and enters a large but curiously deserted hotel with the Rich Man. He orders a meal; she watches in disgust as he eats. When he makes a sexual advance, she stabs him. As he falls out the window he grabs a medallion from her neck. In the street she retrieves the medallion by cutting off his hand. She leaves, followed by a detective (Roseman) who had eyed her earlier. A jazz-club manager gives her a job as a singer, to perform with Shorty Rogers & His Giants, and a costume materializes on her. When she begins to sing, the entire audience points toward a tiny window grating where the Rich Man, now alive, watches her. As the audience laughs maniacally and reaches for her, she awakens in the apartment seen in the opening sequence. She opens a drawer and sees the hand clutching the medallion. She screams. The camera moves out and away from her window, showing the city and the night, a shot prefiguring many a "Twilight Zone" climax. Possibly it is not only a dream-within-a-dream but even a dream-within-adream-within-a-dream.

For years little was known about the making of Dementia. One person who was curious enough to check into it was the actor-playwright-film historian Barry Brown. Barry appeared in more than forty TV-series episodes and made-for-TV movies-in addition to contributing to magazines (Castle of Frankenstein, Films in Review) and books (Close-Ups, Who Was Who on the Screen); he left a memorable impression with his lead roles in Peter Bogdanovich's Daisy Miller (1974) and Robert Benton's Bad Company (1972). The news of his June 25, 1978, suicide, at age twenty-seven, was staggering. For Barry not only had a face in the classic Hollywood tradition, he was a fine actor, and it was probable (we'll never know now) that the right role in a major film would have taken him all the way to the top. I keep thinking he'll win an Academy Award some day, and then I remem-

ber he's dead. Jesus, Barry. One of Barry's diversions was tracking down and interviewing little-known B-movie performers he admired. When Cal Beck and I were putting together Scream Queens (Macmillan), we went well over the word count but still felt compelled to squeeze in one of Barry's interview pieces simply because a Barry Brown article usually mined rich veins of film history not found elsewhere. Cal and I also planned Castle of Frankenstein #26 as a special issue covering only two subjects: the first on Star Trek and the second half completely devoted to Barry's lengthy six-and-a-half-hour interview with Bruno VeSota taped in 1975. But Castle of Frankenstein folded, and our VeSota tribute issue was never published; it exists in paste-up only in Cal's basement. Bruno VeSota died (September 24, 1976) without seeing the publication of this revelatory document on low-budget Hollywood filmmaking, fifty manuscript pages that fully establish his position in film history. Unfortunately, Barry's interview, the main source of information for this Flix installment, still has not been published.

It's VeSota!

The heavyset, cigar-chomping character actor was seen in over fifty films (The Wild One, Million Dollar Duck, Wild Rovers), including a number of Roger Corman horror fantasies (The Undead. The Wasp Woman, Attack of the Giant Leeches), and he was a familiar TV face, best known for his three years as the "Bonanza" bartender Sam Tucker. His other TV credits include episodes of "McCloud," "It Takes a Thief," "Kojak," and Steven Spielberg's made-for-TV chiller movie, Something Evil (1970).

VeSota also directed Leonard Nimoy (in the

norhearth fair









1958 Brain Eaters), Jayne Mansfield in one of her earliest films (the 1956 Female Jungle), sequences of Roger Corman's She Gods of Shark Reef (1958), and the funny 1962 Junasion of the Star Creatures. However, little has been published about VeSota's directing career, a situation Barry intended to rectify.

Born March 25, 1922, in Chicago. VeSota joined the Hobart, a WPA theater, studying acting when he was nineteen and debuting as a director with a Richard III production in the early forties. Chicago was once a center of network-television activity, and VeSota was very much a part of this producing/directing over two thousand network/local live TV shows from 1945 to 1949. As New York City became the main base of network operations, Chicago TV production faded. ..so VeSota and his friend set designer Ben Roseman headed for Hollwood in 1952.

Only a few weeks after their arrival they learned about Dementia. Roseman knew actor Don Brodie (The Gracie Allen Murder Case), and Brodie auditioned VeSota for a play production. After this play failed to get on the boards, Brodie became the casting director for Dementia, originally planned by independent producer John Parker as a ten-minute film based on a dream experienced by his secretary, Adrienne Barrett. Brodie cast VeSota as the Rich Man, telling him he would also be expected to work as part of the camera and set crew. "So," VeSota told Barry Brown, "we went to work. We did the dream sequence. J. J. Parker liked what he saw. He had promised us ten dollars and meals for the day's work. Instead, at the end of the fifteen hours of shooting, he gave us thirty bucks apiece. When he saw the rushes, he decided to make a full-length picture without dialogue. So the picture was to be expanded-that's where I come in. From there on. I started to write the scenes to expand the thing. We had a beginning and an end. Now what happens? it's a ninety-minute movie. What happens in the other eighty-five minutes? I had to piece all that together through talking to her and getting into the dream she had and making up my own phony sequences, things that would look interesting on the screen and grab people's attention.

"It was my baby. Parker wanted me to do it. Every time I handed in the script, he liked it, and we shot. Parker had good intentions and pretty good ideas about making movies. But they

weren't consistent, and he didn't have enough experience (show-business wise) to carry continuity through. At the age of sixteen, I think, he'd made his own silent version of *Dracula* in ilonabut that was it. That was because his old famn, but that was it. That was because his old man had a string of movie theaters in Portland and a lot of money. He put in over sixty thousand dollars in *Dementia*."

Work progressed slowly, stretched out over a

year, sometimes with only one day of shooting in

an entire month, but Parker kept VeSota and Roseman on weekly salaries of seventy-five dollars, upping this to one hundred dollars on weeks they were actually filming. Dementia was shot in sequence, except for occasions when VeSota would have new script ideas on scenes already filmed. Although VeSota's name appears as associate producer, he received no screenplay credit. "I was interested in making a movie and getting it on the screen, and Parker had too much ego to give me credit. I wrote it all except for the first dream sequence, the dream that Adrienne Barrett told Parker. It consists of a girl sleeping, waking up, looking around. Something attacts her. She looks up at the dresser drawer. She walks over and pulls out the drawer. There's a severed hand. The hand opens to reveal a brooch in its palm.

That's the only scene I didn't write."

Nor did Parker credit VeSota for his co-directing stint. "Parker's inexperience and personal problems interfered. He was the type of guy who would get into a mood. He would turn to me and say, 'Bruno, direct.' And he would walk off the set. Or he'd give me a call and say, 'Everything's ready. When you show up, Bru, direct.' Roughly, I directed more than half the picture. I mean just out-and-out directing, But I would say that nine-ty-nine and nine-tenths was all over Parker's shoulder telling, him what to do."

But VeSota had problems getting reactions from secretary/actress Barrett. "Do you remember the scene where she comes running out of the building after having stabbed me and pushing me from the penthouse? She comes running down this tremendous staircase and out into the street, and, as she crosses the alley, she stops to catch her breath. There is a tunkling of light that attracts her, and she looks off. She sees a crowd of people standing. All of a sudden, you see her whole body react spasmodically as she sees, in between these people, the hand of the Rich Man she has killed. clutching the brooch he had pulled of ther. Now in

order to get that jarring effect of her reacting to this hand holding that brooch, I tried several times but nothing happened. Since she wasn't an actress, she just couldn't react spontaneously. So I got her relaxed. In the meantime, I went to Ben Roseman and told him, 'Get me one of the prop guns, load it with a blank, and hand it to me,' which he did. I said, 'Adrienne, just follow what I say. Run into the scene breathing hard. You've run down a long staircase and down the street. You're out of breath. When I tell you to turn, turn slowly toward me and look at me.' Which she did. At the point where she looked at me I pulled the trigger of the gun. The shot!! She was jarred out of her wits and almost fainted, and I got the reaction I wanted! I had to do other things, too, including tickling her feet with a feather to make her laugh."

Bruno Schmaltzes It Up

Part of Dementia's appeal rests in the fact that various shock effects happen in a totally unexpected fashion (as they do in a dream), rather than being squeezed into the mold of a familiar, and usually predictable, narrative line. Monthly Film Bulletin critic Nigel Andrews opined that "the Bsychology in Dementa is facile," but, to VeSota, it was secondary to dramatic emphasis: "We only got it from Barrett; she didn't understand the damn thing herself. It wasn't a psychological or psychiatric approach at all."

"In the true rendition of art, when I'm doing one of my drawings, when I'm writing something that I'm creating, I'm not thinking of effect: I'm thinking of the overall thing and how I'm going to render it. In Dementia it wasn't this. It was strictly What do I do next for effect—horror effect? That's exactly what I was doing. In other words, the way I understood it: This is a dream. You're superimposed from one scene to another, from one locale to another. The geography changes without any reason at all. Take any license you want, because it's a dream. Everything took place in a dream sequence.

"The girl is reminded, I forget how, but she's reminded of her mother. I was trying at that time to dovetail all the psychology I had learned in movies. I never studied anybody; I never had any schooling in that. But it always seems that if something goes wrong it's blamed on the father or mother, you know what I mean? So I'm taking advantage of it. I'm going to really give it the works, the schmaltz. I'm going to really show





WELL I CAN CREATE TIME BY SIMPLY LIVING... HUMMM... SO BY CREATING TIME, I... I COULD... I CAN MAKE MYSELF IMMORTAL!!



DEAR CHILD, GO ENJOY THE WORLD WHILE IT IS STILL A MYSTERY... ALL THINGS EXIST IN ITS PURE AND NATURAL STATE. THE WORLD IS NOW A BUDDING FLOWER, WHO KNOWS WHEN IT WILL BLOOM, WITHER, AND DIE.

them what happens. I made the mother out to be a free and loose woman cheating on her husband I made the husband a drunken fool who shoots his wife. The way we showed the mother—there's no apparent reason given, this is a dream—is all of a sudden Barrett finds herself in a graveyard. Coming from the end of the graveyard, through the darkness and the misty fog, is the headless character, carrying a lantern. He walks up to head points to it. The camera tilts down to a tight shot of what is written on the grave—Mother.' Then the camera pans up. We're still in the graveyard has a mirror in it.

"The mirror is supposed to be in the bedroom on a vanity table. Mother walks in and prims in front of the mirror. Then, all of a sudden, the things in the gravevard are transformed, and there's a table right in the middle of the graveyard. The old man, the father, comes home from work, and he looks tired. He's breathing hard. His supper isn't ready. His wife is wearing this very dark, sexy outfit, and she just ignores him. He looks in an ashtray and sees a cigar (he's smoking a cigarette) and now he's madder than a hatter. He goes to a drawer, which, I believe, is in a tree or a gravestone, pulls out a gun, turns around...there's a close-up of the gun firing. There is a cut to the mother holding her stomach, blood pouring out. As she falls, the camera goes with her, and we get right down to where we started the sequence: the gravestone. On the gravestone is written 'Mother.' " The special effect of the headless man was accomplished by simply shooting against a black background after covering the actor's head with a black

At one point in Dementia there's a brief cameo by producer Aaron Spelling (who's currently planning an MGM pic titled Slammer. A Brute Force). Odd that the man who can predict what most people will watch ("Charlie's Angels," "Vegas," "Love Boat," "Starsky & Hutch," "Fantasy Island") can be seen in a film as little known as Dementia. "He walked through a scene as a favor to Parker," said VeSota Also in Dementia is Jonathan Haze, who later starred in the Roger Corman cult classic Little Shap of Horrors (1960). VeSota described his initial contact with Haze at Googie's, the popular latenight hangout for James Dean, Vampira, and other

actors during the fifties: "Just outside of Googie's, near Schwab's, every night, stood a little fellow who looked very lonely. He looked at everybody that passed as though he hoped they would strike up a conversation, but nobody ever did. One night I walked up to him and asked. 'Are you an actor?' And he said, 'Oh, yes sir! It seems he had had an experience being stage manager to Josephine Baker. His name was Jonathan Haze. I said to him, 'Hey, listen, kid, would you like to make ten bucks as an extra in a movie?' He says, 'Sure.' Jackie played one of the headless characters in the alley sequence where the girl cuts the Rich Man's hand off."

Banned in New York City

It was the alley sequence, mild by today's standards, which upset the New York City censors: I devised a bit where she gets down on her knees, just to give it that dream quality that the whole picture has. That was my premise, to show a weird dream. So I had this bit of her crawling on her hands and knees up to the legs of the crowd and then in between the legs and to the hand. She looks up as though no one sees her, as though she's got the king's invisible cloak on. She sees those faceless figures looking down at her, and their faces blend in with the darkness of the sky. She takes out her switchblade knife that she stabbed the fat man with. She can't get the brooch out of his hand, so she cuts the hand off. And this was the big thing, of all the things we had in the picture that were censorable, at that particular time. I'm not talking about nudity; there's no nudity at all in the film. That is the hand the New York censors censored the picture for. The picture couldn't be shown in New York. "The banning in New York was exactly what

Parker wanted. When it opened at the Coronet in Los Angeles, at one showing a day, it was playing with Frataks [1982]. When they closed the door to a full house, they still had people lined up around the block waiting to get in. They started pounding the doors and the box-office window. They wanted in. The management had to promise them a second showing. There were enough people for two showings at an art house that never had but one showing of a double feature a night!

Demented Music

The pure visuals minus words, a possible

cost-cutting maneuver, could also have been prompted by a glance at the publicity United Artists was able to generate at the time for The Thief (1952), a dialogueless spy tale starring Ray Milland. In The Thief, though, the lack of dialogue plays like a forced and strained gimmick; in Dementia the sounds of silence are harmonious with the dream mood. Further, there was an effort to "dress up" Dementia musically-with solo vocalizations by Marni Nixon (who later provided the singing voices for Natalie Wood in West Side Story and Audrey Hepburn in My Fair Lady), "new concepts" jazz by Shorty Rogers (who was cutting some outstanding records during this period), a pulsing score by iconoclastic concert composer George Antheil (who scored many Paramount/Columbia films between 1935 and 1957), and music direction by Antheil's former student Ernest Gold (who won a 1960 Oscar for his Exodus score). Antheil was, around the time of his Dementia work, also busy on the final 1954 revision of his famed 1924 "time-space" construction Ballet Méchanique, a composition utilizing four pianos, doorbells, airplane engines/propellors, woodblocks, and other percussion instruments. Antheil's Dementia score has one interlude that's equally avant-garde: Shorty Rogers & His Giants were filmed playing Cole Porter's 1930 "Love for Sale," but when too high a fee was requested for the use of the Porter song, Roger's band was

overdubbed with Antheil music!
Released two years after it was completed,
Dementia had some art-house runs and then
became a forgotten film until some scattenet
theatrical revivals in the early seventies (once
again double-billed with Freaks), Audio Brandon
films withdrew Dementa from florm distribution
in 1975, and, when I asked them about this, I was
told, "The print is not in good condition."

Trying to find a way to end this piece, wrap it up, and get outth here. I just now phoned Audio Brandon again and was given a more logical explanation: They dropped it from their catalog simply because it was not generating a profit, since hardly anyone ever expressed interest in seeing it or booking it. So now it sits there on the shelf. To my knowledge it's never shown on television. And, come to think of it, I've only spoken to one or two people who have ever seen

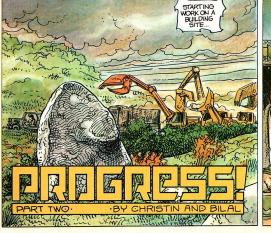
Maybe this is how a movie becomes a "lost m."

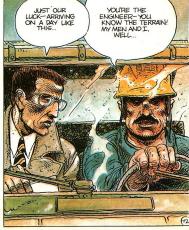




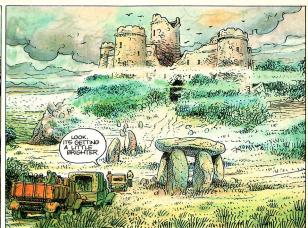












































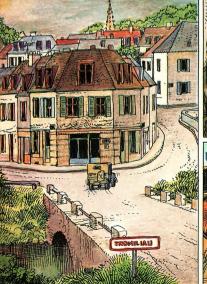






















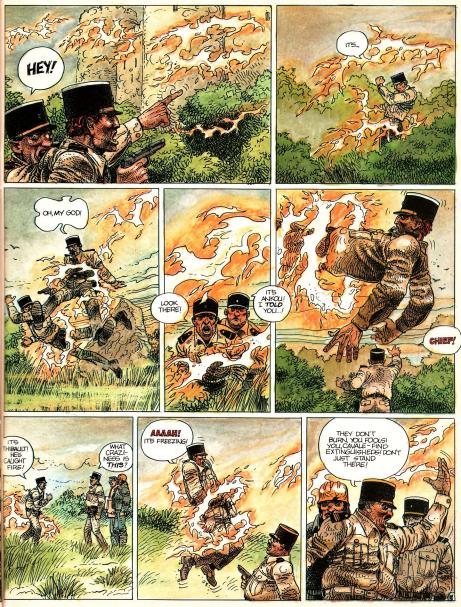












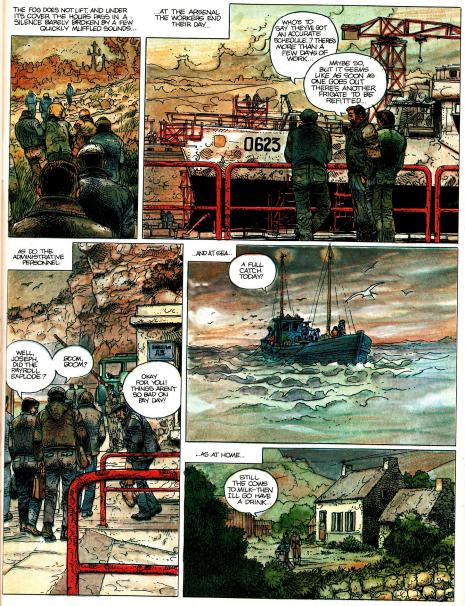


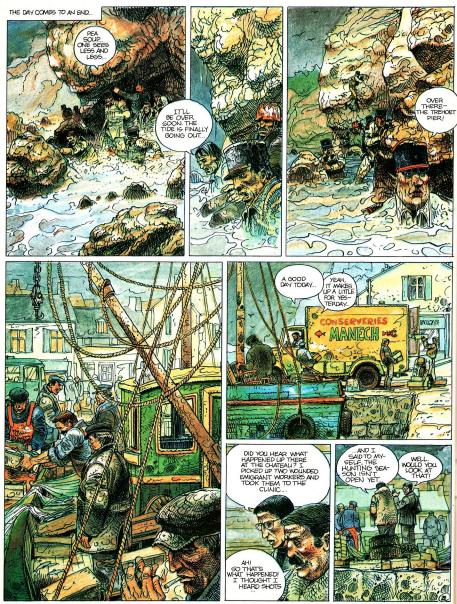










































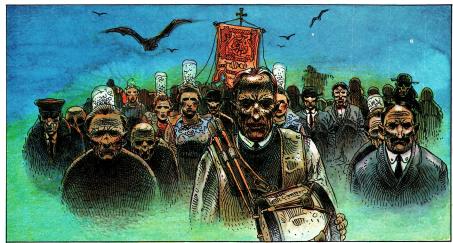














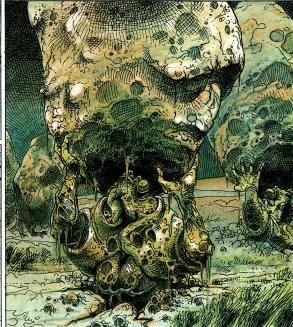




















I'M NOT. FOR THE FIRST TIME I FEEL HOPEFUL...!



TO BE CONTINUED ..

SHAME ON YOU!



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the alchemist supreme

By goodro and Ribera



































OH, THOSE-YOU MEAN THE PROPHETS.... THAT WAS A LONG TIME ASO, SINCE THEN, I'VE GIVEN IT ON THE IDEA... I'VE GIVEN I'VE ON THE IDEA... ALERHOUS, ONES... L'OSE M'MEDIATELY THE GAYS, LINPERSTAND NOTHING... TELL ANTHING... DISTORT EVERYTHING...

SECAL/SE WHEN I SAIP
HOVE EACH OTHER! IT
MEANT SOMETHING ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FOR
GOD'S SAKE!!!

































off he makes that asinine statement about extrinsic events forcing the public to accept science fiction. Now I wish somebody could tell me what the fuck "the assassinations" had to do with public acceptance of science fiction. Perhaps I'm just a little too linear to grasp that connection.

I am not one of the "general public" when it comes to science fiction. I am an avid follower and feel that I am a fair judge of what is good and what is not. I subscribe to three SF-oriented magazines, the Science Fiction Book Club, and I read approximately seventy-five to one hundred paperbacks each year in my spare time. Also I can name more than five science fiction writers. And even though I'm positive I've read some of Mr. Malzberg's material before, I can't remember a single title, plot, or main character. His work just is not memorable and does not leave a lasting impression. That's probably why after all these years people are still asking him about Stranger in a Strange Land and not about something he has written.

> Richard D. Comisky Richmond, Tex.

Nowhere in his piece for us did Barry Malzberg "attack" Robert Heinlein. His point was that the "general public" 's awareness of science fiction is limited in large part to those authors or works that were most successful twenty years or more ago-into which category Heinlein and his enormously successful (but much-criticized) Stranger in a Strange Land falls.-TW

Dear Ted:

Steve Brown may be knowledgeable about SF, but his music-biz ignorance is appalling. It just so happens that Bruce Springsteen chose "Prove It All Night" as the single from his album, and not Columbia Records, as Brown snidely suggests.

Richard Pachter Miramar, Fla.

"Snidely?"-TW

Dear Ed:

Thanks for including my biased criticism in the May issue. After your first issue I was pretty upset, as you could tell. Since that time I have mellowed somewhat.

I am now happy with HM. I very much enjoy the artwork and stories. I read everything, with the exception of Muzick—I hate, hate, hate acid rock! I still don't see how or why it fits into our magazine. Gerald Bean

Independence, Mo.

"Acid rock"?-TW

Dear Mr. White:

I like the serious informative tone that has been recently established. The "We don't give a shit if you understand this or not" attitude never did make me enjoy HM more. (Of course it was cute, in an arty sort of way.) You need not publish a fanzine, but informative columns add to my enjoyment. I especially enjoy SF and Comix but have gotten interested in Muzick and Flix. Most likely I will buy some stuff that I've read about in those columns...and of course that is the ultimate test!

You can't please everyone, but with this "educational" (or I could have said "consciousness expanding") method you'll entertain a lot of folks...more

Daniel Coston

Newark, Del.

Dear Ted:

The day is fast approaching when "reading Heavy Metal is like being stoned . . . almost" (as one reader put it) is no longer true. Who can get into reading book reviews, movie reviews, and other such stuff when one is stoned? You sit there and stare at a paragraph for ten minutes before you realize you're not even reading it, much less absorbing the content. I'd much rather sit staring at full-page artwork for ten minutes and really get into that.

I especially miss Druillet's very worthwhile contributions. So fire up another bowl and get HM back up to the top-where it once was.

T.H.C. Decatur, Ind.

The ignorance of some of the recently published Chain Mail missives is unbelievable. I refer, of course, to the reactionary attacks on HM's fine new columns. This blind backlash has come to a sickening head with the May 1980 issue, with letter writers contending that the type of material appearing in the new HM columns is available elsewhere, that HM is strictly science fiction, that new wave music is all trash, and that there is no place in the world for rock criticism. One writer went so far as to ask the presumably rhetorical question "What are you trying to do-kill Heavy Metal?'

Druillet's back in this issue. Have a toke and enjoy!-TW

Yes, folks, other publications carry reviews of books and movies. But HM's columnists offer a unique perspective on these subjects. The quality of criticism I have seen so far in the new columns can not be found "in any newspaper." Indeed, I know of no newspaper that prints anything better than dry, mundane film and book reviews written to the tastes of "average" readers. As Harvey Pekar would say, "Average is dumb.

To say that you should not publish underground cartoonists such as Steve Stiles, nor criticism and historical notes about the field in which Stiles works. simply because this can be found elsewhere! This represents the height of ignorance! I know of only two stores in Colorado Springs that carry underground comix, but Heavy Metal is available in around a hundred stores locally. Stiles, Steffan, Trina, Metzger, and the other underground cartoonists belong in HM. The French magazine from which Heavy Metal is derived, namely Metal Hurlant, is a direct outgrowth of the underground comix scene in the US, which in turn was shaped by the very artists I have just listed. To deny them space in HM because they are also published in small circulation, abhorrently distributed comix would be patently unfair. And HM is the only major magazine to feature a regular column on the comix. If this type of material can indeed be found elsewhere, one must search far and wide to locate it.

I suppose that if the people who have been making all this noise in your letters column had their way, Heavy Metal would not be published. After all, it's available elsewhere-in French.

> Artie E. Romero Everyman Studios Colorado Springs, Colo.

Dear Ted etc .

Heavy Metal is a magazine for both hemispheres of the brain. I like the new balance of writing and pictures. Please ignore the bitches of that segment of your readership that is illiterate and/or culturally deprived.

Jeff Koob Talladiga, Ala.

Heavies:

Boy, does Rick Wernli have a problem. His letter in the May issue cutting up Lou Stathis's Muzick column and all so-called punk rock groups was the stupidest piece of shit I've ever read.

It's so-called music fans like this that really make my blood boil. They're so much against the new music coming out that they don't even bother listening to it, and then they go ahead and call it junk.

Assholes like this are making multimillionaires out of morons like Ted Nugent, Led Zeppelin, and the Stones, all of whom are playing the same junk they played when they started out. As for Rick's criticism of the Muzick column itself,

again his ignorance shows. Any true music fan knows that the only original and interesting music of the last five years has come from the new wave groups, and Rick's criticism of Stathis's new wave coverage is insane.

After all, who the hell wants to read about Nugent's hunting trips, Jagger's lips or Meatloaf's gut again? Not me that's for sure

So here's to Lou Stathis. Keep the new wave news coming, and tasteless jerks like Mr. Wernli can go to hell. Jay Kinney's Comix column is my personal favorite. I've been a UG fan since I was sixteen and can really appreciate Kinney's informative and exciting history of the undergrounds. I think that magazines like HM owe quite a bit to the UG comix and would suggest that Metal fans check some of the better ones out.

And lastly, I have to compliment Maurice Horn on his unique Comix I'nt'l column. His intelligent article on Italian artists, and Crepax in particular, was a pure delight. I'm looking forward to articles on the artists of other countries.

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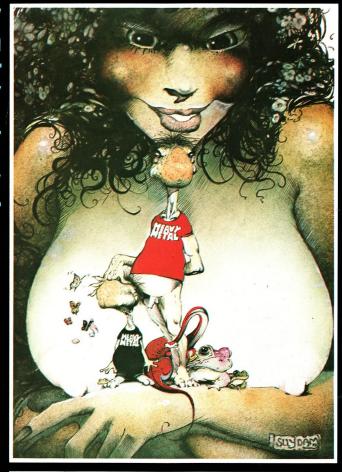
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