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"An entertainer simply tries to make people happy. I just can't do that. I want a new humanity."

RYUICHING OUT

Arranging an interview with Ryulchi Sakamoto, one of Japan's primary pop masterminds, is no simple task-but not because of any phobia for journalists or exaggerated idea of his own importance. On the contrary, Sakamoto is aracious and polite, living up to those positive Japanese stereotypes—once you do get to him. With a schedule that included completion of a new solo disc. laving tracks for the next Yellow Magic Orchestra album, arranging material for wife Akiko Yano's new LP, as well as meetings with David Bowie (in town for shows at the Budokan) and fighting off a cold, it was no surprise that it took almost the entire three weeks I was in Japan just to arrange a short visit to the studio where he was recording

Often credited as the Japanese variant of the Fripp/Eno blend of conceptualist/stylist. Sakamoto certainly has the right credentials: membership in Japan's techno-pop supergroup YMO, a long list of producer credits (including not only numerous Nipponese hipsters, but also such international stars as David Sylvian of the group Japan, M's Robin Scott. and Fripp/Bowie/Zappa collaborator Adrian Belew), and now, co-star billing with Bowie in respected director Nagisa Oshima's Merry Christmas. Mr. Lawrence.

Born in Tokyo, on January 17, 1952, Sakamoto's allegiance to the fine arts began at age three with classical piano lessons; by ten he was composing; by his teens, he was iammina in amateur lazz bands. Staying serious, he joined the student movement of Japan during the late sixties, and went to the prestigious Tokyo University of the Arts in 1970 to study composition. His



Ryuichi Sakamoto looking for a kiss.

Photo by Brad Balfour

first big break came as arranger and producer of Taeko Onuki-one of the influential female pop singers of the burgeoning Japanese rock scene. When he worked with solo star Haruomi Hosono on both Hosono's Parasio and Sakamoto's own solo debut One Thousand Knives, they decided along with ex-Sadistic Mika Band drummer Yukihiro Takahashi to form YMO. Though they never quite succeeded in internationalizing their status as Japan's first supergroup, YMO did establish a viable presence

As for Sakamoto himself, he and wife Yano have done much to forge a union between pop and other musics, through an oriental viewpoint. Though he has managed a pop presence in YMO and on solo works like B-2 Unit and Left-Handed Dream, he really uses the platform as a forum for serious work. Even at his most

for Japanese techno-rock

accessible. Sakamoto moves to the more pensive realms, as witness the trance-like music from his new solo LP playing during the interview.

-Brad Balfour

HM: So many Japanese pop performers don't use their own culture in their music. They often sound like a plastic replica of western groups-vet you and YMO seem far more individualistic than that.

RS: Yes, the Japanese people still have a kind of group mentality and a complex about western culture. I've come to believe in myself much more. Of course I was influenced by western culture, but now I fashion the music out of my own ideas. I have been influenced by the tonality of Japanese music . . . like waterdrops falling-I don't know if that's really Japanese or not-and the noise of the shakuhachi (Japanese bamboo flute)-the whoosh made when someone blows air across the mouthpiece. That white noise influences me. I want to create something that's exotic and archaic and futuristic

HM: Tokyo seems like one of the most contemporary places in the world—it appears to have no past. I imagine that World War II wiped a lot of it out What sort of influence does this reality have on you as a maker of international music?

RS: I'll explain about Japan: after World War II, the Japanese people lost their sense of national identity. The past was, in a sense, gone. So when I was growing up, part of the postwar generation. I grew up sometimes with American culture and sometimes with Japanese culture—a real mixture. The Japanese people—not today's teenagers so much, but those of my age-have become-have to be-cosmopolitan, or rather international. So I am inevitably interested in all kinds of musics, all locations of humanity. Of course, I've heard and am interested in Japanese music, but mainly I've heard western classical music while growing up. And certainly American pop, British rock, and

HM: Clearly, classical music has a considerable bearing on your music, most recently the soundtrack to Merry Christmas. Mr. Lawrence.

RS: My favorite composers are Bach, Beethoven-oh, there are so many good ones, and the French, like Claude Debussy. I've been so influenced by the French expressionists, like Debussy, Maurice Ravel, and Bartok, that it couldn't help but filter through my music.

HM: What pop music are you

listening to nowadays? RS: David Bowie and Japan.

(Laughs.) HM: Other than people you've worked with ...

RS: Kajagoogoo, Hall and Oates, pop music, all the British

HM: Not the more electronic stuff like Kraftwerk?

RS: Of course I like Kraftwerk but now I'm much more interested in other things, YMO was very technological, but after the technologic it's back to the acoustic for me. It's not necessary to use electronics because I've already done it.

HM: You started out as a piano player, didn't you?

RS: The first time I went into a studio to record, I was a student at the Tokyo University of Art. One day, I was drinking a quart in a Shinjuku bar, hanging out with the long hairs—I was a long-haired hippie myself (laughs)—and this guy hears I'm a pianist, so he asks me to come play with him in the studio tomorrow! I went, played piano for him, and that was it.

Masato Tomobe, a folk singer in

the style of Dylan.

HM: Well, I'm sure you've learned a lot more about the studio since then. Tell me about your recording process.

RS: I usually record in two ways. One, when I'm in the studio, I'll play keyboards . . . synthesizer, acoustic piano, whatever I feel at the moment, and have the recorders running. That's more an improvisational situation, rather than really compositional. The other way, I'm at home actually composing a tunewriting the score and going to the studio afterwards. When write the score, I developbuild up that is-each tone. each note. When I'm in the studio, the improvisational style is a . . . garage style. Then when we do the mix-down, I really do the composing-which is editing actually.

HM: Do you prefer working in Japan, or elsewhere?

RS: I like both. At this point the technical thing with board and recorder is easy for me. So, though some things are different it's basically the same everywhere for me. I played with David Sylvian last October in England. This September I was in Berlin at Hansa studios where David Bowie had recorded. And I'll be going to Los Angeles—Sunset Sound—arranging for my wife. The most important thing for me is communication. I must learn to speak better English, (Laughs.)

HM: What was it like working with David Sylvian?

RB: Though he is much younger than me, he has a strong energy that he developed within himself. I was so surprised. If's not necessary to discuss much with him, yet he intuitively understands. If's easy to communicate with him.

HM: And Robin Scott?

RS: That was different. It wasn't such a good situation between us. I'm strong-minded, he's strong-minded—It was like who people in a small boat trying to decide in which direction to go. But with Adrian Belew It was much easier. He's the ideal session man. The style between English and American is very different—the Americans are very speedy, sort of like the Japanese—well, a happy people with much enthusiasm.

HM: You don't seem to be the typical rock star.

R\$: I'm not a rock star because I'm not an entertainer. An entertainer simply tries to make people happy. I just can't do that. I want a new humanity. I think mankind will change—is changing—in the near future because of computers and technology. People want to change so they don't have wars and won't hurl each other. Through my music I can participate the second of the second

"Japanese pop music has been near-uniform in its studiously bland reanimations of the worst of round-eye trash sounds."

Yellow Magic Orchestra trying their damndest to look naughty. (Left to right: Haruomi Hosono, Ryuichi Sakamoto, Yukihiro Takahashi.)

pate in change. I want to change myself and help people change themselves. I think music raises the level of technology and technology adds more energy to music. They interact with each other.

MM: You once said: "The speed of my recognition of sound is increasing. The thoughts inside me are becoming more non-verbal. Though not a hallucination, I can visualize the sound in geometric forms like lines or points." This sounds like an altered state of consclousness. What did you mean?

RS: I said that about reggae. When I heard the music, I could see geometric configurations in my head. And reggae and technological music are quite similar. They both provoke the same reaction in me.

HM: Yellow Magic Orchestra as both a name and sound might also suggest some profound notions.

RS: I would agree, although I didn't name the group and am only a member of it. The name was Haruomi Hosono's, but certainly there is magic there. Yellow magic is a result of both white and black magics.

HM: Are you interested in magic?

R\$: Well, the music I'm interested in is something more...
weird, strange. It is not philosophical but something—not religious. but spiritual, maybe magical. It's why I can't just make dance music. I'd like, but I want my music to be more—I want people to feel something new.

HM: What do you think lies in the future for Japan?

R\$: Ah, the most difficult question. Japanese society has many problems. I think I can see the development of a fresh new Individualism in Japanese society. It's coming up slowly, and will mean lots of highs and lows for Japan. Still, if Japanese society can handle it, it has so many possibilities. There are always so many possibilities.



With fewer exceptions than a kamikaze pilot reunion head-count, Japanese pop music has been near-uniform in its studiously bland reanimation of the worst-i.e. most superficial—of round-eye trash sounds. Japs seem intuitively responsive to the naked sexual power of rock'n'roll, yet they demur when it comes down to really moistening their underarms and, as it were, putting their glands where their mouths are. It's almost as though they're still paying—in the very-Eastern currency of public humiliation—for losing the last Big

Things changed a tad with the late-seventies arrival of the Yellow Magic Orchestra. While their Kraftwerkian dance music did suffer from triteness and polite passivity (more suited to bowing than boogeying), their synthesis of unexpected sounds and nonstandard styles often proved amazing—best displayed on their third US release, 1981's BGM (A&M). More recently they've released the misnomered Naughty Boys and companion platter Naughty

Boys (Instrumental) (both Japanese Alfa), which while pleasantly engaging, pack no surprises or innovations. Preference here goes to the worldless version, as the lines I make up offer far more verbal insight and emotive expression than Y.M.O.'s multi-lingual marshmallows.

Far snazzler are Ryulch Sakamoto's solo records. All are recommended, though personal faves are 1980's April Unit (U.K. Island)—drivingly rhythmic, heavily electronic, and daringly experimental and 1981's Left-Handed

and 1981's Lett-Handed
Dream (beware monkeyedwith U.S. Epic version; try instead
Japanese Alfa, U.K. Virgin, or
Dutch Plexus), an LP of subtly
wind-blown, Oriental mythdream beauty. Sakamoto's
soundtrack for Oshima's Merry
Christmas, Mr. Lawrence
(MCA) has some captivating
orments of shimmering, silken
grace, but suffers from the
usual salvaged-soundtrack syndrome (repetition, emphasis on
decoration over development).
Any future effort with this guy's

name on it will be one to grab.

-Lou Stathis

"It's crobbering time!"
Gō Nagai's (the Jack
Kirby of Japan) gargantuan warrior-robot
Mazinger Z gets worked
up in the pages of Shönen
Jump Magazine.

Art © 1974 Go Nagai. Reprinted from Manga!

Shadow and substance, from Kazuo Kamimura's "Dōsei Jidai" ["The Age of Cohabitation"] in Manga Action Magazine.

Art © 1973 Kazuo Kamimura. Reprinted from Manga! Manga!





"Take a nip'o'nese, boys!" Gö Nagai gets naughty, from the "Harenchi Gakuen" ["Shameless School"] strip in Shōnen Jump.

Art © 1972 Gö Nagai. Reprinted from Manga! Manga!



Sleazy living, Japanese style (with a touch of Will Eisner). From Reiji Matsumoto's "Otoko Oidon" ["I Am a Man"] in Shōnen Magazine.

Art © 1972 Reiji Matsumoto. Reprinted from Manga! Manga!

MANGAL HORDE

f. like me, you've wondered what sound a sword lopping off a head makes in Japanese ("Dosshu!"), then Manga!
Manga! The World of Japanese Comics, by Frederik L. Schodt (Kodansha/Harper & Row) is a likely choice for your next rainy-day friend. A richlyillustrated history of Japanese comics, this handsomely produced volume takes us on an authoritative tour of another culture's love-mad passion, to be more precise—for the comic art form. ("Manga" is the Japanese term for comics.) Author Schodt, an American, university-educated in Japan, has distilled a century of work from literally billions (1) of comic magazines and books into comprehensible form, an achievement indeed in just 160 pages of text and pictures (the last ninety-six pages reprint four full-length Japanese comics from what appears to be the

original artwork). Although Manga! Manga! did not convert me to the styles which seem to prevail in Japanese comics—there are entirely too many Walter Keane-eyed characters wandering about. and a tendency toward clumsy caricatures—it is fascinating to see the variations the Japanese have rung on such universal themes as war, sex, and adventure. In particular, the World War II-period section is an eyeopener: one man's propaganda is another man's patriotism. (Too bad these couldn't have been juxtaposed with some of Timely's "Japanazi" covers from circa-1942 Marvel Mystery and Captain America.)

My favorite strip (not shown in its entirely, alas), is "Harenchi Gakuen" ("Shameless School"), which from 1968 to 1972 detailed the erotic adventures of a group of rebellious high school students. The feature ended with a bang: an all-own war between the PTA (yeah, they're in Japan, too) and the students, involving tanks, missiles, and machine guns. At the end, everybody dies. Love iti

Mangai Mangal closes with Keiji Nakazawa's teriffying "Barefoot Gen," a first-hand account of Hiroshima (Nakazawa, like the story's protagonist, was one of the lucky survivors). This strip (reprinted in the U.S. recently as a one-dollar color comic) is guaranteed to make you burn your collection of \$gt. Fury and His Howling Commandos, but fast.

-Michael S. Barson

"What the Japanese might have lacked with men in rubber monster suits, they more than make up for with the animated cel."

JAPANIM ATION

he art form of animation has enjoyed worldwide popularity for decades, but nowhere are people more passionately devoted to it than in Japan With as many as fifty films and TV shows produced annually, animation seems almost as popular over there as money is

In Japan, however, "anime" is not chumed out with unimeginal rote cartlessness by people with no vision beyond the bottom line. Indeed, for the vast majority of anime projects, no effort is spared to secure a production team of enormous talent and ability. These same lavish production values are carried over into the publications that cover all aspects of the anime industry.

Most popular among the anime shows in Japan seem to be the st ones, with scenarios ranging from L5 colonies waging wars of independence from Earth to stories of those obnoxious aliens who charge incredible sums for space/time taxi rides and make life generally confusing for Terrans. And it's no surprise that these shows

spawn the most popular publications as well, Lavish productions unmatched anywhere in the world for visual impact, they incorporate extra bound-in books, fold-outs, stickers, flipbooks, etc., between their sixcolor covers. There are far too many individual publication formats to go into here in any detail, but each is stunningly designed, whether anime comic (telling the story through cel blow-ups), one of the five huge monthly fan magazines, or flip-book sets. But most astounding of all are these books' low prices—even after addedon import tariffs and duties they still end up well within budget, if not comprehension. But once you see them for yourself you'll quickly realize that understanding the language isn't everything, and that what the Japanese might have lacked with men in rubber monster suits, they more than make up for with the animated cel.

-D. M. Kister

(For more info: Books Nippon, 532 West 6th St., LA, CA 90014; Hardcopy Distributors, Box 804, Langhorne, PA 19047)

YELLOSTRATION

he Heavy Metal offices are gone, obliterated forever, wiped away into ash. In Noriyoshi Oral's painting of a giant crater in midtown Manhattan, buildings are aflame at the crater's rim. Overhead, the sky is a cinder black horror. Devastation on this scale, which we Americans can hardly fathom, burns in the Japanese memory. Similar scenes of Manhattan destruction have been created by American il-Justrators—from Al Feldstein (Weird Fantasy) to Chesley Bonestell (Collier's)-but Orai

gives it a searing plausibility.

A turn past Orai reveals even

more awesome concepts in Illustration in Japan, a series of annuals spanning sciencefiction art and the surreal to children's books, phantasmagorias, cartoon crudities, and bizarro worlds. For volume one (Kodansha), a committee of eight Japanese designer-illustrators poured through 5000 submissions (newspapers, magazines, books, posters, record sleeves, calendars, catalogs, comic strips, window displays, workbooks, postcards, ads, murals, and menus) to



select 600 pieces by 260 illustrators. In volume two even more Japanese illustrators were introduced. Together, these first two large-format (10 1/8" x 13 1/2") annuals total a hefty 540 pages, including 360 in color. The third in the series was published by Kodansha in March of 1983.

The HM connection is welded by Tokyo illustrator Halime Soravama, one of the few (or only) of these Japanese talents familiar to American art enthusiasts—from his lustrously "sexy robots" in HM (November 1980 cover) and his gleaming Fuji cassette ads (some appropriately printed on metal for audio shop window displays). Similar Sorayama automata turn up in Illustration in Japan-one modeling a skin-tight swimsuit and another undraping her steel breastsalong with a fearsome robot dinosaur and the metallic orgasm of Sorgyama's rabbit/ turtle lovers (August 1981 HM back cover).

East meets West. An American influence is apparent on page after page. Ikko Tanaka, designer of Illustration in Japan, comments, "American 'pop' art and the super-realism of the sixties made great inroads into the Japanese design scene and gave rise to a succession of prevailing fads. Cars, cities, glass, precision engineering, supermarkets, and so on became common frames of reference viewed in high focus, with artists seeking to cut through to the texture of objects and hear the voices of the things themselves, voices independent of human subjectivity, of human language...

After the formation of such groups as the Tokyo Illustrators Club (founded in the late sixties), and the Japanese Adverties), and the Japanese reading Art Association, a seventies wave of new Japanese magazines surfaced—publications that allowed their illustrators to break away from the

From Illustration in Japan, Book II, by Isao Kishii.

limitations of ad art. The result was a stylistic explosion. These artists, Tanaka notes. "are unabashedly urban people brought up on rock magazines and poster illustrations; far from resenting their overcrowded living conditions, they breathe in deep the gir of city streets and are, in a sense, champions of a new 'folklore' of the urban environment. The attraction of America and its tremendous creative vitality is obvious, and a number of young illustrators-disenchanted with their own environment-have chosen to identify wholeheartedly with the U.S. counterpart." Thus, Shuichi Higurashi's ad posters hawking pocket-sized TV sets meticulously duplicate the characters, poses, and situations of Norman Rockwell.

Others have explored the crawlspaces of their own imaginations. Consider Minoru Nagoo's man with a thumbprint head, or Ryu Kumita's workbook scene of vorm commuters sithering into a subway entrance. Aci Fujimoto's spiders/dragons/bug creatures designed against nudes are vividly colored conceptions—while Teruo Kawai, Hiroshi Alura and Shigeo Okamoto lead the viewer into metamorphic Magrifflescapes.

The Kodansha publishing firm, founded in 1963, commanders this Japanese illustration invasion of USA shores with editorial headquarters in fokyo, sales offices in NYC, and bookstore distribution through Harper & Row. Along with their Advertising Photography in Japan and Graphic Design in Japan ests. Illustration in Japan provides a sharp-focus contrast with the more traditional Japanese art books in Kodansha's catalog.

—Bhob

At the entrance to the Keep: inspiration from Albert Speer, Dr. Caligari's cabinet, and maybe some Steranko as well.

Photo @1983 Paramount Pictures



KEEPSMANSHIP

With The Keep, Michael Mann couldn't have chosen a more extreme departure from his last work, 1981's Thief. The latter, his debut as a feature film writer/director (he'd previously done the acclaimed TVmovie. The Jericho Mile, some documentary shorts, commercials, and a slew of TV-series scripts), was a naturalistic melodrama notable for a tightly controlled James Caan title performance, an incendiary Tangerine Dream soundtrack, and an improbably tidy, let'sblow-the-fuckers-away ending. The Keep is a symbolistic psychodrama of Wagnerian proportions fired by another densely evocative Tangerine Dream score and an overwhelmingly vivid visual composition (like Kubrick directing Götterdämmerung), marred by zombie-like acting and a simplistic, Marvel Comic script (Mann adapted a novel by F. Paul Wilson, unfavorably reviewed here by Yrs, Truly in the May 1982 issue)

fairy-tale for adults," and points to the 1920s German Expressignist silents of Pabst and Murnau as inspirational touchstones. I can see what he means-in fact, The Keep would've probably worked better as a silent film with music and title-cards/word-balloons (a moving comic with soundtrack). Interestingly, Mann is a long-time HM/Metal Hurlant fan who looks to the magazine for "visual inspiration" (as do many of his peers, like Ridley Scott and Walter Hill). It was in these pages that he discovered the work of French illustrator Enki Bilal ("The Voyage of Those Forgotten," and "The City That Didn't Exist'1 whom he contacted and enlisted to design The Keep's monstrous manifestation of the twisted Nazi

Mann calls his second film "a

dream, Radu Molasar. Sometime before I had a chance to see the film, Mann and I talked transatlantically. He was neck-deep in postproduction work (re-recording dialogue, mostly), and frantically trying to recover from the sudden death of Visual Effects Supervisor Wally Veevers, a pioneering technician and fourtime Oscar winner whose work spanned the modern era of fantasy filmmaking-from 1936's Things To Come, through all of Kubrick's films, Excalibur, and finally, The Keep (Veever's loss delayed the film's release by six months). For someone who'd barely had enough time to breathe for more than a year, Mann sounded remarkably chipper over the wire, his thick Chicago accent and barking laugh punctuating his intense explanation of the film's genesis.

-Lou Stathis

HM: What initially attracted you to the book? MM: (Producers) Howard Koch

and Gene Kirkwood brought it to my attention, and at first I didn't really like it. It's basically a gothic horror story, and while there is nothing wrong with the book in its genre, I just don't care for the genre. Then, it occured to me to take off on a tangent of the book, getting rid of the gothic fantasy element, and look at the whole book as a dream, in which various characters personify states of mind. What really turned me on was the possibility of getting the same intensity of feeling and passion that you have in a dream, where you're liberated from a naturalistic world and things don't have to have a specific logic. All the silly rationalizations that were in the novel—the nonsense about the characters as survivors of "The First Age" and representing the eternal battle between light and darkness—are gone. This is not a vampire or a boogeyman movie, it's a fairy tale for adults. HM: I'm not quite sure I know what that means.

MM: Let me explain it this way:

if you sat down and read Rumpelstilzchen right now. you'd be scared and aroused. and you'd feel a kind of fear you only feel in nightmares. This is because you haven't been overexposed to Rumpelstilzchen by Walt Disney. Fairy tales appeal to the unconscious-this is where they get their power from, as do dreams. And it was to have the film sweep you away into almost a dreamlike state, while telling a hell of a story, that appealed to

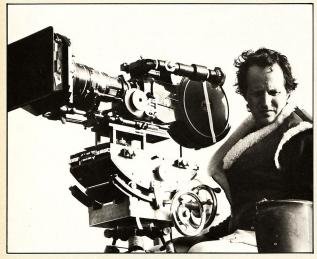
HM: So the power you're trying to touch on involves expressions of particular psychologies, as opposed to representations of eternal, transcendant

MM: Yes. When Kaempffer, the SS commander (Gabriel Byrne). finally confronts Molasar and

Scott Glenn stalks the kept monster Molasar, as the fog machines work overtime.

Photo @1983 Paramount Pictures





asks him, "Where do you come from?" Molasar answers, "I come from you."

HM: So he's a direct reflection of the collective unconscious of Nazi Germany?

MM: Exactly. In 1941, when the film takes place, the Greater German Reich was at its height. Millions of people in their unconscious had accepted that political / social / psychological disease, and it's as if their collective unconscious produces a dreamlike personification of itself-Radu Molasar, Nobody ever says this in the movie, but it is the conclusion someone would draw if they thought about it, I hope. With Molasar I was trying to personify that state of mind into a walking. talking thing with dialogue that's deceptive and seductive, being and doing all those things that a character would do in a drama. I relied on two books rather heavily, one by a cultural historian named George Mosse, whose thesis it is that rather than being a reaction, fascism in fact has its own inherent ideology. The other book was Walter Langer's The Mind of Adolf Hitler, which helped me understand the authoritarian mentality— Molasar's mentality. What I got was a sense of the vacuousness, the disease, the horrifying fearful personality that feels it is incomplete in someway, insufficient, impotent, And it makes up for that by trying to transcend objective reality through romanticism. "I will smash the weakness inside of me by not dealing with it, by transcending." It's the process of not making yourself whole by your own struggle and effort, but by smashing down third parties, because that becomes the only barometer for raising yourself up in your own eyes. That is what Molasar is-he accrues substance and evolves through the film by taking the energy from the lives of other people. That is how he becomes whole. HM: What was Bilal's contri-

bution?

MM: Molasar goes through
three stages of becoming
complete, and Bilal designed
stages two and three. Then
there is a massive subcellar, a
cavern that is an unbelievable

landscape of dehydrated death, and he designed that as well. He was working on a film for Alain Resnais at the time, so he would fly in here for a fast few days from Paris, and then go back again.

HM: What made you seek him

MM: I knew from looking at his work—"Exterminator 17" was a great series—that he had just the design sense I wanted. If I moved over what he had done ten degrees, it fit perfectly with what I wanted for I two of Molasar's characterizations, and for the interior of the space. Everything else was done by myself and Production Designer John Box, with lots of influence from Albert Speer.

HM: I understand you're using Tangerine Dream for the music again. That's great—I thought their Thief soundtrack was bril-

MM: Yeah, but this is not like they've ever sounded—the music is really expressionistic. Like, when Molasar first appears, he comes as an image of salvation out of a dream. Sort of the ultimate big brother who Is that a camera in your pocket, or are you just glad to see me? Michael Mann directing *The Keep*.

Photo @1983 Paramount Pictures

will take your side—it has this kind of naive quality. I found a sixteenth-century English liturgical composer named Thomas Tallis, who wrote a fabulous mass. We did an electronic version of the Gloria, a five-part canon, that is unbelievable! The sound is kind of Bruckneresque darkness and children's voices mixed in with strange compressor sounds (we found an air compressor in a mine shaft when we were searching for caverns in Wales that we harmonized and vocaded). It's a very, very ambitious soundtrack. The movie is going to run about an hour and fifty minutes; about an hour and thirty minutes will have music over it. We're really proud of it.

HM: How did you initially decide to use them? Did you know their stuff before *Thief?*

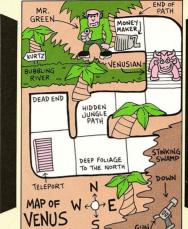
MM: Yes—I like electronic music, and I was familiar with their records. So I knew what cues of theirs I was going to be using in about half the scenes in Thief before I even shot them. I'd be thinking of the images I would want, and I'd go and play an album of theirs—say, Force Majeure—and that would act as a kind of poefic modular to keep me on track.

HM: So you use their music to reinforce your own visual images in your head.

MM: Yeah, to keep it straight, instead of writing a note to myself and putting it up on a board as a reminder for the way I want to set action or compose a frame. It's part of the artistic process to find something that evokes precisely the right kind of feeling. I want images in my films to do that for people, and so if I want to go back to that feeling and it's encapsulated in one piece of music for me, it becomes a very good modular—like Mies van der Rohe used modulars to build buildings with. It's a process of interdisciplinary thinking, transferring the musical in-

to the visual.

NHOL HOI MSTROM'S



that you've received a message offering you a million bucks if you can bring some rare fuel to a stranded cargo ship. As per instructions you blast off to Saturn, teleport down to the surface and run into a colony of Gruds-little green men who gren't too crazy about humans. Along the way, you meet up with the sleazy Lord Deebo, the shadowy rock-throwing Arler, the aun-toting Mr. Green, and assorted alien weirdos. As you travel through unknown paths, caves, roads, and spaceships, you have to keep a map so you

To play, you type commands on your computer keyboard. and press the RETURN button (sending it to the computer's brain). For instance, let's say you've made it to the screen where two Gruds are holding a rope. You type in GET ROPE. Nothing happens. The computer answers TRY SOMETHING ELSE. You type in KILL THE GRUDS AND GET THE ROPE. The computer answers I DON'T KNOW HOW TO KILL SOMETHING, YOU type STEAL ROPE. Aha! The screen changes and the Gruds no longer have the rope! The caption below the picture of the Gruds reads: SEVERAL GRUDS ARE ABOUT TO ATTACK YOU FOR STEALING THE ROPE

won't get lost.

The hottest home computer

aames are adventure games-

interactive fantasies where you participate in the story action.

and determine the outcome by

Gruds in Space. The action

begins in your spaceship, which is orbiting the Earth. The

on-board computer tells you

My personal favorite is

your performance.

Now what do you do? Most people type RUN AWAY. Makes sense, right? If you do, though, the Gruds tear you to pieces. Hopefully, you've saved the game on a floppy disk, so you can resume where you left off

SEVERAL GRUDS ARE ABOUT TO ATTACK YOU FOR STEALING THE ROPE!

and try again. Otherwise, you have to go back to the beginning

To escape the Gruds, all you have to do is type GO SOUTH (or SOUTH, or even S, as an abbreviation), and you'll get away with the rope, which comes in very handy later on.

Typing in commands can be frustrating, though-you really have to strain your brain to solve most of the problems. If, after you've tried several dozen solutions, and none of them have worked, you feel like typing in an obscene command (like, say, FUCK THE GRUDS), the computer will answer YOU SHOULD BE ASHAMED OF YOUR-SELF! I quess you should.

At one point while playing

the game I got stuck. I tried everything twice. After typing in several obscene commands, I called Sirius, the game's publisher. They connected me with Chuck Sommerville, who designed the game with Joe Dudar. Chuck was very helpful, and gave me a few pointers

toward solving my problem.

We then chatted a bit, and he told me about his game. "The idea goes back about a year. The other guy on the game was a friend of mine at Georgia Tech, I was still in school, and receiving royalties on my first game, Snakebite. So I invited him to work with me on my next game. We were told to do something like 2001. We finally came up with a reason to go to a weird planet . . . to get rare fuel.

It took five months for Chuck and Joe to develop Gruds In Space. Usually, it only takes one designer three months, but Chuck invented a whole new computer language and software program to create the graphics, which Sirius is going to use for future adventure games. "It's real easy to correct mistakes with it." Chuck told

He also said there's over 170 different pictures in the game. and that Joe spent about half an hour creating each of them (which is amazing, considering some of the little animated special effects).

There are a lot more games where Gruds in Space came from, Infocom is the leader in the field, though so far they've only published text adventures. (Text games are played without pictures, which allows more room on the disk for situations and storylines. The New York Times called text games "participatory novels," so I guess adventure games with pictures "participatory comic are strips."

These games can be really addicting. Because they stretch the imagination, adventure games are much more intense than arcade games, which only test reflexes and memory. Adventure games average thirty to forty hours playing time, and are a lot of fun, especially if you invite a bunch of friends over. You can all sit around throwing out ideas, and take turns at the keyboard. And if any of you ever play to the end and get the million bucks, let me know how you did it. I'm still stuck on Venus!

-John Holmstrom

(For more info: Sirius Software, 10364 Rockingham Dr., Sacramento, CA 95827 and Infocom, Inc., 55 Wheeler St., Cambridge, MA 02138.)

NAHALLY WOOD



Spinal Tap want your cerebrospinal fluid! (Left to right: Michael McKean, R. J. Parnell, Christopher Guest, David Kaff, and Harry Shearer.)

Photo © Embassy Pictures

The five, long-haired musicians take the stage, surrounded by smoke and oversized props of flame-sprouting skulls and gigantic plant pods which glow eerily in the darkness of the concert hall.

The double lead-guitar riffs of Nigel Turnel and David St. Hubbins scream over the audience as St. Hubbins intones, "Don't need a woman, I won't take me no wifet, l got the rockfrioll and that"ll be my life," into the microphone wobbling before him. The assembled heavy metal fans go wild

as Britain's legendary band, Spinal Tap, belches out music at Concorde volume.

Spinal Tap: a group that has lasted twenty years.

Spinal Tap: a band whose LP output has included such rock classics as *Brainhammer, Intravenous DeMilo, Shark Sandwich,* and *Smell the Glove.*

Spinal Tap: a rock'n'roll mainstay whose fantasy-drenched 1984 American tour is sure to go down in the history books... as something or other.

Now, at this point, if you're sitting there wondering. Who the hell is Spinal Top?" and 'Mhy haven't I ever heard of them?", relax. You're not tragically unhip. Spinal Tap is a totally bogus band dreamed up by Rob Reiner, Christopher Guest, Michael McKean, and Harry Shearer. The heavy metal entourage is the focus of a soon-hoe-released pseudo-documentary called This is Spinal Tap that is as uproarious as it is outrageous.

Basically, This Is Spinal Tap takes the premise of the real rock documentary The Last Walfz and bludgeons it to death with dead-panned parody. The movie, directed by Reiner, follows filmmaker Marry DeBergi (a bearded Reiner ... look out Scorcese) as the travels with the legendary heavy metal mob, Spinal Tap, on their first American four in six years. Interspersed with concert footage are

interviews and behind-the-scene portraits of Spinal Tap's three leaders: David St. Hubbins (McKean), Nigel Tufnel (Guest) and Derek Smalls (Shearer).

Heightening fine outlandish comedic slant of the movie is the fact that the actor/comedians featured, composed and performed ten heavy metal songs that have just been released as a "Spinal Tap" album by Polydor, and feature such lyric bon mots as: "You're sweet but you're just four feet, And you still got your baby feeth, You're too young and fim too well hung" ("Tonight I'm Gonna Rock You Tonight"), and: "No light fantastic ever crosses my mind, That meditain stuff can make you go blind, Just crank that volume to the point of pain, Why waste good music on a brain?" (Heavy Durh).

Seated in an office in the Los Angeles headquarters of Embassy films, Harry Shearer, Rob Relner, and producer Karen Murphy explain just how this aberrated feature came about. It's not a pretty story.

"If's a remake of Gone With the Wind with an all black costs" Shearer begins. "But wish and lib lack costs". Shearer begins "But with the pretentions and self-importance of a lot of practitioners of rock/n'roll shoved down our throats. What this movie is, in a lot of ways, is a reaction to that. We're poking fun at two and a half decades of accumulated drivel about the and or cock/n'roll, the hype, the bands' elevated ideas about themselves."

The whole concept for the film started quite accidentally back in 1978. 'We did a television show together for ABC,' says Reiner, 'that was a saftire of TD rogramming called The I'V Show. We did a spoof of The Midnight Special where I played Wolfman Jack and Harry, Milchael, and Chris were part of a band called Spinal Tap. When we were doing the piece, the three of them

started screwing around with the characters.
We all thought that it was pretty funny and would be a nice bit to explore further."

"Actually." Harry Injects, "had it not been for a prop man on the "N show who screwed up turning mineral oil into smoke and made us walf for four hours, we might not have gotten the idea. We all started messing around, ad-libbing stuff in thick British accents, because we were borred."

After toying with the concept for a while, the quartet hooked up with producer Murphy, and decided to try their hand at a full-length satire of the rock biz. "We made a deal with a company who funded a script," says Reiner. "But then we all said, Jeez, I dunno." We had this idea to do it documentary-style and, in screenplay form, that idea might not look funny.

"So, we convinced the people who were going to back the script to let us make a twenty minute improvisational demo reel. We did that. We established the style of the movie, the characters, and the music."

At that point, Reiner and producer Murphy lobbied to get a deal with a studic. We took that demo reel around everywhere for two years," Reiner says. "We'd walk into an office and say, We want to expand this to ninely minutes and we don't want to use a script! That was the fough part. Not many people want to invest a couple of million dollars in a movie without a script. And we were insisting that the nature of this project called for a documentary-style improvisation."

Eventually, a deal was struck with Embassy, "it was amazing," says Arthu: "Not only did they back the project but they were very encouraging. They understood the concept and supported it. They let us make the movie we wanted to make."

The four writers went off and wrote detailed biographies of each of the characters. Discographies. Musical histories, A gen-





eral outline of the movie was then penned, and the film began shooting, finishing up in five weeks and one day.

The improvisational tone of the movie didn't phase the crew that Reiner and Murphy had chosen because, essentially, they were used to the freewheeling documentary approach. The film was shot in 16 mm and blown up to 35 mm by cinematographer Peter Smokler, whose credits include Gimme Shelfer and Jimi Plays Berkeley.

"The crew felt comfortable with what we were trying to do," Reiner explains. "If anything, they were trying to make the film undocumentary. They'd want to try certain, jozzy things and I'd say. No, lefs do if strictly documentary style." They'd want to stop for fake reaction shots and I'd ask, Would you fake this in a real documentary? They'd laugh and say, 'All the time.' Who was I to arque?"

All the the scenes were basically adlibbed on the spot with the actors working only from an outline. "We'd shoot each scene about four times," Reiner states. "We must have shot fifty hours of film (for a ninety minute movie). We'd shoot each scene once and then discuss it. We'd shoot it a second and a third time, using different dialogue and restructuring things a bit. The fourth time we'd shoot it, we'd make sure we had footage of characters who weren't actually speaking.

"That helped is a lot in the aditing. We never tried for continuity in the traditional, movie sense. We pretty much cut the sound-track and the visuals separately. When we got the soundtrack to where it made sense audibly, we'd match it with footage that worked. Usually, in a movie, you just shoot

the scenes that are in the script and then pick the best version you have for visual impact. Here, we approached the film in a backwards manner. It was crazy but it gave us a lot more choices."

The finished Spinal Tap epic manages to capture the band at its best and worst points, spotlighting their encounters with inept record company executives (Patrick MacNee, Fran Drescher, and Paul Shaffer), squabbling managers (Tony Hendra, June Chadwickl and various arousies.

Things go wrong for the band constantly. Their drummers have a habit of dying in strange ways (one simply explodes on stage

"spontaneous combustion." deadpains one group-member). Their intricate onstage props have a tendency to malfunction (bassist Derek Smalls is swallowed by an oversized plant, and two dwarf dancers get carried away during a concert and kick the crap out of a replica of Stonehenge).

Through it all, however, the band perseveres ... somehow, which is what gives the outrageous parady its heart. "If you are touched, then the film works," says Reiner. "If was a pretty tricky blend to attempt. The film is basically a sattre and that type of humor usually doesn't lend itself to drama. But we tried to blend both humor and humanistic slants. We want people to laugh a lot but also feel something for these characters."

"The characters are basically funny," adds Shearer, "but they're also people. We show all their warts."

"The band members aren't cartoons," Reiner states. "Many comedies reduce their characters into cartoon people and if you do that, you can't show their imperfections. Everything is painted in broad strokes so the

Rob Reiner discusses the ontological complexities of heavy metal music with Christopher Guest.

Photo © Embassy Pictures

Honest, it's only a prosthesis. I couldn't hurt anybody with it if I tried!

Photo © Embassy Pictures

"Not many people want to invest a couple of million dollars in a movie without a script."

audience can't really identify. We figured screw it, let's try to be wild and show these guys as people!"

This is Spinal Tap is now a reality... and its makers are now prepared to weather the storm. Says Reiner, "The film isn't pigeonholeable."

"That may be a problem," admits Shearer.
"People won't be able to lump it in with anything else. But if the movie makes \$20 million
dollars, next year forty people will be trying
to write another Spinal Tap. We will have
created a pigeon hole!"

Although all concerned state that there will be no sequel (no matter what the fate of the zany film), the band, Spinal Tap, may actually tour. If we do," says Shearer, "I won't be done like the Blues Brothers—you know, take the money and run. The music we wrote and played was in support of a comedic idea, if we do tour, we'll come up with some sort of presentation that will be funny as well as loud."

Reiner sits back in his chair and offers one last explanation as to the creation of Spiral Tap. "We all love rock'n'roll," he explains, "and there's never really been a funny movie made about it. What makes us different than other rock films is that we have a few laughs here. We just took a look at the rock būz, which is fairly overblown ... and we've underblown it!"

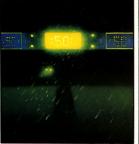
Perhaps it is Spinal Tap who can sum up the film's upliffing message when they subtly intone: "No page in history baby—that, I don't need, I just want to make some ear-

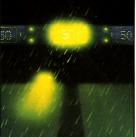
don't need, I just want to make some eardrums bleed."

If this is parody... somebody should warn

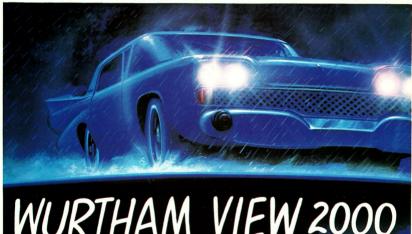
Ozzy Osbourne.

—Ed Naha





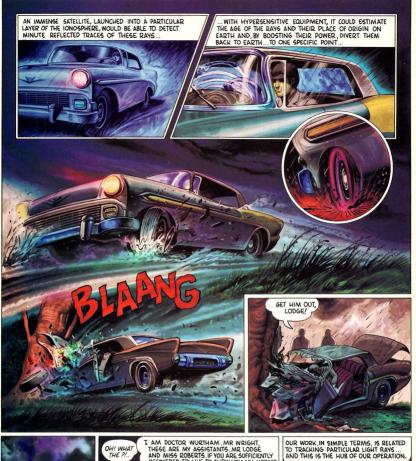




WURTHAM VIEW 2000

LIGHT RAYS, EMANATING FROM THE SUN, HIT AN OBJECT AND ARE PARTLY ABSORBED AND PARTLY REFLECTED BY IT

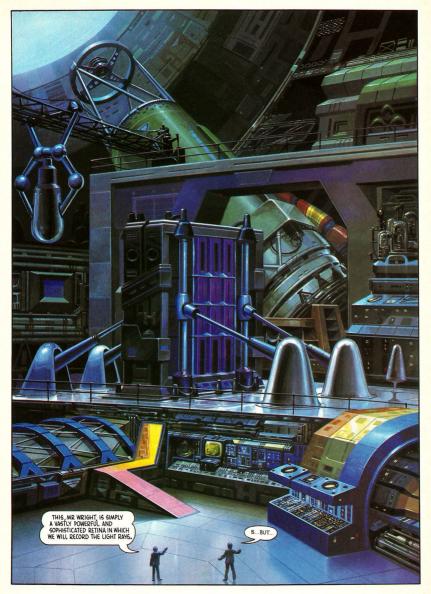
SOME OF THE REFLECTED RAYS REACH THE LENS OF THE EYE SOME ARE PROJECTED ON ITS SENSITIVE BACKGROUND-THE RETINA. SOME RAYS CONTINUE OUT INTO SPACE TRAVELING ENDLESSLY AND DIMINISHING GREATLY

























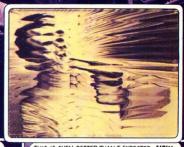








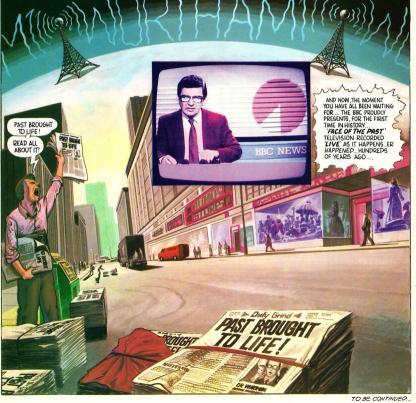






















WHEN I
STUMBLED ON
THE TRUTH, THE
FALL WOULD
HAVE KILLED
ME IF I
TRAYELING
LIGHT.



...Don't Get Caught Without Your HEAVY METAL!

Berni Wrightson's Hanover | Fiste and his ne'er-do-well accomplice Captain Sternn. You've seen them in the magazine, you've seen them on the golden screen, now see them coming and going. This durable, four-color cotton T-shirt is a must for the spring season.

The newest edition of HM fan- I tasy wear-our silver, satinlike jacket, equipped with a cotton lining, and front pockets. too.

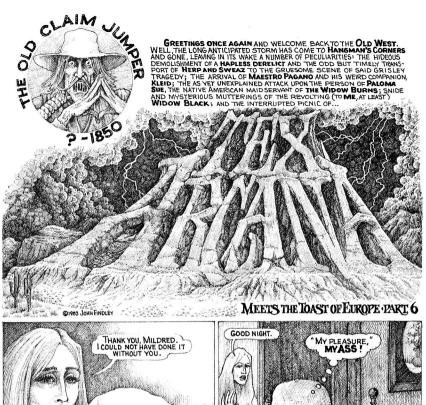
The original HM T-shirt I comes in red and black and is made of cotton-blend. (Get more for your money that wav!)

It's all in the name! Each weighty HM bronze belt buckle is 31/4" × 2" and will fit any standard belt.

Now in! Heavy Metal's new phosphorescent T-shirts! These all-cotton tees are available in "Muscle" (shown) or regular style black shirts. Each are \$8.00 (including postage and handling). Order today! You never know when there might be another blackout and your HM

T-shirt would be the only light source for miles around!

Heavy Metal Dept. 384 635 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10022 Please send me the following item(s): Captain Sternn T-shirts medium large at \$7.50 each. small Heavy Metal T-shirts small medium large ____ red __ black at \$7.50 each. Heavy Metal jackets small large at \$36,00 each. medium Heavy Metal belt buckles at \$10.95 each. Phosphorescent T-shirts _ small medium large reg. "muscle" at \$8.00 each. All prices above include postage and handling. New York State residents please add applicable sales tax. Total enclosed. Name Address City State Zip







22 HEAVY METAL







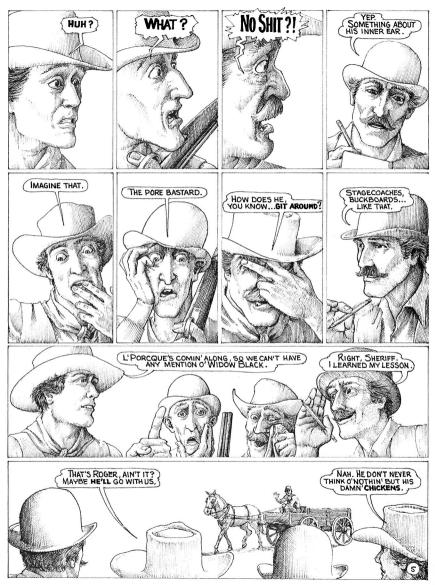






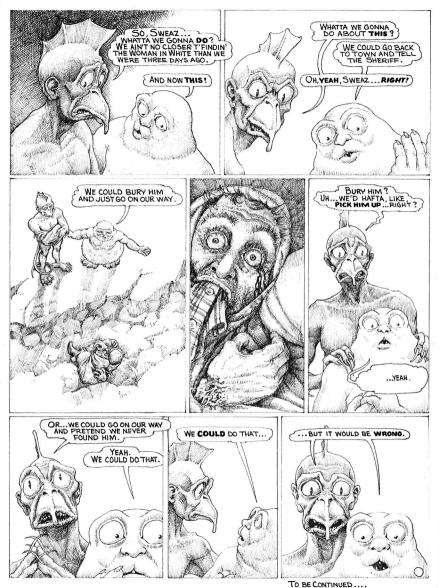








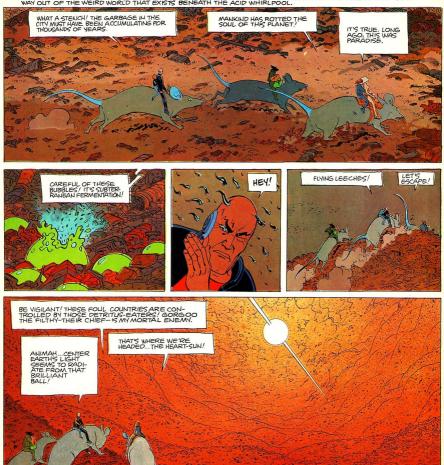


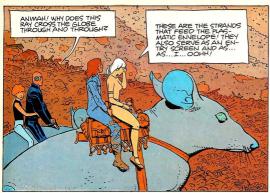


THE THIRD INCAL THROUGH THE MUCK AND MIRE THE FURTHER ADVENTURES OF JOHN DIFOOL

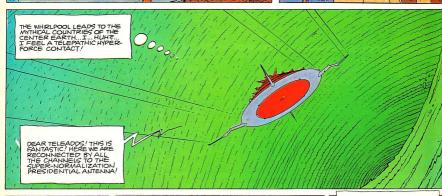
by Jodorowsky and Moebius

HAVING ESCAPED THE PERILOL'S PSYCHO-RATS, JOHN DIFOOL AND HIS COMPANIONS ARE ATTEMPTING TO FIND THEIR WAY OUT OF THE WEIRD WORLD THAT EXISTS BENEATH THE ACID WHIRLPOOL.

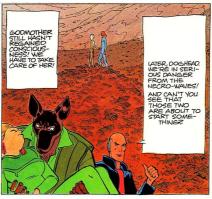
























ARGH! MY FORCE FIELD'S ANNIHILATED! THE WHIRLPOOL HAS CLOSED AGAIN!













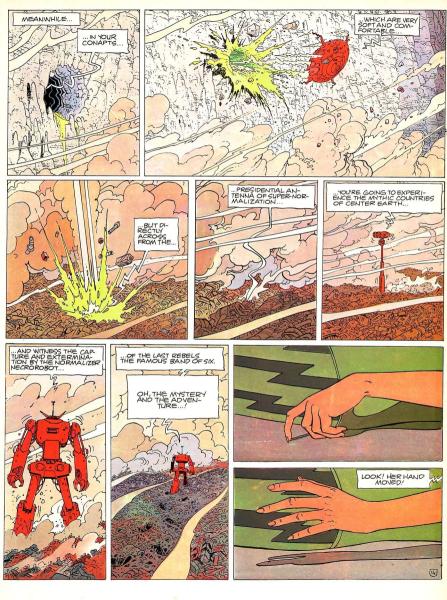






















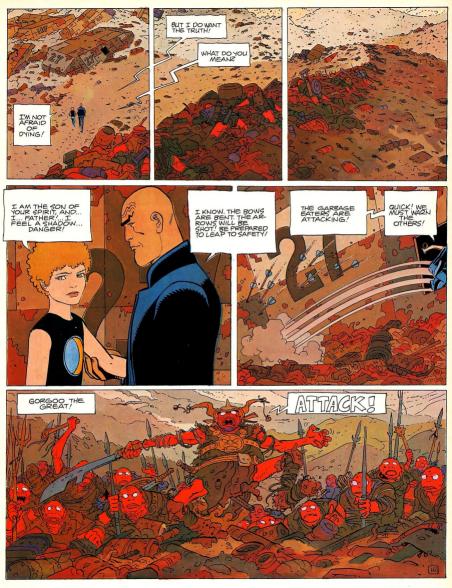












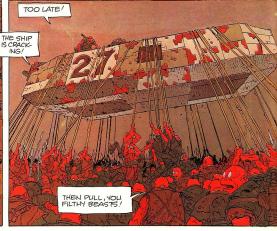


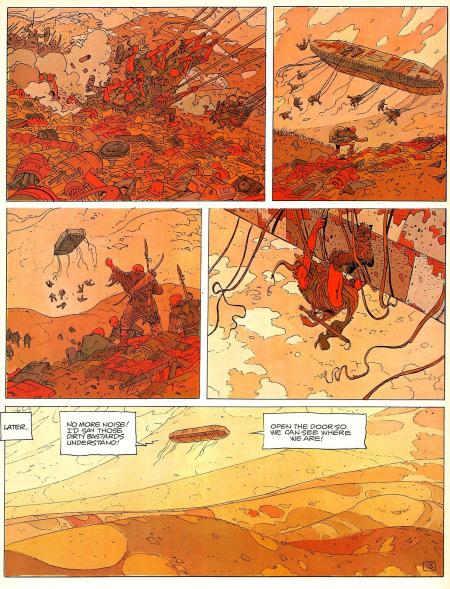
























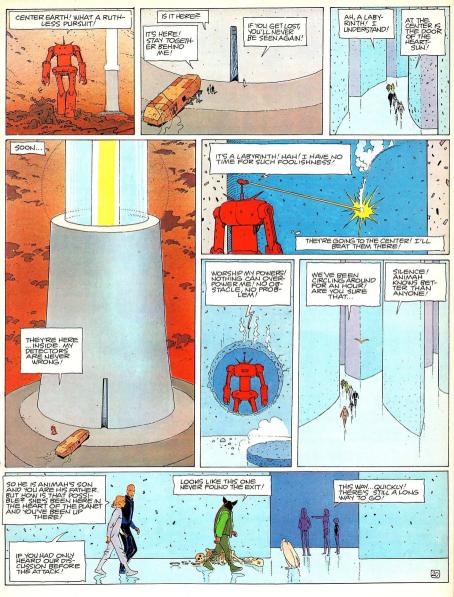


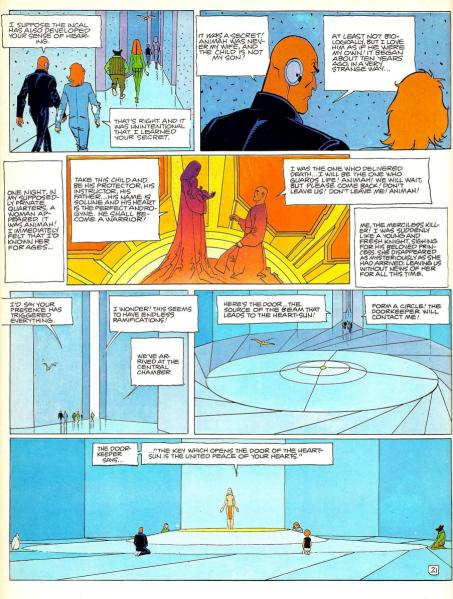


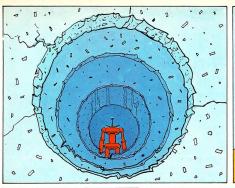
















THE DOORKEEPER SAYS: SOLUNE MUST MAKE PEACE WITH ANIMAH! TANATAH MUST MAKE PEACE WITH ANIMAH. POGHEAD MUST MAKE PEACE WITH JOHN DIFOOL!

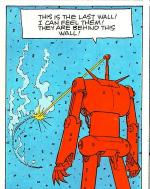


MY MAD QUEST FOR POWER HAS BROUGHT ONLY MISERY. I NOW MUST CHOOSE BETWEEN ALLIANCE WITH DARKNESS OR UNITY WITH PEACE. ANIMAH!... I CHOOSE PEACE!





SOLUNE, MY BELOVED SON, DON'T BE DYS-TRESSED ANY LONG-ER. I READ YOUR HEART CLEARLY, IT'S USELESS TO ASK FOR PEACE... YOU ARE PEACE!







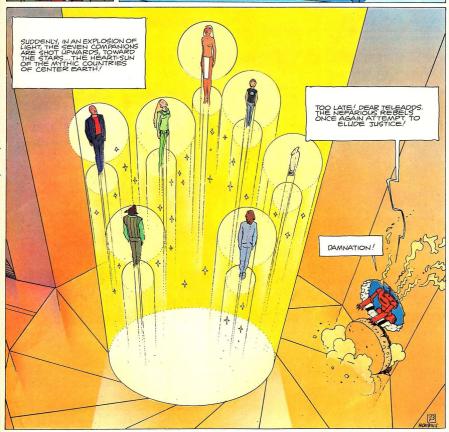




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Dear HM:

Thank you for reading this letter. There is a peculiar question contained herein. There is a letters part of your magazine you call Chain Mail. People write you and you put their letters there. Of course, you cannot be naive and live in New York Sitty and work for a Madison Avenue magazine and not realize that most of your mail will be contentious. So, knowing this, why do you take offense when you get what you expect? I find this peculiar. I don't think I could get as emotional as your ls obviously does on a regular schedule without breaking into hives or something. (If I didn't do it I'd break into hives .- ls) But maybe living in New York C. does that to people. I've noticed New Yorkers are very contentious people. They seem offended that people live their whole lives outside the City with no ill effects. Or am I missing a fundamental point? Is the Chain Mail page just someplace for Is to demonstrate his handiness with sarcasm and other public rude-(signature unreadable)

Portland, OR

Dear Metal:

What's all this crap in your December Chain Mail page about "Ranxerox" having too much gratuitous violence, or showing the reader what "the technological world of tomorrow will be like if man loses all his wisdom and compassion on the road of progress?" Give me a break! These guys who pull some exaggerated meaning out of nowhere from a simple action story lose me. Who knows what they would think if they were to read an Archie comic? As for the reader who said, "By printing 'Ranxerox' you are pimping to the lowest level of cretins in the country," all I can say to him is, the next time you're in a bookstore and you see the next issue of HM, don't buy it. Instead, reach for Better Homes and Gardens. I like Ranx, and see nothing wrong with an artist expressing himself in the medium he likes best. Corben does it. Moebius does it. Why can't Liberatore?

Ted McKeever No. Miami Beach, FL

Dear Entertainers:

To the critics of "Ranxerox"'s violence: if you honestly feel threatened by an impossibly powerful robot battling punk-mutants in a fantastic future, perhaps you should go read something a bit less threatening, like Little Lulu.

Neal Donavan D. Retke Carbondale II.

Dear Editors:

Ranxerox is one of my favorite people. I like him better than Andrew Wyeth or Socrates. I would like him to either run the U.N. or become the commander of a U.S. aircraft carrier.

> Dan Rose Båstad, Sweden

Dear HM:

Regarding your December "Rock Opera" strip: We French are not amused. (That's the



one with the "seemingly endless rain of French intellectuals heaping abuse on us . . . " for those with paté-like memories. -ls) Why don't you not waste your time and please print strips by Jack Kirby or Walt Disney. These are grande artists! We French would think respect of you if you would show "penis" on cover of Heavy Metal. Then you would be something. (Sheesh. And that guv wonders why I get contentious?-ls)

> B.D. Francois Paris, France

"Ranxerox is one of my favorite people. I like him better than Andrew Wyeth or Socrates."

Dear HM:

I write this with mixed feelings, (Looks more to me like crayon. - ls) On one hand: I am delighted and enthralled with the quality of HM's spectacular graphics and feature articles. I especially enjoy the incongruity of Lou Stathis's punchy, witty prose style. Have you ever read anything by Thorne Smith, Lou? (Yes, he's great. For those that haven't-Smith was a satirical writer popular in the 1920s who wrote such novels as Topper, basis for the fifties TV series, and The Bishop's Jaegers. Ballantine/Del Rev just reprinted a whole bunch of them, which you should all instantly go out and buy. - ls) So, I have now established that I groove on the high-quality product you madpersons manage to spew forth once a month. On the other hand: I'm alarmed by the boom in geekiness among HM's readership, as evidenced way back in the July Chain Mail-pseudo-intellectuals to bondage freaks, the whole gamut of cerebral short-sheeting was run. PLEASE DON'T CHANGE YOUR MAGAZINE! Well, maybe a little more emphasis on interviews/ reviews and the like, but that's all really,

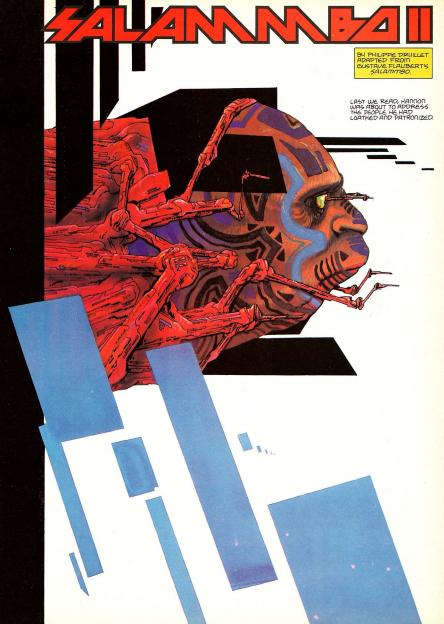
John Walsh Middle Village, NY

Dear Sirs:

"The Comics Chopping Block" (November) was a splendid addition. Nice to see someone else reveal Frank Miller's faults after Gary Groth's lengthy send-up in The Comics Journal-although with supporters like Joe Kubert and Will Eisner, it's going to be difficult to deflate his outrageous reputation. As a comics connoisseur and point man for new music (commendable exposure jobs for SPK and the Residents). Lou Stathis demonstrates remarkable artistic commitment. even if his style seems confounded with a jazzy parade of associations left over from the Hunter S. Thompson school of syntactical bravura. (Guilty. -ls) Images relying on pop cultural acumen indicate a rather unappealing superciliousness. Moreover, Stathis appears overly righteous and dogmatic, attempting Yankee extremism in counterpart to Tony Parsons and Julie Birchill. (Two limey ravers and crypto-Stalinist assholes most often seen in the New Musical Express and The Face. - ls) Finally, I disagree emphatically about Ditko's "The Missing Man" in The Rocketeer. I consider most of Ditko's recent work to be stylistically superior to a lot of other comic work, and when his plotting faculties are sound (???-ls), he produces intriguing, distinctive work. Chaykin's American Flagg sets another striking example of writing skill honed on scattered pop culture influences, lacking depth thematically and stylistically while offering characters, like Frank Miller's, who are postulates of clichés reconstituted form old genre fiction, television, and comics themselves.

Tony Daley Chicago, IL

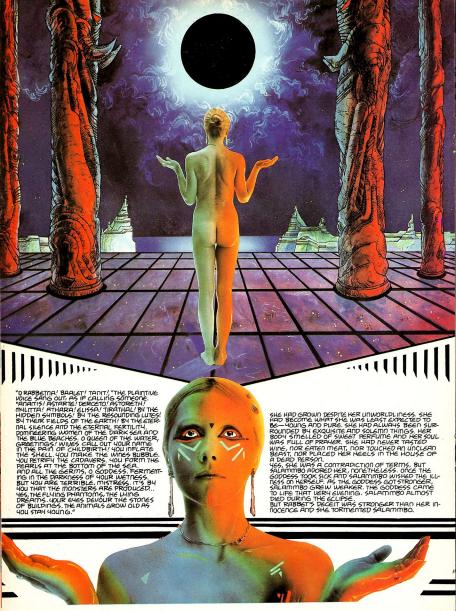
I see nothing wrong in packing something with pop culture references in order to make a point. I'm trying to draw cross-cultural parallels and resonances from what I find to be the best indicator at hand for the true measure of our thoughts and feelings. The pop arts are a sort of psychic graffiti wall, and to really snare the attention of casual passersby you must engage them, entertain them, stimulate them, and ultimately communicate something about your individual humanity. That's the common linkage between Will Eisner, Raymond Chandler, David Cronenberg, the Residents, Captain Beefheart, Philip K. Dick, and all the others we've championed in these pages who've molded degraded bob artforms into something very much their own. As to Chaykin's American Flagg, I find the density of references there adds substance to the satire/pastiche that you say he recycles. To me it's both a good example of, as well as a trenchant parody of, comic book adventure melodrama. - ls

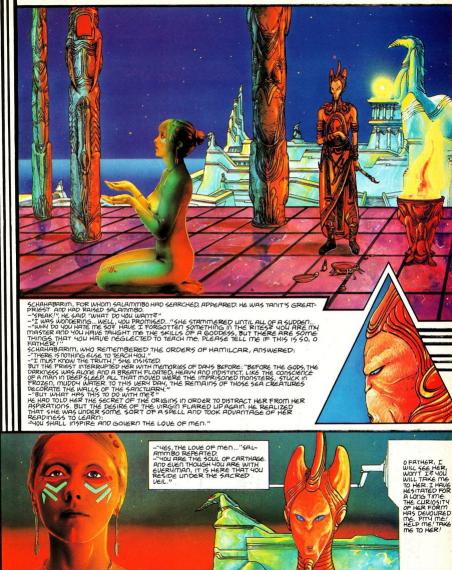




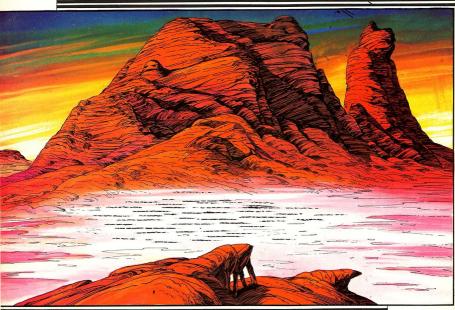












AND BEFORE SCHAHABARIM COULD FINISH, A WHIRLWIND OF DUST CAME UP WITH THE DAWN, IT WAS THE BARBARIAN ARMY WHICH WAS ADVANCING ON CARTHAGE. ONE COULD ALREADY HEAR THEIR CHANTS.

TO BE CONTINUED...

ART: DREW FRIEDMAN FRIEDMAN

ISION PRESENTS



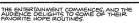






THE NATION PAYS HOMAGE WITH A TWENTY-MEGATON SALUTE AND PETO-NATES A HYDROGEN BOMB ON NATIONAL TELEVISION.





PRYN



F SOBER REFLECTION I BOB IS GIVEN A TROPHY IS MORE AWARDS THAN HISTORY.



BOB'S NEXT GAG BORDERS ON LEWIN BUT FEW ARE OFFENDED IN 2003.

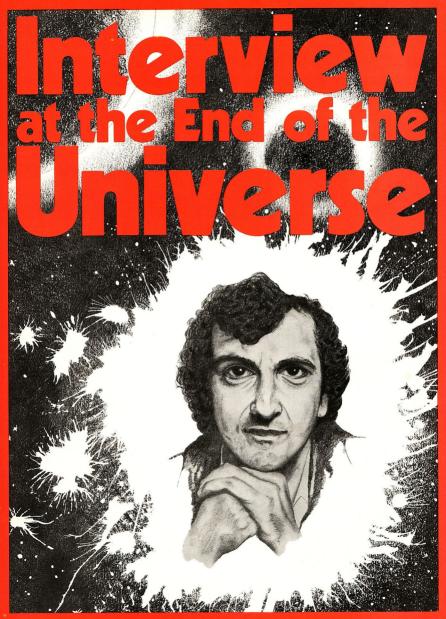


THE TIRELESS COMEDIAN PEFIES AGE, EXHAUSTION, AND SENILITY, AS WE FOLLOW HIM ON DECK THE USS LIEUTEMANT CALLEY TO INSPECT A NEW CROP OF FIGHTER PLANES.



AND SO WE COME TO THE END OF ANOTHER BOB HOPE COMEDY SPECIAL. BIT IN THE YEAR 2103, OUR DESCENDANTS CAN LOOK FORWARD TO BOB MOPE'S BICENTENMAR BIRTHAY BASH PRESENTED HOLOGRAPHICALLY THROUGH THE GALMAN





In the most recent of the Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy series, modestly titled Life, the Universe and Everything, Douglas Adams's profoundly incompetent protagonist Arthur Dent finds he's been flung 200 million years into Earth's primeval past, in a part of the world one day to be known as the Islington borough of London, England. Two hundred million years later, it's possible to find Douglas Adams in this very Islington. You go up a narrow alley off Islington Green-an alley which Adams rightly describes as looking like "some thug's sure to set about you there"-you find a door to an abartment where there should be only soiled wooden crates and cracked cobblestone. You are admitted, and find yourself in a modern, spacious, multi-leveled apartment, replete with bar, theatre poster prints, skylight, roof garden, and a six-foot-high vellow toothbrush. The tootbrush leans against a bare white wall, and it looks authentic. Adams is bearishly big-once held a job as a bodyguard-sort of pale and soft-looking but with a classic Brit's aristocratic nose, featuring arched nostrils, and a mind like a wildly careening gyroscope. When he talks, he interjects qualifiers parenthetically, and more qualifiers on top of those, and weaves a comblex syntax, then brings it all together-and by God, it makes sense. His voice is soft, and despite his jumping mind he's courteous, and listens to tedious anecdotes told by Yours Truly without a visible flicker of impatience.

Adams was born in Cambridge in 1952. He was educated at Brentwood School, Essex, and St. John's College, where he read English. After graduation he wrote for radio and television, as well as authoring, performing television, as well as authoring, performing the management of the state of the school of the sch

His newest work, in collaboration with John Lloyd, is called The Meaning of Lift (that's Lift with two Fs, not Life) and it's a farcical dictionary describing the origin and "actual meanings of various silly blace-names when meaning of various silly blace-names working on a new Hitchilker's Guide book, so it looks as if the series may be open-ended—and why not? Wodehouse wrote scores of Bertie and leeves books, and the queen knighted him for it. Adams took my serious questions seriously, not trying to perform during the interview, and only occasionally glanced at his watch.

-Iohn Shirley

HM: According to my information, you were born in 1943 in Madagascar, the son of a West Indian prince and the wife of a British ambassador—an illegitimate child, you nevertheless rose to be one of Britain's foremost cricket batsmen. You received every honor due the best of that profession before retiring from the sport in 1967 as a result of religious convictions which forbade the use of a cricket bat outside the institution of marriage. Is that substantially correct?

DA: Nearly. There are a couple of details I'd like to correct. . . . You got the century right. Not everyone gets the century right. You were more accurate than many—well, a curious thing happened recently. I had a whole batch of letters from this woman who claimed to have written the first two books of Hitchhiker stitting in a bar somewhere in Zambia fifteen years ago! Her letters often seemed to be quite rational, and then suddenly they would sink into two or three lines of rampant paranoia—and then become rational again.

HM: This is your public. We all wrote the books at some point. I myself wrote the second book.

DA: Did you? I liked that one best. You did a good job.

HM: In your real life, before the Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy radio series began, you were a member of a sort of comedy club in Cambridge. Other members were John Cleese and Eric Idle.

DA: Yes. Footlights Club, which has produced in its day an awful lot of people who went into English comedy but also people who went into Broadcasting and theatre generally. The names that spring to mind are Peter Cook, Jonathan Miller, John Cleese, Graham Chapman, Eric Idle—Oxford had their own group which produced Michael Palin, Terry Jones, Allen Bennet, Dudley Moore. I worked for a short time with rotation of the Pythons—but not actually on Python itself—on a number of things, most of which failed to see the light of day.

HM: Did you write anything in the way of fiction before *Hitchhiker's*?

DA: Not fiction, no. Sketches. Doing bits and pieces for the odd sketch show on radio. Having a pretty unspectacular career really. I suppose the eighteen months before Hitch-hiker were the least spectacular. I was having real money problems, couldn't path wherent, getting really down and very depressed. I actually went and stayed in my parents' home down in Dorest for awhile, while I worked out what I was going to do next, and

ended up starting the *Hitchhiker* radio play while I was down there. [Note: the radio plays were written first, and the first two books were adapted from them. Then Adams wrote the third in the series from scratch.]

HM: Are you working on more fiction?

DA: I'm going to write one more *Hitchhiker* book. My title for the moment—I'm having arguments with my agent, he doesn't like it —is So Long and Thanks for All the Fish.

HM: Some of the series reminds me of S.J. Perelman's travel sketches, the acerbity that he would use in describing exotic places.

DA: (dubiously) Hmm . Well I love good comedy writing, because knowing how difficult it is to do, I very much respect those who do it particularly well. And people sometimes say to me, "Do you ever aspire to write a serious book?" And my practiced glib answer to that is, "No, my aspirations are much greater than that, I aspire to write like P.G. Wodehouse."

HM: Arthur Dent seems to me a lot like Bertie Wooster, the archetypal Wodehouse creation. He's used like Bertie Wooster, and his unshakeable but sympathetic denseness resembles Bertie. I assume Wodehouse is an influence.

DA: Yes, he's definitely an influence. But in fact, one of the guides I use when I'm trying to convey the character of Arthur is Simon Jones. Which is not to say that Simon Jones is like Arthur Dent. But he has made the character in his performance so clear to me, I tend to sort of put Simon in his dressing gown there in my head and write what comes from that

HM: The section of Restaurant at the End of the Universe regarding the legions of useless people—hairdressers, management consultants, telephone sanitizers, and so forth—castaway on a hostile world and insisting on a Management Efficiency Committee to deal with the problem of building a fire, is reminisent of Alice's arguments with the functionaries of Wonderland. Is it a deliberate reference to Lewis Carroll?

DA: No, it isn't actually. Lewis Carroll, curiously enough, I read when I was a little kid, and it frightened me to bits and I couldn't bear it since then. A number of people keep on saying that Lewis Carroll uses number forty-two quite a lot [Note: for the mystical significance of forty-two in the Hitchhiker series, read the Hitchhiker series] and find some significance in that. But if I'd used the number thirty-nine other people would have found references in other people's books for that number, and so on and so forth. As far as children's books are concerned, a much

A TALK WITH DOUGLAS ADAMS by John Shirley

Illustration by Alan Lynch HEAVY METAL 55

stronger influence would be Winnie the Pooh. Because Milne's writing is wonderful—it's easy to read and it's beautifully written, worth having a look at again.

HM: You're now being hyped in the States, as I'm sure you know. How do you feel about

DA: Well, what I'd like to be sure doesn't happen-and so far I've managed to resist it-is when the media presentation outstrips the public reaction. That is really what hype is-when there's a sort of credibility gap between what the publicists say and how the public's really responded. But luckily the original public response really came up out of nowhere, and therefore I feel the hype simply kept pace with that. What would be terrible would be if the thing had been launched in the first place in a sort of huge great glare of publicity. But it's grown in response to public demand. I'd be nervous if there'd been a lot of publicity on the first book and everyone had said, "Well it really wasn't worth it, was it?"

HM: How would you feel if some group of airheads started a religious cult based on your series? After all, it has a number of mystical/comical ioke overtones.

DA: I once sat in a cafe in San Francisco and heard a new religion started at the next table just 'round some poetry this guy had written. On the one hand, yes, I think it would be absurd and ridiculous; on the other hand, I'm no longer surprised at the absurd and ridiculous things people do. I was sitting watching Channel 22 in Los Angeles, an evangelist's program, and it was absolutely frightening—a sort of cross between Dolly Parton and Eichmann. And it's supposed to be religion, but God is hardly ever mentioned—it's all Money and Success and Send Money To This Address and Help Us Pay For These Hairdos

HM: There seems to be, in your series, a kind of tension between an overwhelming sense of a chaotic universe and a yearning for orderly explanations in life. I mean, you make the same time you're looking for meaning in life but at the same time you're looking for meaning in life.

DA: Well, yes. Just in order to get by from one day to another in life one has to make certain assumptions about the way the world works. About the way patterns recur. On the other hand there is an immense amount we don't know anything about at all. And the things we take for granted do occasionally break down, and life is terribly cruel and unfair in the most arbitrary way. And you suddenly realize we don't really understand anything about the way we operate or why we're here. In order to really understand anything, the suddent way the content of the suddent way the province of the suddent way the province of the suddent way the province of the suddent way the way the

you'd need to know everything-which we can't possibly do.

HM: That's relevant to a bit in Restaurant where there's a man in a shack on a deserted planet who allegedly controls the universe—it's never resolved whether he truly does—and he's constantly questioning reality on the basis of the universal subjectivity of everyone's impressions.

DA: That's right, he refuses to accept anything at all as real except those things he whimsically decides to accept.

whimsically decides to accept. **HM:** Does this represent your own viewpoint?

DA: It doesn't represent my view in terms of what one lives by, but it represents something I'm aware of and think about.

HM: I have the impression the man in the shack feels everyone is always very isolated and anytime we can communicate anything that was like what we really meant, it's almost miraculous.

DA: Yes, that's true. We talk about one universe but the universe I live in is the universe as it is revealed to my own senses—which is absolutely subjective—and the universe you live in is abolutely subjective to you. I imagine you in my mind at the moment and you imagine me in yours. But in fact we're talking about two universes.

HM: If you keep on like that you'll give me an acid flashback . . . People and things get killed wildly in all three of the books. There's camage, and at one point there's a reference to a planet which is used as a billiard ball in a cosmic game of pool, causing billions of inhabitants to die as it's sunk "in the pocket" of a black hole. You're fascinated by death, and you're either salaciously fascinated or you're protesting and very upset about it.

DA: I'm certainly not salacious about it, quite the reverse. No it's not a protest, you can't

protest against death. HM: Yeah, who do you make the protest to? DA: Yes, "I demand not to die!" Wanton, casual, meaningless death-ves, I do it, like the death of the whale in the first book. I found that sort of moving, actually, the death of the whale, who's just arbitrarily called into existence and has about ninety seconds to work out who he is, what he's doing there, and what his life is all about, before it ends. I don't know why I keep on doing that, the violence. It's partly, I suppose, to engage sympathy for the people concerned. To engage other people's sympathy or to engage mine, I don't know. What I find upsetting is not the violence as you see it in a film like Straw Dogs-which I thought was a very good film-but the violence that you get in the average American cop show where by-

standers or people you'd see in the story for a half-minute get shot and no more mention is made of them. I think the death of that whale came to me while I was watching an episode of an American TV show called Cannon a few years ago. Some guy who was probably one of the henchmen of the baddies got shot and his only function in the story was to get shot! I began to think, "Well, who is he, where did he come from?" He must have grown up and had a mother and father who sent him off to school and were very proud of him, and suddenly he gets shot on the street and no one's even noticed. That sort of mindless, meaningless violence which nobody even notices is what really upsets me.

HM: So in the books you're reacting against the meaninglessness of random violence—

DA: Yes, but I don't want to make that sound like a statement. I do get very upset by violence or suffering that people I know go through. I get almost unnaturally upset about it.

HM: There was the episode in one of your books where somebody threw a pebble into the brush which started a chain of events that led to the death of the girlfriend of the guy who innocently threw the pebble.

DA: That goes back to the idea of chaos and order, because everything that happened there happened in a perfectly orderly way. following its own little logical progression, but it introduced a completely random event of unpleasant proportions back into the story. It's one of those things one frequently gets confronted by in life, which is the bad experience, the terrible experience, from which it is impossible to learn anything at all. Given the destruction caused by the randomness in the universe, why do we also have to deal with the phone company? It seems unfair we should do it to ourselves, inflicting suffering via the phone company, when we've already got the natural world doing it to us.

HM: What about the charge that most of the effect in British humor derives from the too-easy device of inserting absurd anomalies—the exotic in the banal background like a Martian stepping out of a refrigerator, which you'd see on Monty Python, or the banal in the exotic, like Italian Bistros in Space as in your most recent book. Isn't that too prevalent in English humor?

DA: No, I think it's too prevalent in life. I think we English notice more that goes on. An example of the banal set in the exotic: Go to Sheridan, Wyoming. We just drove from Los Angeles to New York and the country-side in America is fantastically beautiful—the most beautiful part we happened to see was Wyoming. Then to arrive at Sheridan and find

I was watching an evangelist's program, and it was absolutely frightening—a sort of cross between Dolly Parton and Eichmann.

such an extraordinarily grotty place-it was inconceivable that people could build a town like that in that setting. Don't they ever look out of their windows? I find that the major difference between the English and the Americans is the Americans lack a sense of irony. Especially after living six months in Los Angeles. It's not the same in New York. of course. Well we went to a restaurant that night in Sheridan, and it was very, very difficult to find anywhere one would actually want to go into. We eventually found this place which didn't have any windows, and it had a really dreadful old stained red carpet, which smelled of old carbolic, and horrible plastic chandeliers dripping all over the place, and some guy playing the electric organ very very slowly and women wearing high heels and ankle socks. We said to one waiter we spoke to-"That scenery out there! The land in which you live is incredible!" And he said. "Oh veah it's quite nice up there-but have you been to Las Vegas?!" Great.

HM: Americans are obsessed with the artifacts of exploitation and to them that's beauty. Places like Sheridan are the very soul of the country. Were you in L.A. work-

ing on the Hitchhiker film?

DA: I was working on a screenplay while I was in Los Angeles. It's very difficult to say anything too clearly at this moment, simply because until you're actually in production you can't know what's happening. Or even when you're in production—only when you're finally got the film can you know what it is you're talking about. At this stage I haven't got a version I'm happy with. What we've got at the moment is me trying to meet them and them trying to meet me and they're not being quite happy and then me not being quite happy and then me not being quite happy and then me not being quite happy with it—

HM: American producers?

DA: Yeah.

HM: A venomous breed. Mark my words, five years from now you'll be writing bitter satire about Hollywood producers.

DA: I have started work on the Hitchhiker computer adventure game.

HM: What about an animated version of

possible.

Hitchhiker?

DA: I've never been keen on that idea, because my impulse has always been with these fantastical situations to try—I don't say I'm always successful—but to try and make them as real and solid and concrete as possible. And I think you're really stacking the odds against yourself if you go into animation. Because it tends to emphasize the fantastical nature of the events. I want the events to be fantastical but to appear to be as real as

HM: What about the hieroglyphic versions? Cuneiform? Stained-glass? Comic books?

DA: Comic books? What would I do with comic books? Either I'm going to devote my time to writing stories for comic books, which I don't want to do, or go hand it over to somebody else. I don't want to do that.

HM: So you like to maintain control over *Hitchhiker* projects?

DA: Oh yeah. But on the screenplay I have what is known as "consultation rights," which is not the same as artistic control. Frankly you have to be Warren Beatty or someone to get artistic control.

HM: Do you read science fiction?

DA: Not very much. I've got piles of sciencefiction books next door largely because [sighing] people keep on giving them to me. The best ones I've enjoyed tremendously, like A Canticle For Liebowitz. And one of the people I came across is Robert Sheckley, who is tremendous. When I read a collection of Robert Sheckley stories for the first time I really felt my nose well-and-true put out of joint because I thought, "This is precisely what I wanted to try to do and he's done it a great deal better."

HM: How do you feel about drugs?

DA: I'm a clean-living boy. I used to accasionally smoke a little dope. Half a dozen times a year. I meet people who say, "Hey, what are you on when you write that stuff?" You can't write well unless you're under control. Particularly writing fantasy.

HM: The scourge of the universe in Life, the Universe and Everything were the people of Krikkit, who were so incredibly xenophobic and ultraprovincial they wanted to obliterate the whole universe so they could have their isolated idvll undisturbed—

DA: The idea behind that was to create a race of villains whose behavior was utterly villainous by the standards of anybody else, but according to their own precepts they are behaving well, behaving decently, behaving

morally.

HM: So villains are never completely villainous if you see things from their viewpoint. Is that the message here?

DA: Oh, I don't think there's a message—

HM: I insist on finding a message in it!
DA: Very well. That's a message, then.

HM: Anyway, your books are therapeutic. When you make great humor out of the senseless patterns of random violence in life, you make life more acceptable and tolerable, because you make it possible to laugh it off.

DA: Yes I recognize that as being at work in

DA: Yes, I recognize that as being at work in my books.

HM: Thanks for that therapy. And the ordeal is now over. Thanks, Mr. Adams.





Douglas Adams. If your books sold like his, you'd be smiling, too.

I meet people who say, "Hey, what are you on when you write that stuff?" You can't write well unless you're under control. Particularly writing fantasy.

RANXEROX IN NEW YORK

LAST WE READ, RANK HAD SNEAKED INTO A PARTY BEING HELD BY THE GREAT ENDGABAL." HE WAS HAVING A GOOD OL' TIME WHILE LUBNA WAS BARSYSTTING THE NEIGHBORS & IDS.





































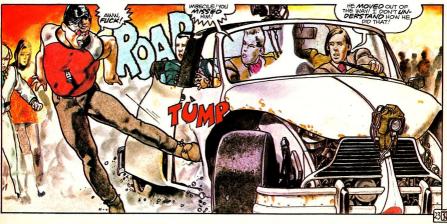


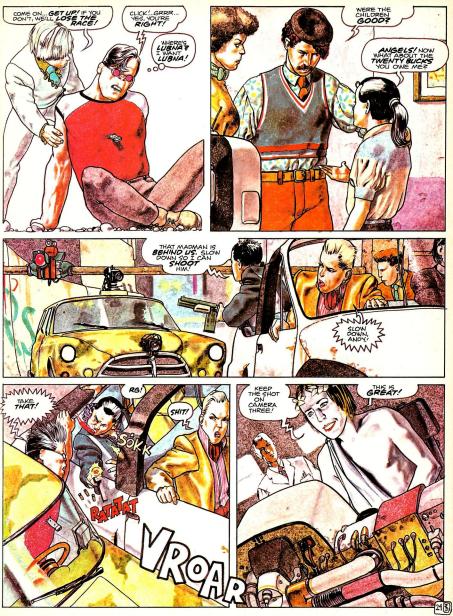


















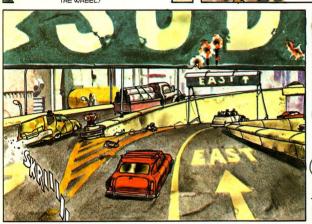






I WAS DRIVING SLUMPED DOWN SO I WOLLDN'T END UP LIKE THE POOR \$1.08 NEXT TO ME. IF I HAD KNOWN THIS WAS GOING TO BE A SWIFF NEOD. I WOLLDN'T HAW TAKEN THE MONEY! \$1.17 NEW YORK IS MEANER THAN THEY SAY! ANYWAY, THE TV CAMERA'S WERE ON ME WHEN I GOT MY BRANSTORM! MY RELASY WENT BACK TO WORK!











I HAD FORSEEN EVERYTHING PERFECTLY. THE TRAJECTORY OF THE JUMP HAD BEEN CAREFULLY TIMED.

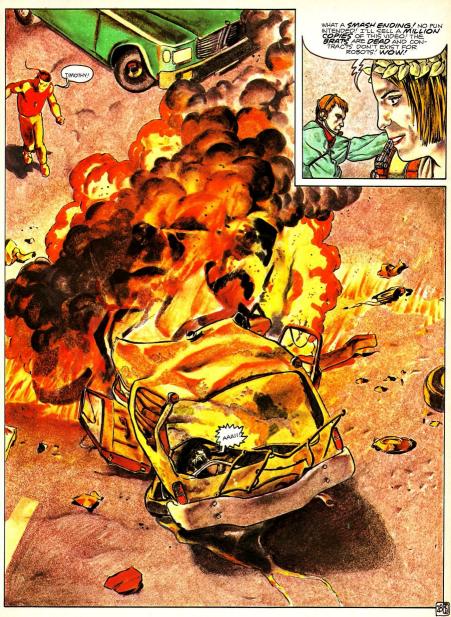








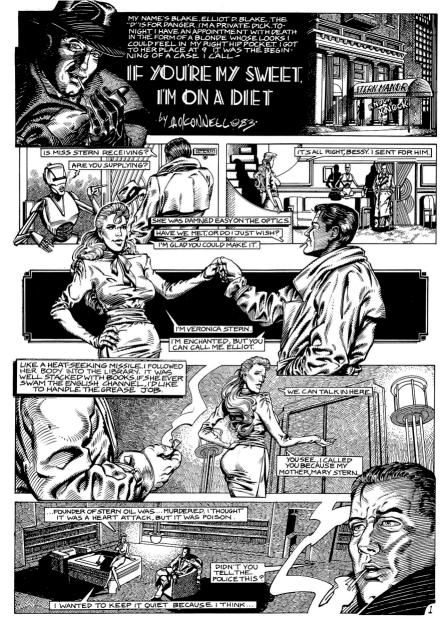
THE SHOCK OF THE CRASH HAD REMINDED ME THAT TIMOTHY WAS STILL **CLOSED UP** IN THE TRUNK OF THE CAB. POOR TIMOTHY!



















YES, IT WAS STERN VERONICA STERN

THE CLUES WERE PILING UP AS FASTAS THE BOPIES, I WAS WEIGHING THE QUESTIONS LIKE A BUTCHER WOULD WEIGH MEAT SHE WAS THE ONE THAT FOUND THE SYRINGE, TONIGHT, THE RUNNING PAST IN THE THEATRE—HER? THE .22 GUN-HERS?! THE PERFUME-HER'S! IF I HAD HIM SENT UP, SHE P GET ALL THE POUGH. I HAD BEEN PLAYED FOR A SUCKER.









IF I WAS JOKING, YOU'D BE LAUGHING. LIKE I NEED FOUR THUMBS. WHERE'S YOUR BUSINESS ATTITUDE? I LEFT IT IN MY OTHER SUIT

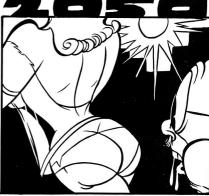
I DIDN'T COME HERE TO BEAT MY GUMS, I'M TAKING YOU IN-NOW!



















VATENTINA THE PIRATE

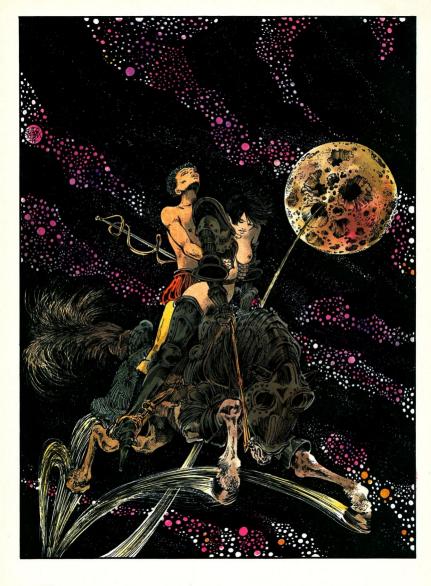


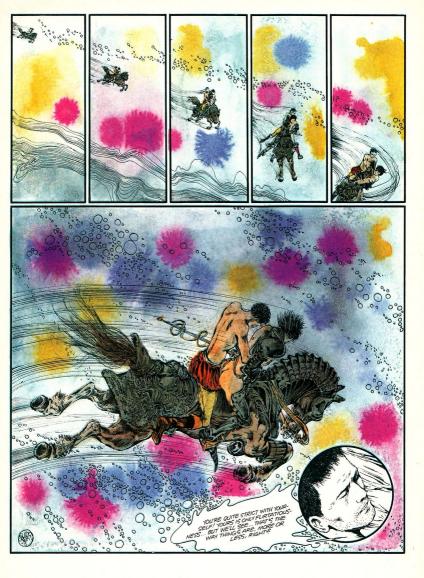




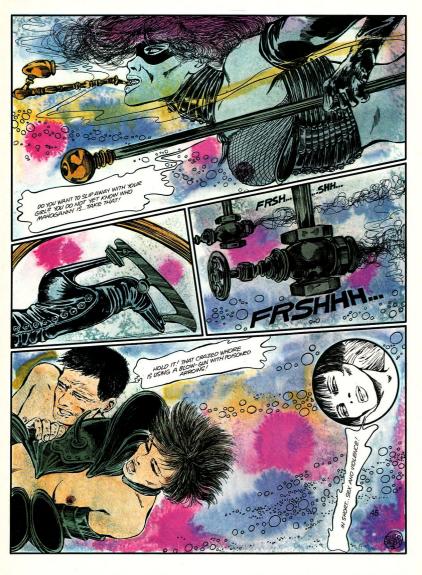


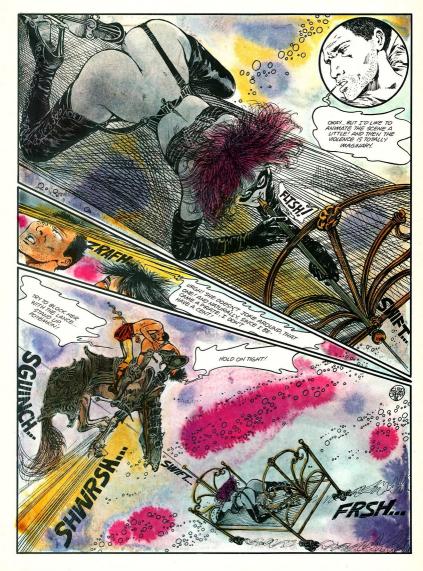
















TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT ISSUE ...













DON'T MIND





































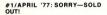


PRESENTING...TWO CUTE LITTLE EXTRATERRESTRIAL CREATURES TALKING ABOUT...

COLLECTOR'S ITEMS







#2/MAY '77: Russian astronauts, "Conquering Armies," the ultimate rock festival, and more.

#3/JUNE '77: Macedo's "Rockblitz," highly praised "Shells," beginning of Davis's "World Apart," Moebius, Corben, Bodé, more.

#4/JULY '77: Lots of Moebius: "Arzach," "The Long Tomorrow"; conclusion of "Sunpot."

#5/AUGUST '77: "Polonius" begins, "The Long Tomorrow" concludes, and "World Apart" and "Den" continue.

#6/SEPTEMBER '77: Roger Zelazny has a short story, and Moebius, a space opera; plus more "World Apart," "Den," and "Polonius."

#7/OCTOBER '77: Fiction by Theodore Sturgeon, Moebius's "Airtight Garage," "Den" and "Polonius" back again.

#8/NOVEMBER '77: New Harlan Ellison fiction, 9 color pages by Moebius and Rimbaud, conclusions for "Polonius" and "World Apart."

#9/DECEMBER '77: Extra pages for the complete "Vuzz," by Druillet, "Fortune's Fool," by Chaykin and Wein, plus full-color Corben, Macedo, Claveloux, and Moebius.

#10/JANUARY '78: Morrow illustrates Zelazny, Lob and Pichard update *Ulysses*, "Conquering Armies" concludes, "Den" continues.

#11/FEBRUARY '78: New adventures of "Barbarella," cover and center spread by Nino, plus Moebius and Corben.

#12/MARCH '78: Gray Morrow's swashbuckling "Orion" debuts; more "Barbarella," "Urm," and "Den."

#13/APRIL '78: Our 1st anniversary issue! A 30-page insert from "Paradise 9." "Barbarella" gives birth, while "Den" wraps it up.

#14/MAY '78: "Urm the Mad" waves bye-bye, but "Orion" and "Barbarella" continue, and Alex Nino tips his hat.

#15/JUNE '78: Corben introduces Shahrazad. Sturgeon's classic "More Than Human" is illustrated, more "Barbarella," and the origins of "Heilman."

#16/JULY '78: A happy ending for "Barbarella," a sad ending for "1996," resumption of Druillet's "Gail," more "Heilman," "Orion," "More Than Human," and Corben's "Arabian Nights."

#17/AUGUST '78: SORRY — SOLD OUT!

#18/SEPTEMBER '78: SORRY — SOLD OUT!

#19/OCTOBER '78: "Exterminator 17," Ellison's illustrated "Glass Goblin," debut of McKie's "So Beautiful and So Dangerous."

#20/NOVEMBER '78: Twenty pages of the Delany/Chaykin "Empire," more "Sindbad," "Exterminator," Major Grubert; "Heilman."

#21/DECEMBER '78: The stocking's full with "Orion," Kirchner's "Tarot," and 12 beautiful pages of Moebius.

#22/JANUARY '79: Trina debuts and Druillet concludes "Gail," plus McKie and Corben.



#23/FEBRUARY '79: "Galactic Geographic," "Starcrown," Corben's "Sindbad," McKie's "So Beautiful and So Dangerous," plus Moebius, Bilal, and Macedo.

#24/MARCH '79: Twenty pages of Chaykin illustrating Bester's "The Stars My Destination," "Starcrown" II and Filison's late show

#25/APRIL '79: SORRY — SOLD

#26/MAY '79: It's all-American (except for Druillet's "Dancin' " and a Proust joke): 15 entries including Corben, Morrow, the illustrated "Alien."

#27/JUNE 79: SORRY — SOLD OUT!

#28/JULY '79: Bodé's "Zooks" premieres, Corben's "Sindbad" concludes. Morrow and Moebius continue, Mike Hinge debuts.

#29/AUGUST '79: Caza steals show with "New Ark City," plus Mayerik, Suydam, "Galactic Geographic," Bodé, more.

#30/SEPTEMBER '79: "Elric,"
"Buck Rogers," a lizard named
"Elvis," and "Little Red V-3," alongside Montellier and Moebius.

#31/OCTOBER '79: A Halloween tribute to H. P. Lovecraft, with Moebius, Breccia, Druillet, Suydam.

#32/NOVEMBER '79: Corben's "Rowlf," Bodé's "Zooks," Brunner's "Elric," Chaykin's "The Stars My Destination," Moebius, and more.

#33/DECEMBER '79: A Christmas package from Caza, Corben, Kofoed, Suydam, Stiles, Trina, Moebius, and Ellison, plus "Gnomes" and "Giants." #34/JANUARY '80: SORRY— SOLD OUT!

#35/FEBRUARY '80: An eerie Couratin cover adorns this issue. Corben's "The Beast of Wolforn' begins, McKie experiments with the Air Pump, and we join Matt Howarth on a crazed acid trip.

#36/MARCH '80: Why did "The Crevasse" take Jeannette? Read the Schuiten strip! Plus: Corben, Matena, Moebius, and Lee Marrs-

#37/APRIL '80: Our 3rd anniversary issue — 32 pages of "Champakou" in living color, final installment of Moebius's "Airtight Garage," plus Caza, Bilal, Howarth, Corben, Bodé — and more!

#38/MAY '80: Does the Supreme Alchemist exist? Will Axle ever find out? Will "Champakou" reach the Doll of Jade? Will Joe strike out with the alien Marilyn, too?

#39/JUNE '80: "Champakou" meets his fate, while "Captain Sternn" saves the day. And it's the Flying Wallendas vs. Earth!

#40/JULY '80: "The Alchemist Supreme" continues; Axle learns truth about sidekick Musky. Bilal's "Progress!" begins, and Moebius returns with "Shore Leave."

#41/AUGUST '80: Druillet returns with "Salammbo" while Moebius concludes "Shore Leave" (and is interviewed). Bilal continues "Progress!"

#42/SEPTEMBER '80: "The Alchemist Supreme" concludes while Bilal's "Progress!" picks up steam. Ernie Colon, Paul Kirchner, Leo Duranona contribute nifty shorts, while "Rock Opera" gets stranger.

#43/OCTOBER '80: SORRY— SOLD OUT!

#44/NOVEMBER '80: Cover by Hajime Sorayama. Claveloux, Moebius, Kaluta, Springett, and Bilal inside.

#45/DECEMBER '80: SORRY— SOLD OUT!

#46/JANUARY '81: SORRY— SOLD OUT!

#47/FEBRUARY '81: SORRY— SOLD OUT!

#48/MARCH '81: SORRY-

#49/APRIL '81: Corben's "Bloodstar," Giménez's "Good-bye, Soldier!," Harry North's "Stories from London," and an interview with Julio Ribera.

#50/MAY '81: Premiers of Chaykin's "Cody Starbuck" and Bilal's "The Immortals' Fête!" Plus: Suydam's "The Toll Bridge" and William S. Burroughs on immortality.

#51/JUNE '81: The 1st part of the Richard Corben interview, Jim Steranko's adaptation of Outland premieres, Howarth's "Changes" winds up. Plus: Caza, Chaykin, Crepax.

#52/JULY '81: SORRY—SOLD OUT!

#53/AUGUST '81: SORRY— dez, and Kierkegaard. SOLD OUT!

#54/SEPTEMBER '81: SORRY-SOLD OUT!

#55/OCTOBER '81: SORRY-SOLD OUT!

#56/NOVEMBER '81: Jeronaton's "Egg of the World," Jeff Jones, Segrelles, and Bilal all frame the art of Leo and Diane Dillon beautifully.

#57/DECEMBER '81: SORRY-SOLD OUT!

#58/JANUARY '82: Our "Happy Future" issue. Includes Arno, Loustal, Voss, Hé, and Gillon; and "The Autonomous Man," all surrounded by Chaykin and Simonson, Segrelles, and Steranko.

#59/FEBRUARY '82: The further adventures of John Difool in "The Incal Light," Wein and Chavkin's "Gideon Faust" gets going-again. Plus Fernandez, Jones, Schuiten.

#60/MARCH '82: 2nd Special Rock Issue featuring Dick Matena's "A Life in the Day," a surrealistic look at the life of John Lennon, Luis Garcia's "Nova 2" begins. Plus "Mercenary," "Den," "Rock Opera,"

#61/APRIL '82: 5th anniversary issue offers a variety of material. What with Claveloux, Druillet, Moebius, Bilal, and an essay on J.G. Ballard, you'll be busy until our 6th!

#62/MAY '82: The 1st part of David Black's "Third Sexual Revolution." 'The Art of De Es Schwertberger. Plus: "Sixteen and Vanilla" by Ted White and Val Lakey.

#63/JUNE '82: Fantastic Cities issue, with artists Voss, Caza, Scibelli, and R. Crumb, all surrounded by regulars: Druillet, Moebius, Schuiten, and Fernandez.

#64/JULY '82: Marcele and Lacome's strange "Life at the Circus" and pages from Corben's Flights into Fantasy. Plus Jones, Garcia, and Druillet.

#65/AUGUST '82: Jones and Wrightson's "Freak Show" and Pisu and Manara's "The Ape." Plus the finale of "The Incal Light" by Moebius and Jodorowsky.

#66/SEPTEMBER '82: Hecht's "Music-Video Interface," Lupoff's "Barsoom!" and Hinge's "Object." Plus our regulars: Bilal, Fernandez, Kierkegaard.

#67/OCTOBER '82: You'll have Scary Dreams after reading our special horror section. Everything from Eddie Poe to the weirdest phobias possible. Don't read it alone! P.S.: Last part of Black's "Third Sexual Revolution.

#68/NOVEMBER '82: Part 1 of Kaluta's "Starstruck." Findley's "Tex Arcana" continues as does "Den II" and Druillet's "Yragael." Plus: a peek at Wrightson's National Lampoon's Class Reunion.

#69/DECEMBER '82: A Will Stone Gallery, the return of Suydam's and Mark Fisher's "Mudwog," and Mark Fisher's "Amino Men." Plus Corben, Fernan-

#70/JANUARY '83: The strange conclusion to Wrightson's "Freak Show," a look at The Dark Crystal, and regulars Manara, Corben, Fernandez, etc.

#71/FEBRUARY '83: The making of the film The Entity, Kim Deitch's Eating Raoul, and regulars Corben, Kaluta, Crepax, etc.

#72/MARCH '83: We bid a fond farewell to Den and Kath, and a warm welcome to Bilal's "City that Didn't Exist." A Gallery on Robert Williams, plus Manara, Kaluta and

#73/APRIL '83: Moebius's "The Twinkle in Fildegar's Eye," and Sauri's "The Odyssey," along with Kaluta, Crepax, and Workman

#74/MAY '83: Kaluta and Lee's stagestruck "Starstruck." "Marlowskitz" the robotic detective, and the conclusion of Manara and Pisu's The Ape.

#75/JUNE '83: Corben's 'Doomscult," the end of Crepax's The Man from Harlem " and a neek at the 3-D science fiction thriller, Spacehunter

#76/JULY '83: Liberatore's "Ranxerox," the end of Kaluta's 'Starstruck" (for the time being), an interview with Dan O'Bannon and a glimpse at Ray Bradbury's Dinosaur Tales

#77/AUGUST '83: Arno and Jodorowsky's "The Small Earthworm" debuts, Giménez's "A Matter of Time" appears, and Captain Beefheart is interviewed, all behind a beautiful Greg Hildebrandt cover.

#78/SEPTEMBER '83: An exclusive interview with Francis Ford Coppola! Plus a Gallery look at the art of Rowena Morrill and the conclusions of "Zora" and "The City that Didn't Exist.'

#79/OCTOBER '83: Timothy Leary! Enki Bilal! Pepe Moreno! Walter Hill! Rocky and Bullwinkle!?! A great issue!

#80/NOVEMBER '83: A spirited talk with Will Eisner, along with a Spirit story. Plus Crepax's "Valentina the Pirate." Enjoy.

#81/DECEMBER '83: Ranxerox bows out. Valentina comes on strong. Artist Liberatore is interviewed. Lots more!

#82/JANUARY '84: Part one of David Black's vampire memoirs. Plus "Ranxerox in New York", and a peek at Arthur Clarke's The Sentinel

#83/FEBRUARY '84: Douglas Trumbull is interviewed. John DiFool returns. And David Black's My Vampires comes to an end.



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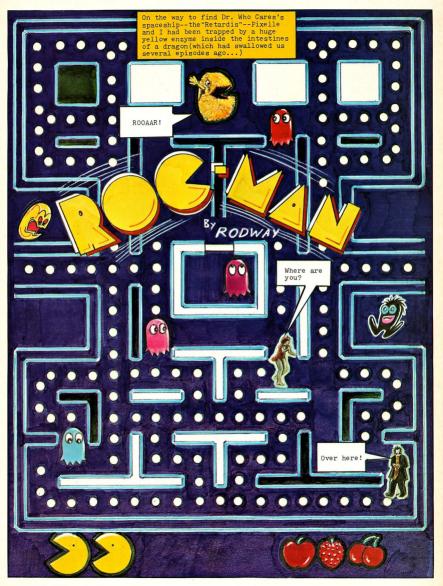
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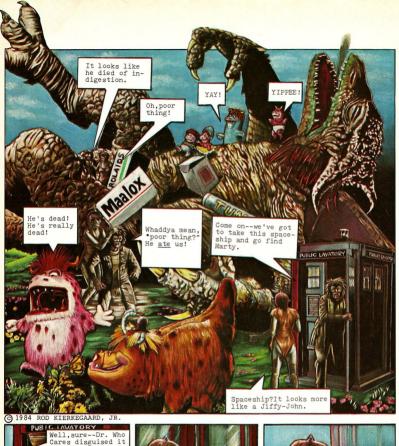


















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