The adult illustrated fantasy magazine

November 1985

Interview with director John Carpenter!



BORIS 085

# E WANT YOUR MONEY



Α	В	С	D	E	Photo by Michael Ren
A Berni Wrightson's Har ne'er-do-well accomplic You've seen them in the them in the <i>Heavy Metal</i> coming and going. This ton T-shirt is a must for	ce Captain Sternn. magazine, you've seen movie, now see them durable four-color cot- summer. \$7.50.	Our latest and greatest prod  fetal sweatshirt. Wear it to ave dance spot and watch the way while maintaining your its-95.  small large	the gym or to your ose calories melt	Check off what you like and Include size and color. Add 81/4% sales tax if you live in N a check or money order for envelope with this ad, and s	up what it costs. (Ad New York State.) Writ r the total, put it in a
small med		medium ex. large black white		Heavy Metal, Dept. HM118 New York, NY 10022.	5, 635 Madison Ave
B The original Heavy Mored and black and is madessential HM product. \$	le of cotton-blend. The You	can now smack <b>Ranxerox's</b> our lapel with this handsome of		And it would be helpful if w	e knew your
small med large red	ium inclu black with	ides postage and handling. I out it! /Ranxerox pin.		Name (please print)	
C Heavy Metal's pride and	l joy, our silver, satin-	/Nanxerox pin.		Address	
like <b>jacket</b> , equipped w front pockets, too. Hipp tour jacket! <b>\$36.00</b> .			B	City Sta	ite Zip
small med	lium large			Total amount enclosed \$	
D Heavy Metal's phos These all-cotton tees are	available in sleeveless	JE4XY		All prices above include pos	stage and handling.

Keep your pants up with a Heavy Metal belt

buckle. It's 31/4" × 2" and will fit any standard

belt. Also deflects alien laser guns. \$10.95

If you don't wish to cut the page out, but do wish to order, please print or type all applicable info on

a separate piece of paper, and enclose it with a

check or money order. After all, you wouldn't take

scissors to the Mona Lisa, would you?

you won't need a nite-lite to find your way to the

\_ medium

\_ sleeveless

bathroom. \$8.00

\_large \_

\_ regular

### BY THE YEAR 2050, EVERYONE BORN IN

BALTIMORE

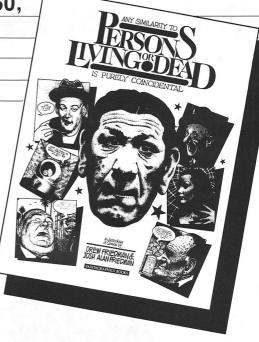
WILL LOOK

#### LIKE ERNEST BORGNINE

What if TV were the real world? What if America's Most Beloved Entertainers lived like...regular people?
Slouching off the pages of *Heavy Metal*, *High Times* and other fine publications, comes the first comprehensive collection of the work of Drew and Josh Alan Friedman, "Any Similarity to Persons Living or Dead is Purely Coincidental."

We felt it wise to put that traditional disclaimer where no one could miss it, for reasons that become obvious upon opening the book.

In the Friedman's world, it's always about 3 a.m., and superstars, half-forgotten comedians and old character actors stalk through an endless dark night of the soul, at the intersection of Hollywood Boulevard and Times Square.



Watch the flickering figures of our shared cultural fantasies repeatedly slam into the more ghastly aspects of existence, with results that are as sublime as they are sleazy.



stand in awe of Drew Friedman's technique and the certain flavor of sad old	America he
aptures. He's the Crumb of the '80s. I love his stuffHe's such a wacko!	
	-R. Crumb

Shemp! Come back, Shemp! Or at least send me copies of "Any Similarity to Persons Living or Dead Is Purely Coincidental." It's bound to be the kind of solid, soft-covered, square-bound 11"x 15" entertainment package that a person such as myself can truly appreciate. I have enclosed \$12.95 (\$14.95 outside U.S.), plus \$1.50 postage and handling, per copy.
Name
Street/City

# Table of Contents

**HEAVY METAL** 

NOVEMBER 1985

VOL. IX, NO. VIII

- 4 Dossier
- 14 Rock Opera, by Rod Kierkegaard, Jr.
- 20 HM's Hollywood Hell, by Drew Friedman
- 21 Jessie, This Is Sahamis Base Calling, by Carlos Gimenez
- 29 The Bus, by Paul Kirchner
- 32 Elephant Cemetery, by Yves Chaland
- 48 Slot Machine, by Carlos Trillo. Illustrated by Horacio Altuna
- 58 Poe! Phooey!, by Breccia
- 68 Tex Arcana, by John Findley
- 77 The Jealous God, by Jodorowsky. Illustrated by Cadelo

#### Cover, by Boris Vallejo

"The Jealous Gad" and "Elephant Cemetery" are © 1985 Métal Hurlant, France. All other copyrights are held by individual artists, agents, and/or representatives.

Fditor-in-Chief Julie Simmons-Lynch Production Manager Michela Nonis Circulation Director George S. Agoglia Merchandising Director **Howard Jurofsky** Design Director Peter Kleinman Art Director Chris Howland Associate Art Directors Jenny Coe Sheryl Cooper Liz Grace Lettering Designer Adam Kubert

Publisher **Leonard Mogel** 





PAGE 58

HEAVY METAL MAGAZINE (UPS 379-970): "Heavy Matel" is to redemnty of HM Communications, Inc., 63 Modificand warrange New York, NY, 1002; All rights reserved. Nothing may be repristed in whole or in part wholtow virtine permission from the publisher. Any similarly to real propage on adjoined in a few in a similar of propage on the common of the permission of the publisher. Any similarly to real propage on adjoined in a few in a similar of propage on the common of the permission of the virtine of a re-oxi, is not guaranteed. SUBSERIP (INS.) I habited enoughly by HM. Communications, and the reserved of the permission of the virtine of the reserved of

# WHAT DO YOU GIVE TO THE PERSON THAT HAS EVERYTHING?

(or to yourself because you deserve something special)



M. Morales



M. Morales

Exotic "MIRAGE" and "PIANO PLAYER" posters. Each is 22"x 28" and printed on high-quality stock. All posters will be shipped in sturdy tubes. Supply is limited, so **ORDER NOW**.

Mail Order to: Heavy Metal Dept 1185 635 Madison Avenue New York, N.Y. 1002;											
	oul NV 10	Mary Va	A	625 Madian	1105	Done	Makal	Hanne	to.	Order	Mail

Please send me the amount of posters that I have indictorder) payable to Heavy Metal.	ated below. I have encl-	osed a check (or money
□ "MIRAGE" poster(s)	x \$10.95	= -
□ "PIANO PLAYER" poster(s) _	x \$10.95	=
E:	N.Y. Sales tax 8.25%	

Shipping \$3.00

CITY: STATE: ZIP: TOTAL \_\_\_\_\_

(Canada & Foreign orders, add \$5.00)

# dossier

What's this? An American "art movie" with quirky characters, an engaging story line, and—here's the real heresy—

laughs? Obviously, something's wrong here . . .

Fact is, something's right with writer/director Jim Jarmusch's dryly amusing Stranger Than Paradise, a stylized bit of subversive entertainment that emerged buzzingly from 1984's Cannes, Toronto, and New York film festivals to become last winter's underground smasheroonie (in reality lingo: multi-month engagements at the handful of modest-sized alternative venues in North America, and maybe a new pair of black sneakers for Jarmusch; no stretch limos and massive nose habits just yet).

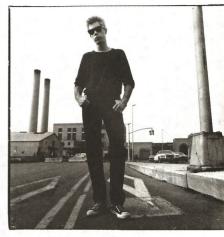
But the point to be taken here is the rarity of Stranger's appealing mix of styles and sensibilities, and what that says about the determinedly market-structured philosophy currently Siegheiling the American filmmaking biz. Conventional wisdom seems to sanction mainstream films tainted with the dreaded art (as long as they're brought in on budget and make a profit), but nixes the vice versa: an art film that aspires to accessibility tempts contempt. But none of that dinksquat reasoning for Jarmusch, who says, "There can and should be a new American cinema that takes its influences equally from Hollywood and from Japan, or Europe, or other more formal, more artistic cinema."

Which is precisely why Stranger Than Paradise is such a watchable film-Godardian formalism unashamedly drinks from the same bag-covered bottle as broad Honeymoonery. The actual story ain't really much: a couple of NYC lowlifes, played with mannered vacuity by musicians John Lurie and Richard Edson, have their well-ordered lives of Bud-auzzlina, tube-staring, and odds-playing disrupted by the arrival of Lurie's cousin (Eszter Balint) from Budapest. She stays in Lurie's squalid one-room apartment for a short while before moving off to Aunt Lettie's in Cleveland, where the two guys drive off to see her in a borrowed car a year later. A pathetic flicker of warmth develops among the three, but like the other human relationships in the film it remains unconsummated, just beyond the lame characters' fumbling grasps. As Jarmusch puts it, "It's funny, but it's also sadwithout being emotionally manipulating." The big surprise is Edson, who has been kicking around the NYC music scene for four or five years (drumming with such bands as Sonic Youth and, currently, Konk). Here he pulls off a superbly understated Art Carney/Robert De Niro quasi-comic bozo, tossing out several killer triple takes. (He's since turned up in Desperately Seeking Susan and the "Smuggler's Blues" episode of Miami Vice.)

Jarmusch also has been busy since Stranger—directing the promo for the Talking Heads U.K. single "The Lady Don't Mind" (not yet released here), acting as camera operator and visual consultant for roommate Sara Driver's Year of the Dog, and planning his next feature, Down by Law, set to begin shooting next month in New Orleans with Lurie, Tom Waits, and a young

Italian comedian named Roberto Beniani.

Like his film, Jarmusch himself is quietly thoughtful (without being pretentious), studied (without being self-important), and not above cracking his level, Midwestern demeanor with a sly grin. He's a tall, lanky guy, stick-limbed and big-handed, with Warhol-colored hair pushed up and back in a modified fifties do. Other endeavors have vied for his attention, like prose writing (he's got a B.A. in literature from Columbia) and rock 'n' rolling (a not-so-bad band called the Del-Byzanteens, recorded by Beggars Banquet in the U.K., now dormant), but found the



former unsatisfying ("too isolated") and the latter too demanding of his time ("film is my first commitment"—though more vinyl is forthcoming from the Del-Byzanteens as well as a studio collaboration with Edson). We sat and talked in his Little Italy apartment for a couple of hours, while a geek from the Washington Post hovered on the periphery, and Sara Driver fielded a constant barrage of phone calls. Jarmusch appeared unfazed by it all.

—Lou Stahis

**HM:** You started out adulthood as a writer—what turned you toward filmmaking?

JJ: Well, this sound's like a cliché, but while I was studying in Paris went to the Cinémathèque—and suddenly, everything I'd read or heard about in film was there for me to see. That was like an incredible new world for me, seeing films—even American films, like a retrospective of Sam Fuller, that I'd only seen a few of on late-night TV. And after seeing a lot of films my writing started to get more visual. But for me, cinema is the most beautiful form because it incorporates everything—painting, movement, music, editing, acting, writing, design. Everything. There are so many levels to it, and you're working with so many people. I like exchanging ideas with people, and writing just seemed too isolated.

**HM:** Isolated in the creative process, or once the product is dispersed?

JJ: More once it gets dispersed. A lot of filmmaking is working alone—especially in the editing room or when you're writing the script. But once you've done the writing, it seems like such an insular little world. I was part of a group of writers that was shipped around to read at different universities on the East Coast,

### Stranger Than Jarmusch

and there was just something missing from that way of connecting with people, not ever really knowing if you were connecting or not. With a film, you can go and see the audience, and feel it. They hate it or they like it, and you can sense that. I think I need that contact with people; 'm not sure why. I still do write, but I don't do much with it. I read a lot, and writers are a real influence on the way that I think, but it's not something I feel I could do, spend my life writing things and not knowing really what people were feeling about it.

HM: I was really impressed with the weird narrative structure of Strangers—it was so effective in an offhand kind of way. So many goddamn filmmakers today seem incapable of telling co-

herent stories.

JJ: Yeah, I'm real obsessed with narrative in films, and my intention is to work with stories—new forms of narrative. I think there are more variations in the way you tell a story than there are in the story line itself. Storytelling is the oldest form of literature, and I think you learn more about yourself from reading a chain of events that happens to someone else.

HM: How's that?

JJ. It lets fantasy enter into it. It doesn't have to be unreal fantasy—even in something realistic, like Balzac, an alternative world is being created, and you're being allowed to enter into it. No matter how precise or naturalistic it is, it's still not real. And it's the same in film . . . . I love Balzac, for example, because of the sense of detail in his writing. You can become so involved in the little details of his characters' lives . . . they're so real it's as if you're moving through their lives with them. I really like that—I really like stories. I have a hard time with films that don't tell stories.

I also have a hard time with films that tell stories that are completely predictable, both in the story itself and the style in which it's told. In Strangers, I used this three-part structure—not a triptych, but kind of three chapters that don't really follow. And there is no real conflict in the traditional dramatic sense, and no real resolution. Just sort of unpredictable little vignettes that are

in sequence and therefore make a story.

HM: Yeah, but everything hangs together, and the relationship does develop. For all the film's apparent choppiness—the way black leader is inserted between each scene—there is still a narrative drive to it. It surprised me, because according to all my own rules, I should've hated it. Normally, devices like those blackouts just piss the hell out of me. But once I got into the rhythm, I sorta relaxed and accepted it.

JJ: Yeah, it takes a while. I think, though, that the black spaces really are a contradiction, because formally they cause a separation—I mean, they're put in there to separate scenes. But essentially, as the film progresses, I think in a contradictory way they become connective instead of separating. I think they allow you to connect feelings for each scene with the next one, because you have a moment there that allows you to connect rather than separate. That's what I hope works. A lot of people do find it annoying for the first fifteen minutes or so...

HM: Yeah, it takes time to gather some momentum; for a while there it looks as if it's not going anywhere, just meandering . . .

JJ: Like some existential art film.

HM: Yeah, like a high school kid making Camus or something. JJ: I beg your pardon. [Laughter.] Yeah, I agree, but you have to be patient with things that build. That's true of great literature, too.

**HM**: Do you think audiences have that sort of patience anymore?

JJ: In America much less so than in Europe. I think the average American's attention span is about a minute and a half.

HM: I know mine certainly is. I've been totally ruined by massive doses of TV.

JJ: It seems like that's what we're used to. We've become adjusted to the language of television, the way it's cut and put together. I think that's too bad, because that isn't the only language of film—there's so much more.

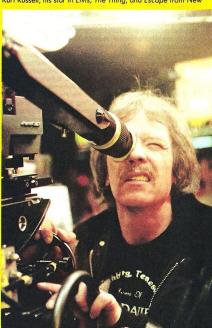
# Escape from Hollywood: John Carpenter

In 1978 a low-budget, independently made horror movie crept into the nation's theaters, forever altering the nation that the genre was the exclusive domain of cheap exploitation fare. The film was Halloween and, with a gross of \$50 million to its credit, it became not only a cult favorite and the toast of the critical establishment, but the most successful independent film of all time. It also made its director, John Carpenter, a household name.

Now thirty-seven, Carpenter has more than fulfilled the promise embedded in his early work. In the seven pictures he made after Dark Star, a sci-fi comic-horror fantasy about a creature from outer space terrorizing a group of astronauts on a space-ship (certainly the inspiration for Alien), he explored the action-adventure genre (Assault on Presion 113, Escape from New York), the ghost story (The Fog), sf (Starman), and added more to the horror field than any other director with such efforts as Christine and The Thing.

With his fluid camera, larger-than-life heroes, and impeccable timing. Carpenter never failed to please the audience—most notably, with his own brand of humor and his abstinence from excessive gore. The only exception, The Thing, ended up a bomb.

Reclusive, shy, friendly, articulate, Carpenter, in the words of Kurt Russell, his star in *Elvis, The Thing,* and *Escape from New* 



York, "is a guy you can't put a finger on, and you just can't help liking him right away. I did. He has a great eye and has absolutely

Whether writing his own scripts or working with other writers (such as Stephen King on Christine), Carpenter has never failed to explore evil. But in his most recent film, Starman, which, like E.T., is about an extraterrestrial who is lost on earth, there is no evil. Although pursued by scientists, 194f Bridges as the Starman is basically involved with a pretty woman who shares his journey. Carpenter wanted to "moke o fairy tall te rather than as c:lif film," and feels it is closer in spirit to The Wizard of Oz and It Happened One Night than to Close Encounters of the Third Kind. Next for Carpenter is Armed and Dangerous, a comedy about security guards starring Dan Aykroyd and John Candy. The man clearly is averse to repecting himself.

—Dan Yakir

Heavy Metal: With the exception of Starman, all your films deal with evil, but you never give this evil a human face. Why? It seems to me that the human mind is more evil than anything....

John Carpenter: I don't think that human villains are as frightening as an "it," which in a film like Halloween is human yet isn't. I dehumanize the villains in my films, strip them of motivation and character and make them all the more frightening. Even when the villains are human, as in Assault on Precinct 13, they're faceless. It's a youth gang that forms one unit. We don't get to know and understand them. They're just evil.

HM: Is it because once you relate to what the evil is, you're prone to start making excuses for it?

JG: That's true. You get to know them and they become less frightening. If they remain faceless, you're forced to identify with the victims. Imagine a real-life situation in which someone is trying to break into your apartment and you have no idea who he is. All you know is that there's someone out there and he's coming after you. To me, that's what's frightening. Now, they do say that most murders take place within the home, but that doesn't terrify me. That's another movie and it's a sad one. A family

What frightens me is what I cannot see. If somebady you love plans to murder you, if you can see his face, it seems to me that you would be able to see what he's up to. The personal contact gives you a clue, something to hang onto. But when it's faceless, it becomes the essence of paranoia. A formless, horrible thing is out there, trying to get you, and there's no escape. You may be able to talk a friend out of killing you, by reminding him of your past friendship, but when something like the Fog comes out of the water with one intention—to kill—what do you dof HM: Most of your flins take place in enclosed, isolated spaces,

in a claustrophobic environment. Why? JG: That comes from feelings in me and also from Howard Hawks, who had a great influence on me. In To Have and Have Not, he shows people in a hotel, and in Only Angels Have Wings, they're inside, in a bar, while outside there's the darkness of evil which they will have to confront.

**HM:** You say this kind of atmosphere comes out of your own feelings. What kind of feelings?

JC: Loneliness. I was trapped in my own mind. I was an only child and was very lonely and to combat that loneliness I fantasized about the films that I wanted to make.

HM: You have worked in many different genres—sf, horror, action-adventure. . . . Which one allows you to express your view of the world to the fullest?

JC: All of them. I'd love to do a Western, and I have a project named El Diablo. Actually, I see Assault on Precinct 13 as a Western, a sort of remake of Rio Bravo. And I love gangster movies, war movies, love stories, comedies.... One day I'll do something that doesn't relate to the 1950s [The Fog, The Thing] or the 1960s [Halloween] and doesn't go back to my childhood and won't be genre at all. And I'll fail miserably and go back to

genre [laughs].

HM: There's an adolescent streak in all your films. Do you still feel like one?

JC: I'm an adolescent because I choose to do a certain kind of film. Movies were most effective to me when I was an adolescent. I had a sense of wonder about them. I wasn't particularly jaded about life yet. And I'd like to make films that would appeal not only to an adolescent, but to the child in all of us.

HM: Which is why you deal with fantasy?

JC: I don't want to make films about reality. You can see that standing in line at the theater. I prefer to stylize. When I was a kid, I used to go to county fair is that had a haunted house—you'd go down a little tunnel and things would jump out and grab you and you'd jump ond scream. That's what I wanted to do in Halloween. Put the audience in that hounted house.

HM: You've worked for television. Did you find that the medium lends itself more to audience manipulation?

JC: Not at all. I found it very difficult to work in television, and I don't plan to do it again. There's never enough time. There's a great deal of censorship. And it's a small screen. If you can get up, grab a beer, and come back, the magic is broken. A TV set is part of the furniture. It lacks the ritual that moviegoing demands

I was very disappointed with Elvis. I didn't have a final cut on it and I didn't care for the music either. I was a great fan of Elvis, but the picture didn't work. I was more pleased with Someone's Watching Me. That one is almost like Dial M for Murder—a white-telephone thriller.

HM: Hitchcock obviously influenced you. What other influences

besides Hawks do you acknowledge?

JC: I consider Welles, Ford, Hawks, and Hitchcock to be the
masters of the cinema. From each of them there's something
different to learn. Hitchcock's strength was montage and suspense. You have to study him to see what he did well, and what
he did wrong—but I wan't say what that was. But I prefer Buñuel's humor to that of Hitchcock. My own humor tends to go
more in his direction. I loved The Discreet Charm of the
Bourgeoisie, The Phantom of Liberty, That Obscure Object of
Desire. I'd call my own humor absurdist too. Or maybe I should
say "hillbilly humor," since I was born in Kentucky.

HM: What prompted you to do a remake of The Thing?

JC: The chance to go to the original story, John W. Campbell's "Who Goes There?" In his production, Hawks eliminated the real nature of the monster and did something else with the material. What Hawks did was make the first monster-from-outer-space movie, the first to show a confrontation between the military and the scientists. It has always been one of my favorite movies, but I wanted to do it the way it was written.

HM: Very much in the vein of Invasion of the Body Snatchers and Alien—the loss of identity.

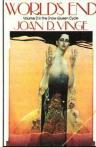
JC: Yes. But the significance of it all—social or whatever—is just a by-product. The main thing is to tell a story and elicit an emotional response from the audience.

HM: And the response has nothing to do with credibility. I'm not speaking about the premise, say, of a murderous fog, but of details within that premise. For example, how does the creature in Halloween know how to drive after being in a mental institution for fifteen years? Or how does he turn from a psycho to

JC: Look, if I were to be really logical, I don't think I would have done any of those films. They're all illogical in their essence. Hitchcock was always criticized for being illogical. But the films work. And as I said, reality isn't my baa.

# Vinge Talks Back





Women hit the professional science fiction scene like gangbusters in the middle seventies, and Joan D. Vinge was leader of the pack. "The Tin Soldier," her first story, was bought by Damon Knight for Orbit 14. It was a romance between a retired cyborg-soldier named Maris and Brandy, a space-faring woman. Their relationship developed along extended lifelines, resonating to Andersen's fairy tale of the same title and a pop ballad called "Brandy."

Ben Bova bought Vinge's "Media Man" for Analog because of the story's "solid scientific background." In 1977 Bova published an all-women's issue to celebrate that women writing science fiction was a fact of life. The issue's lead title by Vinge, "Eyes of Amber," won a Hugo in 1979. Her novel, The Snow Queen, brought her another Hugo in 1982.

Vinge's works are remarkable not only for their psychologically complex characters but for their solid, well-paced plots and realistic backgrounds, as in Outcasts of Heaven's Belt, which is set in asteroid societies where the closed-system technology is running down.

In Vinge's universes there's no superhuman savior, but the actions chosen by individuals make a degree of difference for good or evil. Exploitation and violence are facts of life, but not endorsed. Paranormal abilities and mythological themes in novels like Psion and World's End work because they intersect with love and honor, other irrational facts of life.

By the eighties several publishing lines and magazines specializing in science fiction and fantasy were edited by women. Fantasy made the bestseller lists. Bova wrote, in the introduction to Vinge's collection of short fiction, Eyes of Amber, that his allwomen's issue of Analog got a reaction from "some of the more frightened males predicting the end of the world because we had given in to the women's movement."

Reagan got elected twice, making macho and reaction of all kinds fashionable. "Fantasy" was the rally word for an anti-woman backlash. Vinge, as leader of the pack, got hit by the mudslingers. She was called a "cancer" and a "pollution" in science fiction, even though her technology is researched and carefully thought through. It's a baroque situation for a writer who cares deeply about the field.

Vinge's personal life went through changes. She got divorced and moved from California to New York. She married sciencefiction editor Jim Frenkel, and they started a family. She wrote movie novelizations, including Return of the Jedi, The Dune Storybook, Ladyhawke (about this title she says, "Shakespeare wouldn't have written it, but he'd have enjoyed it"), and Mad Max Beyond Thunderdome. She published two novels, Psion and World's End, and another collection of short fiction, Phoenix in the Ashes.

America's social fabric changes rapidly, and Vinge, an American realist, has always dealt with it and will continue to do so. She's another fact of life in science fiction.

—Constance Ash

Heavy Metal: Around the time you received a Hugo for The Snow Queen you experienced a lot of changes all at once. Joan Vinge: If I had taken a stress test my quotient would have shot right off the scale. Getting over the grief of a divorce. It seems that since I left Culifornia life has been insane. It's the dislocation of space—maybe I didn't belong here, this wasn't my house, feeling that one day I'd shape up and go back to Culifornia. Getting to know a new person, getting pregnant. But I've lost a lot of that feeling now.

HM: Would you say there was a big change in science fiction too? One of them being a backlash against women in the field? JV: Yes. And the belief that anything that women write or do is fantasy. All that trash about the science in The Snow Queen not being science.

HM: Why do you think that is?

JY: When I came into the field, it was a very open period, just like the society itself. We'd gone past the legacy of the sixties, and then so many women entered the field in the seventies. Now there's been a crest and a whole new generation of writers. There are still many women writing, and a lot of new names, doing good work. But most of them aren't writing science fiction, which is surprising to me. That could be called a backlash.

Most of the women of my generation writing science fiction would call themselves feminists. I think so many women began writing science fiction because of the women's movement. I think feminism naturally appeals to women who like science fiction. It makes you look at things from another point of view. Once people who entertain different points of view begin reading science fiction they're hooked. When the women's movement came along a lot of women thought, "Hey, I like this and I want to write it—and I can." And they did.

HM: It's tempting to see a cause-and-effect relationship between The Snow Queen's Hugo and all that stuff about fantasy being a pollution of science fiction.

JY: There seems to be a certain school of male chauvinism—the Brits started that. I read some reviews by some of those charming people that talked about how The Snow Queen was full of mythology—therefore, not meaningful. Only science is meaningful. All those people who put down the fantasy element in my work forget that I was once the token hard-science female writer in Analog magazine. And they ignore Outcasts of Heaver's Belt.

HM: But if The Snow Queen is meaningless because of the fantasy, why is the Helliconia cycle by Brian Aldiss, which has fantasy in it too, not meaningless?

JV: Because Helliconia's written by a man... There's an interesting essay by George R.R. Martin about mingling science and fantasy. It appeared with Vernor Vinge's [Joan's first husband] story, "True Names." Vernor's story is a high-tech computer story,

but it's also a Dungeons and Dragons fantasy. The computer people went ape for it. George said he felt that it you combined science fiction and fantasy or myth, you got a stronger story. I haven't thought of this before, but people who read one frequently read the other, and I do form a spectrum that meets in the middle. The techie people still like to deny that the one has anything to do with the other. But that's the way the human mind works—making images out of what's important to it. That's what mythology is all about. To deny this is rank stupidity, like believing in the Arvan myth.

HM: Do you think that the Great American Novel, another mythical beast, might be a science-fiction novel?

JV: That's what I often say, especially when speaking at colleges. That's one of the things I love about the field, the room to experiment, study life in the micro- and macrocosm.

**HM**: What do you think it would need to make it work? Would it have to be set in the future?

IV: For me, probably, I like the freedom of places that are not my own environment, my own situations. For me it would have to be vastly world-building, with a lot of societies interacting, and cover a lot of different areas of human experience. It would have to work with the possibilities of technology as well as social aspects. Technology fascinates me; I like the idea of the future. I'm not afraid of machines and hard facts. I've always been happy to take things apart and am not afraid to put them back together. HM: Your work seems full of common sense without stodginess, and it isn't a pornography of violence either.

JV: Like a lot of that stuff that started in the middle seventies.

Both angry women and vicious men wrote about the brutalization of women at the same time. That's the difficulty of my own position as a woman. I don't want to believe that half the world is my enemy. But when it's good and vivid I get completely sucked into it and it hangs around me like a shroud. I'm not a goodytwo-shoes who doesn't recognize evil and ugliness.

HM: Psion has some terrible things.

JV: Psion was something that I started writing as a kid. I couldn't get the characters out of my head. Originally it was a sort of adventure story, but dark.

HM: The undercity out of which Cat comes is so vivid, and horrible.

JV: That place haunts me still. Fortunately I don't dream about it. Going into New York City on the train—that last ten minutes underground strike me as very much like that vast underworld. HM: Your audience is really curious as to what you're going to be writing next.

JV: I'm in one of those double binds. If I'm going to have any time to write I have to have day care. So I have to write to pay for day care so I have time to write. I'm really glad to be having children, but with a child around things get so fragmented. But without a family, life would be empty of some of the most significant elements. There are times, with these movie novelizations, which are done on a very tight deadline, that I wish for the peace of being a happy suburban housewife, being able to take my kid to the zoo. But at the same time, if I tried that for very long I'd go crazy. It's like those matchbook covers that ask, "Do you have the restless urge to create?"

## The Kurtzman Cometh

It would be difficult to overstate Harvey Kurtzman's contributions to visual satire and comic-book storytelling. Kurtzman's Mad, which he created in the mid-fitnes, is an acknowledged classic, one of the most original and influential humor magazines of the twentieth century. In addition to Mad, Kurtzman's other humor magazines, Humbug, Trump, and Help, and "Little Annie Fannie," the adult comic strip Kurtzman and Will Elder created for Playboy, have had a profound effect on American humor, not just in comics, but also in the areas of prose, radio, and film.

As of this writing, Kurtzman continues to produce "Little Annie Fannie" and is embarking on Nuts, a new series of humor books for young people. Kurtzman has also come full circle with his own creation, Mad. Following the retirement of Al Feldstein, who edited Mad from the time of Kurtzman's departure in the fifties until 1984, Harvey Kurtzman is again writing and drawing for Mad.

-S.C. Ringgenberg

Heavy Metal: How serious about comics were you as a kid? Harvey Kurtzman: I was always serious about comics. Well, I con't really be serious about comics, but I was interested in them. I used to be the neighborhood cartoonist. I did a daily in the street, in chalk, and the kids would come from blocks around to see the next chapter. I always wanted to be a cartoonist.

HM: Was that the first ambition you can remember having? HK: The first and the last. Not really the last, but I was very sensitive to carboons. I used to drag them out of the garbage cans early in the morning. The Hearst papers had the Sunday section, which was the best in town.

HM: The gag-crammed panels that were always a trademark of your style from the early Mad days on—how much of that was inspired by the German humorist Wilhelm Busch?

was inspired by the German humorist Wilhelm Busch?

HK: Busch is certainly an inspiration, not for the crammed look,





but for the series. Busch was one of the first continuity cartoonists around, and it was his continuities that affected me. He had a great sense of continuity, you know: binga, binga, binga, binga, binga, binga, binga. The one responsible for the crammed look was Willie Elder. Willie proliferates ideas—visual ideas, not story ideas, but little visual tchotchkes, I call them.

HM: What kind of ideas do you think you and Elder generated that are unique to your style of humor?

HK. I don't know that "generate" is the right word, but we were the firstest with the mostest in comics satire, and I think that was our contribution. I don't know how conscious we were of what we were doing at the time, but our strongest effect was somewhere in the area of satircial graphics, which hadn't been very popular, to my memory. You asked me before what affected me most, and suddenly I remember: the college magazines. I thought college magazines were just the cat's meow. I remember getting ahold of one or two of them when I was very young and being completely floored by the mood of college humor. Mad, in a sense, put them out of business. We came along and did what they were doing, but we did it with a professional budget.

HM: What's funny to you? What makes you laugh? HK: I think laughter is a nervous reaction, essentially. It's a buildup of tension, and then a release. And there are so many things that can do that to you. You know, if somebody came up behind you and goosed you, you might laugh or you might scream. I laugh at spontaneous, non-written, non-rehearsed humor, like that Candid Camera guy, Allen Funt. And Bloopers—things that are totally spontaneous make me laugh.

HM: How do you try to get that kind of humor across in your

HK. By creating as many surprises and shocks as you can. That's where your creative talent comes into play, when you do something that's different, do something that's unexpected. You try to create a spontaneous situation by fooling your reader, by coming at him from a different direction.

**HM**: Have you been approached to do anything for the European market?

HK: I'm very familiar with the European market; nevertheless, their formats are foreign. To translate their circumstances into American circumstances is very difficult. As a matter of fact, Heavy Metal is the only successful translation I can think of offshand, and I imagine even in Heavy Metal you have problems—lousy translations, and, if I'm not mistaken, you pulp up your material with American, homegrown stuff, don't you'll It's not all European. Still, I'm amazed at the infrequent use of foreign material. I have an attic that's just loaded with the stuff that's done in Europe. They keep sending me everything, and the work they do is just incredible—beautiful drawings and good stories—and the fact that they're not being done over here is almost outrageous.

There's so much hack stuff in this country in the comic format it always depressed me that to make a decent income, you had to hack. And if you didn't hack, you didn't make a good income. You can differentiate between the American system and the European system by the fact that the European cartoonists are stars in their own right, while the American cartoonists are still interchangeable. A hundred different guys can do Superman, but in the foreign comics they don't work that way at all. They wouldn't think of using several different artists for the same purpose, except in some freak thing like Superdupont, which I worked on, as did Neal Adams and a whole bunch of other guys. The craft is on a level far beyond what we're doing here. And you can tell the craft is on that level because of the reaction the readers have to the artists. It's unheard of here. The cartoonists are special people, much like the syndicates' cartoonists here. Charles Schulz is an example. The recognition he gets for what he does here is the kind of recognition that the comic-book artists get there in Europe.

HM: Do you have any ideas on ways that you think the comics industry could be better?

HK: Well, there has to be some kind of consciousness-raising. I'm not saving that it's anybody's duty to do this, but sooner or later the public's consciousness will be touched by the kind of high-grade stuff that we're talking about. I don't know how it'll happen or where it'll come from, but the capability is there. There's talent here, and it will break loose in that form sooner or later. What that requires, of course, is a consciousness of that possibility on the part of the readers, because they're the ones who supply the bucks that make everything possible. If, by some miracle, the European standards can take over the American comic books, then you'd see the miracle take place. The public isn't aware that these things are possible, and why should they be? Somebody's got to put it together and bring it to that audience. American comics have always been schlock from their very beginnings. Of course, I say this with certain reservations. I like to think that the E.C. stuff that we did was quality work, and I'm sure that there were others that did quality work, but it was always a struggle. We never really got paid commensurate with the value of the work.

HM: When and how did you start working for Playboy?

HK: Hefner came to New York and we had lunch together. He made it clear that if I ever left Mad, he was waiting. I'd been trying to sell Hefner on something, anything, and I would send him ideas, and we'd been doing "Goodman Beaver" for Help magazine, and it suddenly occurred to me, why can't we just turn him into a her? Same format, which was the schnub who was well-meaning and a good person but who gets into trouble all the time, sort of Candide-like, and that's the way we evolved into "Little Annie Fannie." I remember Hefner's letter; it was one word. He said, "Bull's-eye." Then I had a production problem

with "Annie Fannie"—I wasn't turning it out fast enough. We tried using other artists. The madness we went through trying to speed up! I would create a layout and I'd put a red pencil mark ground this portion of the layout and that portion of the layout, and this would be for Willie Elder, and that would be for Jack Davis, We used Frank Frazetta, we used Russ Heath, we used Paul Coker. we used Arnold Roth. It didn't really work out, but it was a lot of fun, because Hefner was making money hand over fist, and he didn't know what to do with it. Well, he knew what to do with it. but he had a lot of it. One time we were sitting around the living room in Chicago and he said, "Do you realize we're pulling in five million dollars, net-net-every month at Playboy?" Five million dollars! So it was a very easy thing to get an airplane ticket to go to Timbuktu for research. Working with the guys on one Christmas deadline, I remember I rented a suite at the Algonquin, and I locked everybody into the hotel: Al Jaffe, Arnold Roth, Willie Elder, myself. We brought in drawing tables and I kept them there for a week just finishing it. But it still wasn't being produced fast enough, so I proposed something to Hefner. He agreed and I said to the guys, "Okay, pack up your tooth-brushes, we're off to Chicago." We set them up on the Bunny floor, where the Bunnies were living, and we finished the story. And we had stories to tell because the mansion was always filled with celebrities: Norman Mailer, Budd Schulbera, Shel Silverstein. It was just an unreal period in my life.

HM: How much did you have to do with bringing Terry Gilliam

together with the Monty Python people?

HK: I had everything to do with it. We were doing these fumetti at Help magazine. We exported the form from South America and Italy, where they would take still photographs and put them together to form a strip and put balloons in. So we did the opposite: we made up the story and then took the pictures. Terry was chief cook and bottle washer at the time. We'd get a photographer, we'd get actors, we'd get props, and we would constantly look to get off-Broadway people who were hungry enough to pose for the publicity free. We got people like Woody Allen, we and talk linds of actors and actresses to pose for our covers.

Then Terry got ahold of an actor from an off-Broadway show featuring an English comic group that was touring the United States. The actor was John Cleese. Finally, after Terry had had it with Help, he took a trip to England and made his presence known to John Cleese, who asked him to join the Monty Python group as an animator.

HM: Have you had any kind of movie offers in your long, checkered career?

HK: Oh, I worked on a file of "Annie Fannie" movie offers, but nothing's ever come to fruition. I don't know why. It's been a very frustrating experience, because the deals that we've gotten have stopped at Hefner's door. I know that Hefner has a very bad track record with movies. I don't know why that is, but it's been very frustrating.

HM: Would you like to direct a film?

**HK:** That is probably my dream. I've just more or less given up at this stage, but sure, doesn't everybody?

HM: What would you do if you could have your wildest fantasy? HK: Well, just do a storyboard and have it be realized as a movie. When I was doing the fumetti, it was like doing movies in still pictures, and it had elements of directing that were pretty heady. Maybe the height of fumetti-making came when I did them for Playboy. We did this one cowboy story, "The Bad, The Beautiful and The Garlic," or something like that, I had Tony Randall and a cast of thousands, costumes, and a storyboarded script. Up to that point, I was doing everything Hitchcock did. Then we would shoot the still pictures, and that was fun. And I think the reason directing is fun for me and anybody else is, you create a fantasy on paper, your own fantasy, and then you live it. It's like playing cops and robbers when you were a kid. You're living your imaginings, and that's why directing is so fascinating. HM: You've been doing comics for a long time, and your work's been pretty influential. How do you react to the idea of being a culture hero to the people who followed your work all these vears?

HK: How do I react? I react one predictable way: "So where's the money?" ■

Flipping Coens

When Joel and Ethan Coen's Blood Simple was screened at the 1984 New York Film Festival, it created more than a ripple of approval. Think of it as a tsunami of critical acclaim. Then, a few months later, when the film was released in a dismal winter film season, the tidal wave struck again. "One of the most brazenly self-assured... debuts in American film history," gushed New York magazine film critic David Denby.

All of this has left the brothers, Joel, twenty-nine, and Ethan, twenty-seven, not so much elated as dazed and confused. Joel, an NYU film school graduate and the director of Blood Simple, and Ethan, a Princeton philosophy major who produced the film (they wrote the script together), tried to take all the brouhaha in stride. But the two agree that being feted on pop shows like Entertainment Tonight, sandwiched between reports on the latest celebrities to check into the Betty Ford Burnout Center, was the equivalent of an out-of-bady experience.

Perhaps the key to their ability to survive the personality parade can be found in their \$1.5 million film. A nasty/funny murder story that makes running gags out of not-so-dead bodies and rotting fish heads, Blood Simple is part Hitchcock, part Grand Guignol, and part pulp detective fiction. But it's not only a knowing amalgam of cinéaste jokes and hommages. It's also an arresting portrait of America as a place where everyone is on a collision course with bad luck.

-James Verniere



Heavy Metal: What inspired the film?

Joel Coen: Just the desire to work within the murder story genre. Ethan Coen: We weren't inspired so much by other movies as we were by certain types of novels, especially James M. Cain's novels.

JC: We both started reading Cain about seven years ago, when his novels were reissued in paperback with those cheesy covers.

Then we sought out the more obscure stuff.

HM: Like what?

JC: Career in C Major. Jealous Woman.

EC: Sinful Woman. The Embezzler.

**HM:** In *Blood Simple* your characters seem almost puny in contrast to the overwhelming events.

JC: Right.

EC: Exactly, the people get sucked in by the plot. It's sort of weird. Gothic fatalism.

HM: Do you feel overwhelmed by the plot twist your careers have taken? The praise must be overwhelming.

EC: Well, it's hard to respond to some of the more extreme re-

JC: I guess we're trying to keep ourselves a little distant from

our own "plot." It's easy to be cynical about some of the reviews we've gotten.

**HM:** How did you react to the critical analyses of the film's symbolism and hidden messages?

JC: Sometimes I thought it was pretty funny.

EC: But it's all right with us. Critics have to have fun, too.

JC: We're more interested in what grabs an audience.

EC: William Faulkner once compared writing novels to building a chicken coop. What you want basically is a coop that keeps the chickens in. If you can add a coat of flashy paint, then you do. But it's not your primary concern.

HM: How did you develop your visual style?

JC: What I know is that you don't learn it in film school. What we usually do is start with an image. For instance, we knew we wanted the film to begin with a picture: headlights in the rain.

HM: What do you learn in film school?

JC: You don't learn a lot, but NYU does give you the opportunity to learn by making films. Most of the classroom teaching is ir-

relevant.

HM: Ethan, you didn't go to film school.

EC: No, I studied philosophy to prepare myself for life [laughs]. HM: You're friends as well as brothers. What form of mass culture influenced you while you were growing up in Minneapolis?

JC: More television than anything else.

EC: 1 read a little. I really liked Jules Verne's Mysterious Island because I had already read 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea, and when Captain Nemo showed up at the end of Mysterious Island It was kind of like Green Acres spinning off from Petticoat Junction.

JC: I liked Mannix. Our formative influence was generally popculture crud.

EC: But interesting crud.

HM: Your film had a low budget and yet was quite successful. Why doesn't Hollywood make more low-budget films?

EC: Our lawyer says that Hollywood doesn't make million-dollar films because producers can't steal a million dollars from a million-dollar budget.

HM: Has Hollywood knocked on your door yet?

JC: Yeah, we've gotten a lot of calls, but we haven't responded to any overtures yet because we want to finish the script we're working on now. It's a comedy and we're writing it with Sam Raimi. We want to make it independently so we can have creative control. Still, it's unrealistic to believe we can survive outside the studio distribution system.

HM: What would you do if Dino De Laurentiis called and offered you a five-million-dollar fee to make Dune II?

JC & ÉC: We'd do it.

### Nice Guys Don't Always Finish Last: Chuck Norris



Chuck Norris may be the toughest son of a bitch in the movies, but in real life the Oklahoma-born martial arts expert-turned-actor is a pushover—not literally, of course. Norris, who first gained notoriety as the undefeated Middleweight World Karate Champion from 1968 to 1974, made a successful transition from martial arts to movie arts in 1979 when his first major starring role in Good Guys Wear Black established him as the screen's reigning king of ass kickers, a title he's not particularly happy with.

Norris may have been a bit stiff in that first film, but he has grown both as a certified box office star and an actor with "strong and silent"-type performances in films like Force of One (1979), The Octagon (1980), Silent Rage (1982), Lone Wolf McQuade (1983), and his latest, Missing in Action

The paradox of Chuck Norris is that despite his extraordinary mastery of fighting he is an exceedingly gentle man. Born in the "backwoods," Norris and his two brothers (one brother, Whelan, was killed in Vietnam in '69; the other, Aaron, is Norris's stunt coordinator) were raised by his mother, who held her family together despite the absence of an alcoholic husband. Norris married his high school sweetheart (they will soon celebrate their twenty-sixth anniversary) and enlisted in the Air Force. While stationed in Korea, he became a student of the fighting technique Tae Kwon Do. Within a few years, Norris had established a string of martial arts academies, including one in Hollywood, where he met his friend and acting mentor, the late Steve McQueen. McQueen encouraged Norris to try his hand at acting, and the result is a box office phenomenon.

Today Norris lives with his wife, Diane, and their two sons, ages nineteen and twenty-two. At forty-four, he still trains six days a week, three hours a day, to stay in fighting trim, and he even has a book, Chuck Norris: Super Fitness, which explains his training techniques. To unwind, he's been known to sip a drink called—appropriately—a "Chuck Norris Kicker," a combination of iced tea and Grand Marnier.

—James Verniere

Heavy Metal: Why do you think your films have been so pop-

Chuck Norris: My films always present a good guy doing battle with evil. It's that simple, and, of course, good always wins. My

films are sort of like old cowboy films. They're popular because they're upbeat movies that make audiences feel good. They give people a chance to forget their troubles.

HM: Do you resent the fact that your films are often referred to as "chop-sockies"?

CN: On yeah, that's the one thing that drives me absolutely nuts. If you really watch my films you'll see that they're not chopsockies. They never were. But because I'm a mariol arts fighter, I have been placed in that category. I never wanted to do that type of film. But I did do noe, Return of the Dragon, with Bruce Lee. Then I decided that I didn't want to go that route because I knew it was limited. I wanted to do films that had good acting, good directing, and good scripts. Of course, when I had to fight I used martial arts. People won't go for the old John Wayne style of fighting in this day and age. They're too sophisticated.

HM: You first studied Tae Kwon Do—what type of martial arts do you practice now?

CN: I've studied many different styles over the last twenty-five years—Korean, Japanese, Chinese—and I've tried to incorporate them all into what is basically an Americanized system.

HM: What was it about martial arts that attracted you in the first place?

CN: I was really impressed by the mental discipline of the teachers. You could see it in their eyes while they trained. Just their tremendous sense of power, and, being a kid at the time, I wanted to experience that same feeling.

HM: The martial arts were very popular in Hollywood in the seventies. I remember reading about fat film producers who claimed to have black belts.

CN: Yeah, yeah. It became a kind of Hollywood "thing." Very



few of the actors I taught took it seriously. They would study for a week and then say they knew karate. Steve McQueen was very devoted and became very good. You know who else was good? Bob Barker. Bob's trained for over ten years. And he is just excellent. I guess Bob and Steve were the two most diligent celebrities. The rest just came and went.

HM: You were also a friend of Bruce Lee. Was there ever any competition between you?

CN: No, he didn't compete. And when he was doing films over in Hong Kong I was still in the karate world. I wasn't even planning a movie career. We met when he attended a championship match I had won. He was doing the *Green Hornet* television series and we decided to work out together.

HM: The world karate matches can be brutal. Have you ever been injured?

CN: Oh yeah, but nothing serious. Broken noses, broken hands.
Stuff like that.

HM: Many of the films you've made since your days as a karate teacher have had strong anti-drug messages. Why is that?

CN: Having been a teacher, I saw how drugs are tearing this country apart. When I taught kids I tried to explain that karate gives a person pride and self-esteem. Once a person has that he doesn't need drugs.

**HM:** The cliché is that someone who lifts weights or studies karate used to be a ninety-pound weakling.

CN: Well, it is true that I was basically a non-athletic person. I never excelled at sports while I was growing up. Plus, I was very introverted. So martial arts gave me a chance to counter all that, to overcome my shyness and at the same time to develop a physical skill. I mean, here I was, a kid who had never been athletic, who became world karate champion. And a shy kid who's now an actor.

**HM**: It must have been difficult for you to retrain as an actor, to become a novice all over again.

CN: It's never been easy. It still isn't easy. I jumped in at thirtyfive. But I've reached a certain level of success because I was willing to work like a dog. You can't sit around and wait for success to come to you.

**HM:** But didn't your success as a karate champion make it easier for you to become an actor?

CNi. Just the apposite. Most producers said, "You're an athlete, not an actor." There have been lots of athletes who tried acting. But not many have made it. I decided to have something more to offer them, so I wrote the original story for Good Guys Wear Black.

HM: What was acting like at first?

CN: Frustrating. I remember going to my first acting class. Most of the students were college kids with experience, and they were much younger than me. So I was really scared, and after I did a scene, the teacher said, "Chuck, for an athlete, you're the stiffest person I've ever seen." And I was stiff! I was stiff in Good Guys. But I'm loosening up, and I've been fortunate, because my films have been successful anyway. Audiences have tolerated me. HM: Do you think you have a macho image?

CN: You can usually tell if you have a macho image by the number of people who try to start a fight with you. That kind of thing always happens to Clint Eastwood. But I've never had that problem.

**HM:** Perhaps people just have a good sense of self-preservation.

CN: No, no. There are guys who don't care who you are, they'll pick a fight with you. But my image is of a guy who doesn't look for trouble. My characters don't walk around with a chip on their shoulder. But if they're pushed there's hell to pay.

HM: Have you become a sex symbol?

CN: [laughs] Well, I didn't think so, but about five years ago I was lecturing to a school full of young women in New York City, and I got pulled off the stage. They tried to rip my clothes off. I couldn't believe it. Security had to pull me out. It's funny. It was the one time I wasn't expecting any trouble in New York.

# Raving and Drooling

Unlike most of us in the whining-about-music biz, HM contributor Jon Tiven puts his product where his mouth is. Unsavory as that might sound, what it means is that young Jon (assisted by wife and co-conspirator, Sally) ain't content with mere carping—he's

As evidence, we have the reissue series of early-sixties British pop Jon is masterminding for Compleat Records (Polygram dist.). the result of a lifelong passion as well as some recent pith-hel-

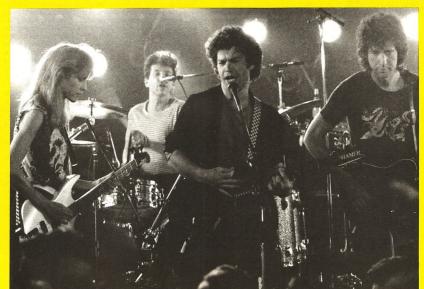
out there doing something about it.

meted vault-crawling in darkest Albion. Already released budgetpriced double-LPs include The Kinks' Compleat Collection (twenty early classics by the Muswell Hillbillies, including all the obvious ones and a few not-so's as well) and 20th Anniversary Edition (five more hits, a bunch of covers, and a bunch of semiobscure derivative originals); the Small Faces' Big Music (follow-up to the Faces' compilation Jon did for Sire's short-lived Immediate Records Story series a few years back, collecting outtakes from the classic Ogden's Nut Gone Flake and other "Itchycoo Park"-era rarities); White Boy Blues: The Classic Guitars of Clapton, Beck, & Page (a real treasure trove-mostly instrumental jam tracks of Page-instigated blues duets, with rhythmic accompaniment provided by an obscure buncha Limeys called, let me see now, the Rolling Stones); the Moody Blues' Early Blues (least interesting of the lot-limp pre-"Nights in White Satin" soul covers and pastiches, not nearly as good as what Steve Winwood was doing with the Spencer Davis Group at about the same time, with only the classic "Go Now" providing any spark of originality); The Immediate Singles Story: 20x10 (a wonderfully weird assortment of addities, including early, bluesy Rod Stewart, post-Velvet and pre-Marble Index Nico trying to sound normal for producer Page, as well as some ancient Fleetwood Mac, Chris Farlowe, Faces, Nice, and Amen Corner);

and, somewhat out of the mold, London Dilemma by Paul Young and Streetband (mid-seventies rock 'n' roll by now-successful soul-boy Young, showing a voice that sounds to me like Yes's Jon Anderson after endocrinological therapy). Due for imminent release is another Immediate collection (a side's worth of Page, plus some Steve Marriott, John Mayall, Savoy Brown, and a pre-10cc outfit called the Mockingbirds); a compilation of sides from Marriott's post-Faces Humble Pie; rerelease of the long-unavailable Ogden's Nut Gone Flake (in a square—not round jacket this time); and an exhumation of gems from the Pye Records tomb (six previously non-U.S. Bowie cuts, plus some Searchers, Donovan, Sandie Shaw, Foundations, Honeycombs—with a cute babe slapping the skins—and the unlamented Mungo Jerry). Some of this stuff is essential, most is worthwhile for one reason or another (mainly 'cause they're good tunes), and my only real complaint is the lack of authoritative info on many of the albums (Jon gives only the data he's sure of, pointing out that everywhere he looked he found conflicting facts). And now the bastard is threatening to unleash a whole shitload more of this stuff on us, dropping tantalizing hints of a Tutankhamen-like stash of live tapes, rehearsal jams, and unreleased studio masters he unearthed on his last Indiana Jones expedition to England.

But wait. In his spare time, Jon-boy is also a musician and songwriter, a veteran of stints with the Jim Carroll band, the Subgenius rolling Bob review, and the backup combo for the comedy team of Franken and Davis (you can spot his mug pretending to play drums in their upcoming movie, Date Night, now filming in fabulous Chicago—the babe on bass is Sally).

Whew! Does this guy sleep? What drug is he on? Where can



# The Brain Bat of Comics: **Basil Wolverton**



"The Eye of Doom." "One of Our Graveyards Is Missing." "Robot Woman," "The Brain Bats of Venus," "They Crawl by Night," Welcome to the wonderful world of Basil Wolverton, the most underappreciated twisted genius in the history of comics.

If you're under thirty-five, you might well be asking, Basil who?? Because, genius or not, Wolverton even in his period of greatest exposure (1939-1953) was something of a mystery man. Although his credits include such popular books as Mad. Target. Marvel Tales, and Whiz, much of his greatest work appeared in some of history's most obscure comic books: Mr. Mystery, Amazina Mystery Funnies, Krazy, Tessie the Typist, Weird Mysteries, Circus, Gay, Joker, Ever hear of these? Don't feel bad; neither did a lot of other people who lived during those dear. departed days of yore. I mean, we're not exactly talking Action Comics here

Actually, there is a very simple explanation for why Wolverton labored in such relative obscurity during a career that spanned six decades. Working from his home in Vancouver, Washington-which is in the United States, sort of-Wolverton mailed his work in (uninsured) to the New York City editors he worked for, which included almost everyone at every publishing house at one time or another. It was because he lived so far away, Wolverton felt, that he was rarely given any cover assignments, featured in the front of the book, or paid the actual going rate for art and story. (On one of his infrequent trips to New York City, Wolverton got wise to this, and a whole heap of back pay landed in his lap.) He worked on only two features that ran on a regular basis for more than a year: the sf-cum-WWII-spies strip "Spacehawk" (1940-42) in Target Comics and the wackedout "Powerhouse Pepper," which Stan Lee published whenever and wherever he felt like it between 1942 and 1949. The rest of his strips included imaginative space opera like "Meteor Martin" (1940) and "Space Patrol" (1939–40), total lunacy like "Doc Rockblock" (1944) and "Inspector Hector the Crime Detector" (1944-45), brief fillers such as "Culture Corner" (1945-52), superhero work like "Rockman USA" (1941), and the sf humor piece "Jumpin' Jupiter," a backup in the now-recognized classic Weird

Tales of the Future book (1952-53), which Wolverton co-pub-

Not everyone is captivated by the private logic of Wolverton's humor strips, which rely on rhyming dialogue, puns, and "bigfoot" art (since popularized by Robert Crumb) to create their effects. Admitting to the influence of Rube Goldberg (as well as the conventions of vaudeville, in which Wolverton performed a musical act in the 1920s), Wolverton once remarked, "My style, if it is a style, developed like one's handwriting, which can sometimes be unintelligible to others. . . . I realize my art isn't good."

Perhaps not "good" by the accepted standards of graphicstory excellence (embodied by the 1930s work of Hal Foster, Alex Raymond, and Milton Caniff), but it could reach greatness, particularly in the sf/horror pieces Wolverton created in the early fifties. There were just seventeen of these, beginning with "The End of the World" (Marvel Tales #102, 1951) and ending with "Swamp Monster" (Weird Mysteries #5, 1953), Everything that can be done in the way of suffocating nightmare was achieved in this cycle—which amounts to a mere ninety-five pages of story and art—and for this work alone Wolverton should be accorded the respect automatically given to (less warped) comic book masters like Will Eisner ("Spirit"), Jack Cole ("Plastic Man"), and Carl Barks ("Donald Duck"). Of course, he never will be-his work is just too grotesque, too peculiar, to ever achieve mass appeal—but if it ever could be collected in a full-length volume. it would at the least open a lot of people's eyes. (They might not be able to sleep for a while, but great art always extracts a price.)

Think about this: Wolverton never had an assistant, never relied on the collaborative efforts of a "shop," and never was given a specific assignment by an editor. Everything sprang fullblown from his fertile (some would say perverse) imagination. He penciled, he inked, he lettered, he scripted (except for four stories given to him by Atlas/Marvel) everything. When you read a Wolverton story, it's a Wolverton story, and no one else's. Wolverton once admitted to being disappointed upon a visit to New York at the division of labor in the comic houses he visited. "Writing and cartooning go together," he complained, not realizing how unique his gifts were.

Wolverton's post-1953 output included advertising work, pieces in Mad, Life, Plop, and, most important, an unusual adaptation of the Bible entitled "The Story of Man" that he drew for The Plain Truth magazine, and which Ambassador Press (of Pasadena, California) published as a book in 1958. It's the Bible, all right, but strained through the fever-racked vision of Wolverton. "The Story of Man" is every bit as frightening as "The Brain Bats of Venus"-perhaps even more so, considering the source. (If Wolverton had ever gotten his hands on The Wizard of Oz, little kiddies would have been checked into padded cells in droves.) Basil Wolverton died in 1980. His son now handles his estate, the legacy of thousands of hours of working at that drawing board in Vancouver. But Wolverton was never too impressed with his accomplishments. A typical self-denigration: "I always wanted to be an actor, until I heard that a two-bit actor earns less than a two-bit cartoonist. There were times when I wondered how that could be possible."

Wolverton may have labored for a lot of two-bit people, but he was a twenty-four-carat talent. Even if he would have been the last to admit it.

### Viking Youth: Walter Bannert

Like Penelope Spheeris's Suburbia, Walter Bannert's The Inheritors, a portrait of the neo-Nazi movement in Western Europe, seems a unique, new film form—the B-documentary, if you will. Like Spheeris, Bannert, a young Austrian filmmaker with extensive experience as a director of documentaries, combines both social realism and imagery culled from exploitation movies and sleazy tabloids. In The Inheritors, two teenage boys, both alienated from family and peer groups, find sex, solace, and solidarity as recruits in a fascist organization. It's sort of The Hardy Boys in Jackboots, and the effect of the film is unnerving. Is this Bannert's idea of socially redeeming filmmaking, or is he just exploiting an issue? He claims it's the former, but there's no denying the nihilistic ardor that charges his sex scenes, some of which were actually excised for U.S. distribution. Of course, the film really is about neo-Nazism, and as Bannert sees it the movement is sweeping the Western world. Is there still anyone who thinks it can't happen here?

-James Verniere

HM: How was your film received in Europe? WB: Very well. The audience consisted for the most part of young people from ages sixteen to twenty-five, who saw the film and then went out and talked about it.

HM: What was the reaction among older viewers?

WB: I think they were frightened by it. There were many letters written to Austrian and German newspapers asking politicians how such a movement could be possible, since such groups are prohibited by law. The film more or less brought the issue to the attention of the public for the first time. At the same time, I was criticized for dirtying my own nest by reminding people of something that had supposedly died out forty years ago.

HM: I read that the theaters showing the film received bomb

threats.

WB: Or threats of arson, In Austria one distributor was actually intimidated by the threats and decided not to handle the film. But it turned out to be the best-attended Austrian film when it did aet released. In Germany it was different. It was very difficult to get theater bookings because there were so many threats. One bomb even exploded in a theater, but we can't be sure it was because of the film. Supposedly, it might have been a projectionist who was angry because he lost his job. The most significant event occurred in Stuttgart while people were lining up



at a theater box office. A group of adolescents showed up and began begting the people in line. Another time, the local leader of the neo-Fascists came with about thirty of his followers, all dressed up in their jackets and boots. They sat in the front of the theater and created a disturbance while the film was playing. Finally, a policeman had to be stationed at every performance, and in fact the police may have helped suppress the film by warning all the theater owners that they were in danger if they showed it.

HM: Is it a myth that the Nazis disappeared in 1945?

WB: You should keep in mind that the neo-Fascists today claim that they have no connection to the old Nazis. They also say that there never was a Holocaust, that no Jew was ever gassed. They tell young people that these are lies invented by the American Occupation forces. But the fact is that although they don't wear Nazi emblems, which are illegal, they do preach the same things. HM: You visited many neo-Nazi camps in Germany and Austria. What were they like?

WB: The camps I saw were very clean and orderly. They were



for boys either from nine to twelve or from twelve to fourteen. The children had been sent by their parents. The biggest one in Austria is called "Viking Youth," and all the scenes in my film the firearms training and the mock executions—were things I first witnessed in these camps.

HM: Is the neo-Nazi movement on the Continent at all related to groups like the National Front in the U.K.?

WB: It cannot be proved, but whenever there is a big rally people show up representing all countries, including America, England, and France. In fact, all the documents and pamphlets are printed in America.

HM: Do you have any idea how widespread the movement is here or who is financing it?

WB: No, all I know is that the company printing the material is located in Lincoln, Nebraska.

**HM:** Why are young people attracted to the movement?

WB: Partially because the neo-Fascists offer young people another kind of family, a family that offers understanding and an outlet for anger and frustration. Many of the members are from broken homes, and at first they join for the camaraderie and the sense of adventure.

HM: The film also has some fairly graphic sex. What's the con-

WB: Many of these groups offer the promise of casual sex as an enticement. But most of the members do not have a normal attitude toward sex or women. These groups preach that a woman belongs either in the kitchen or in bed. And they like to demonstrate their superior power in their sexual relationships. Sex for them becomes just another kind of fascism.

## VIDEO VOYEUR

BY JIM FARBER

#### Ghoulies (1985, Vestron)

Directed by Luca Bercovici.

The Ghoulies are basically just freelance Gremlins at the service of a group of blood-crazed devil worshipers. Said ghoulies have a decided penchant for eating people's faces, though they're outclassed in the terror department by a couple of midgets from hell. The human cast is much less likable—a group of rather seasoned-looking college students, all of whom you can't wait to see get snuffed. Still, the movie does feature some neat effects, a decent amount of tension, and some inspired casting—including L.A. would-be rocker Keith Joe Dick as an obnoxious college type, and hack rock star Michael Des Barres as a demon with a tonaue long enough to strangle Gene Simmons.

#### Crypt of the Living Dead (1972, JLT Films)

Directed by Ray Danton.

Also featured under the far zippier title Hannah, Queen of the Vampires, this flick is only for those who revel in the ordinary. Nothing in it is interesting enough to be really bad. Instead it just sort of lies there—stiff.

#### Karamoja (VCR Video)

Directed by Dr. William Truetle.

From the lowest reaches of video sleaze comes Karamoja. It's a pure schlockumentary about an African tribe called the Hamites whose idea of a good time is to slice themselves open with sharp spears, swig goat's blood, and, for an encore, rub cow bowels on their chests. We also discover that the women always carry nooses just in case they suddenly have the urge to off themselves. Basically, the movie poses as a sort of anthropological inquiry, complete with great racist references to "darkest Africa." It's all narrated by an unseen man who, apropos of nothing, starts things off by telling us he's a dentist with six months to live. Of course, it seems the real purpose of his journey is to bring back as much gross footage as possible. Sort of like Margaret Mead meets David Cronenberg.

### Santa Claus Conquers the Martians (1964, Embassy)

Directed by Nicholas Webster.

This sixties sci-fi kiddie movie is a classic of sorts. It features turkey-queen Pia Zadora as a tot, and, rest assured, she was just as commanding a presence then as now. Actually, Pia, who plays a Martian brat, has only about three lines, which hasn't stopped Embassy from plastering pictures and mentions of her all over the cassette pockage. Luckily she's not the movie's only draw. The low, low production values give it the look of a fourthgrade play, which in this kiddie context winds up heartwarming in a warped sort of way. The theme is also sweetly dumb (even Martians need Santa Claus), and how can you dislike a movie that equates watching TV with insurrection?

#### Conquest (Media)

Directed by Lucio Fulci.

Director Lucio Fulci seems to have hit upon a novel formula for keeping this movie's budget low. Put smoke machines everywhere and shoot nothing but close-ups. That way no one can see what the hell's going on, so the director doesn't have to waste any money on such frills as props or sets. Plot-wise, it's a Conantype tale of primitive warriors—only there's no action, plot, character, or even unintentional fun. A new low, even for this column.

#### Empire of the Ants (1977, Embassy)

Directed by Bert I. Gordon.

Two big selling points here: the old American International Pictures carbon schlock style, and Joan Collins. Joan gets to play a money-grubbing bitch for a change. She's involved in selling swamp land to yahoas—all of whom check out the land solely because the trip is free. The so-called "Dreamland Estates" become the breeding ground for the giant insects (so much for complex irony). The dialogue is filled with inspired "encounter session" non-revelations, and the ants themselves, while not exactly realistic, are still icky enough to make you lose your lunch.

#### Mutant (1984, Vestron)

Directed by John "Bud" Cardos.

How's this for originality: people are turning into mutants after being exposed to toxic waste, left three by—guess who?—the government. Personally, I'm so sick of this cliché, it's enough to make me fond of James Watt. Also, the mutations aren't even that mutated. People just turn blue and spew cum from their palms. Also, Wings Hauser makes a surprising hero here, given the fact that his character is a real macho boor. Still, the chase scene at the end is pretty good, even if it is a bit too much like Night of the Living Dead.



THIPD REICH OPERA PROUDLY PRESENTS:









































# JESSIE, THIS IS SAHAMIS BASE CALLING

ADAPTED FROM ADVENTURE, BY JACK LONDON

by Carlos Gimenez

























DURING THE FIRST WEEK EIGHT NATIVES DIED.



IN VIEW OF THE LOSS OF MANPOWER, THEY DECIDED TO GO OUT AND RECRUIT MORE WORKERS. HUGO WOULD TAKE THE JESSIE, AND DAVID WOULD WATCH OVER THE CAMP.





THE FEVER ROSE SHARPLY AND HE SUFFERED NAMED AS SUIT IN SPITE OF ALL THIS, HE MANAGED TO KEEP THE SHAMESE AT THEIR JOB.



ano when he COULDN'T STAND UP ANY LONGER, HE HAD HIMSELF HOISTED ATOP A TOHOT WHICH EMBBLED HIM TO RIDE THROUGH THE MOORS.



HE WOULD HAVE
PREFERED TO USE EITHER
OF THE ROBOTS THEY
HAD STORED ON BOARD,
BUT THEY HAD BROKEN
DOWN BAEE ABO.















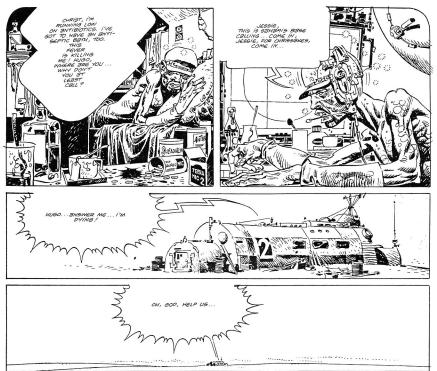


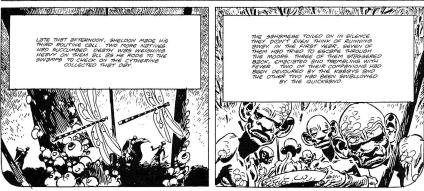














TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT ISSUE

# ARTISTS-DESIGNERS-ILLUSTRATORS-

CHARLEX, THE SPECIAL EFFECTS VIDEO PRODUCTION COMPANY, IS INTERESTED IN SEEING YOUR WORK. STAFF AND FREELANCE POSITIONS ARE AVAILABLE.

# **CHARLEX**

2 WEST 45 STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036 CONTACT HENRY BAKER. 212\*719\*4600





### the bus









PAUL KIRCHNER











### **EDGAR ALLAN POE**

The master of horror interpreted by the master of fantasy illustration. FULL COLOR 56 pages Paperback \$10.95 Deluxe Edition \$35. Limited to 200 copies signed and numbered by Richard Corben

### CLICK!

(A woman under the influence)

«Sexual fantasy come true. Nice art».

-The Comics Journal

Hardcover \$9.95

#### A MATTER OF TIME

Science fiction time/space concepts by the Argentine master craftsman who illustrated the «Harry Canyon» sequence in the film Heavy Metal. FULL COLOR 64 pages Paperback \$8.95

#### GHITA 2 The Thousand Wizards of Urd

«delightful eroticism»

-Richard Corben «an arch sense of humor enlivens picture, plot, and

dialogue» -R.C. Harvey in The Comics Journal

128 pages Paperback \$10.95



Richard Corben WEREWOLF «No one draws werewolves like Corben does». -Liberatore

FULL COLOR 78 pages Hardcover \$12.95



Richard Corben DEN

«Gripping... quintessentially Corben» -Maurice Horn

NEVERWHERE

MUVOVUM

FULL COLOR 108 pages Paperback \$10.95

RICHARD CORREN



Richard Corben MUTANT WORLD «Corben's best published work »

The Comics Journal FULL COLOR 80 pages Paperback \$8.95



Alex Toth / Jordi Bernet / Sánchez Abuli TORPEDO 1936

«A rollicking, grotesque vaudeville of violence and macabre humor». -Dale Luciano

Book 1 Paperback \$8.95

Book 2 Paperback \$8.95



Fernando Fernández "His fantasy world is most stimulating"

—Iulie Simmons-Lynch

ZORA and the Hibernauts DRACULA A race of warrior women rediscover men and fantasy's new horizon. FULL COLOR 112 pages Paperback \$11.95





Nazario ANARCOMA The first drag queen detective in a XXX adventure.

«A weird masterpiece» -The Comics Journal FULL COLOR 64 pages Hardcover \$9.95



Gaetano Liberatore and Stefano Tamburini RANXEROX Brutal futuristic city life by "our newest champion."

—Richard Corben

RANXEROX 1 FULL COLOR 56 pages Hardcover \$9.95



RANXEROX 2 FULL COLOR 56 pages Hardcover \$10.95



Frank Thorne **GHITA** The first book of adventures of the blonde warrior woman. «One of the major talents := the comic book medium.»

—Will Eisner 120 pages Paperback \$10.95

#### POSTERS 20" x 28" on high-quality stock. Shipped rolled in a sturdy case. \$4.50.











RANXEROX 2

NEW

PILGOR R. Corben

R Corben

MUTANT WORLD R Corben

WEREWOLF R. Corben

THE SPIRIT W Figner

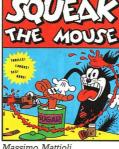
GHITA

F Thorne

RANXEROX 1

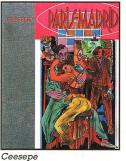
Liberatore

Liberatore



Massimo Mattioli SQUEAK THE MOUSE

A «goretoon» about a mouse that won't stay dead! If you haven't seen this European sensation, you'll love it! In English. FULL COLOR 50 pages Hardcover \$10.95



PARIS-MADRID

An album collection of the special art of this An album collection of the special art of this Spanish illustrator. With English text. Supply is limited and available only to mail orders. FULL COLOR 52 pages Hardcover Large Format \$11.95

#### **POSTAGE & HANDLING CHARGES** INSTRUCTIONS Please read carefully!

I. All New York State orders add 8.25% sales tax to total before adding postage & handling

- BOOKS: Add \$2 for any one title; add \$3 for any two; \$4 for any three; \$5 for any four.
   There is no charge if you order five or more books in any combination.
- 3. POSTERS: Add \$2.50 total for one or more posters up to a total of five posters. There is no charge if you order six or more posters.
- Optional for foreign orders: If you want your order sent by air mail, add \$4.50 per book and/or \$3 for one or more posters. This charge is in addition to the regular postage charges detailed above. 5. PAYMENT: Check or money order payable within the USA only. NO CASH.

4. CANADIAN AND FOREIGN ORDERS (For books and/or posters): Add \$5 to

total order after adding the postage & handling charges. This is a charge per ORDER not per item and must be paid even if there are no postage & handling charges because you ordered five or more books or six or more posters. All foreign orders are double wrapped.

\_ STATE \_\_\_\_

6. Please allow 6-8 weeks before writing about your order.

MAIL ORDER TO: HEAVY METAL: Department 1185, 635 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022

#### POSTERS:

BOOKS:			*********
Corben/E.A.Poe	QUANTITY	PRICE	AMOUNT
		410.00	
Paperback		\$10.95	
Deluxe Hardcover			
Click!*			
A Matter of Time			
Ghita-2*			
Werewolf			
Neverwhere			
Muvovum			
Mutant World		\$ 8.95	
Torpedo 1936-1		\$ 8.95	
Torpedo 1936-2		\$ 8.95	
Zora		\$11.95	
Dracula		\$11.95	
Anarcoma*		\$ 9.95	
Ranxerox-l*		\$ 9.95	
Ranxerox-2*		\$10.95	
Ghita-l*		\$10.95	
Squeak the Mouse*			
Paris-Madrid		\$11.95	
Sub- total for books ordered		\$	
NY State orders add 8,25% sales			
Postage & handling charges (see instructions)		\$	
Canada or foreign orders mu	st add	\$	5.00
TOTAL AMOUNT FOR			
BOOK ORDER		\$	
TOTAL AMOUNT FOR			

POSTER ORDER .....\$

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED ....\$

.....\$ 10.95

1986 Corben Calendar

Circle the number of the poster(s) you want to order and indicate the quantity in the space next to the number. Posters are \$4.50 each plus postage and handling (see instructions) Total number of posters x \$4.50 = ...

#### ordered \_\_\_\_\_x \$4.5 NY State orders add 8.25% Postage & handling charges (see instructions) ...\$\_ Canada and foreign orders must add \$ 5.00 Total amount for posters ordered . \$

#### 1986 RICHARD CORBEN CALENDAR

POSTER-SIZE FORMAT WITH SPECIAL NEW COVER AND OTHER NEW WORKS BY CORBEN, IMAGES SUITABLE FOR FRAMING. IN FOUR LANGUAGES. \$8.95 + \$2 FOR POSTAGE AND HANDLING EACH. CANADA AND FOREIGN ADD\$4 FOR POSTAGE + HANDLING.

\_ ZIP \_

4 EVC	F PRIN	TOL	IV

NAME

ADDRESS

<sup>\*</sup> You must sign that you are over 21 if you order this title

#### by Yves Chaland







































































































































































































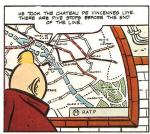


































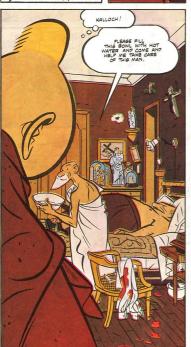
































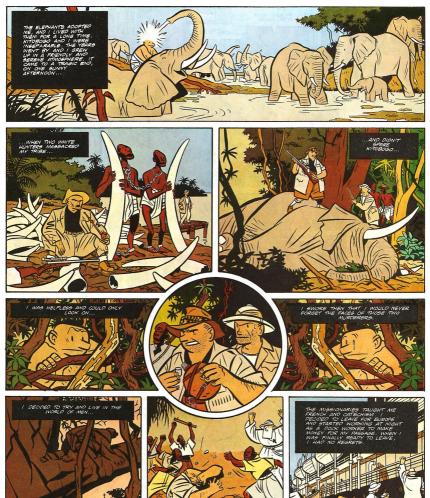


















I FOUND WORK
AS A DOORMAN. ONE DAY,
BY CHANCE, I SAW
BROUGSARD AND THORPE.
FROM THAT MOMENT.
ONWARDS, I WAS
OBSESSED WITH THE
IDEA OF REVENGE!

































I AGREE LET'S PRETEND NOTHING HAPPENED







I TAKE BACK ALL I SAID.

WHEN AN ELEPHANT
FELS THAT HIS IFF IS ABOUT
TO END, HE LEAVES HIS
CLAN AND SOES ON HIS WAY,
HE IS VERY DANGEROUS
FE TAINTED AMERICAS
BE IT THAT DANGEROY
CROSS HIS PATH.

FIN

Some scholars say that the elephant goes to a place that only he knows, following some properties of the some instruction of the same instruction of the properties of the pro

FIN



### \$3.00 EACH JANUARY 1983 / Milo Manara, and Corben FERDILADY 1983 / The making of The Futing

۲	and Kim Deitch's "Eating Raoul"	
	MARCH 1983 / Robert Williams, Milo Manara, and Corben	
	APRIL 1983 / Guido Crepax, Kaluta, and Moebius	
	JUNE 1983 / Corben, and Crepax	
	JULY 1983 / Gaetano Liberatore's "Ranxerox" premiers!	
_	AUGUST 1983 / Arno & Jodowrosky, and Captain Beefheart interviewed!	
B	SEPTEMBER 1983 / Interview with Francis Ford Coppola, and Rowena Morrill	
4	OCTOBER 1983 / Timothy Leary, Bilal, and Pepe Moreno	
	NOVEMBER 1983 / Interview with Will Eisner, and Crepax's "Valentina"	
	DECEMBER 1983 / "Ranxerox" 's Liberatore interviewed	
	JANUARY 1984 / Arthur C. Clarke's The Sentinel, and "Ranxerox"	
	FEBRUARY 1984 / Douglas Trumbull, Moebius, and "Vampire Memoirs"	
	MARCH 1984 / Douglas Adams, Angus McKie, and Charles Burns	
	APRIL 1984 / Roger Corman interviewed, Joe Kubert, and Boris Vallejo	
	MAY 1984 / Schuiten, "Ranxerox," and Moebius	
	JUNE 1984 / Liquid Sky's Slava Tsukerman, Frank Thorne, and Bilal	
	JULY 1984 / John Cleese interviewed, and Jeronaton	
	AUGUST 1984 / Paul Kantner, Starship Captain, and Jeronaton	
	SEPTEMBER 1984 / Second Annual Music Video Awards, and David Cronenberg interviewed	
	OCTOBER 1984 / John Sayles interviewed, Caza, and Bilal	
	NOVEMBER 1984 / John Waters interviewed, Paul Kirchner, and Schuiten	
	DECEMBER 1984 / Federico Fellini interviewed, Milo Manara, and Boris Vallejo	
	JANUARY 1985 / Liberatore, Bertotti's "Marlowskitz," and Daniel Torres	
	FEBRUARY 1985 / Jack Davis interviewed, Russell Mulcahy, and Torres	
	MARCH 1985 / Moreno's "Rebel," Bilal & Christin, and Schuiten	
	APRIL 1985 / Eighth anniversary issue! Moreno, Corben, and Swarte	
	MAY 1985 / Liberatore cover, Corben, and Manara	
	JUNE 1985 / Charles Burns, Massimo Ghini, and Herikberto	
	JULY 1985 / George Miller interviewed, Olivia, and Sesar	
	AUGUST 1985 / Frank Frazetta interviewed, Juan Giminez, and Torres	
	SEPTEMBER 1985 / Hildebrandt cover, "Rock Opera," Yves Chaland	

### \$4.00 EACH

FEBRUARY 1980 / Richard Corben, and

MARCH 1980 / Schuiten's "Crevasse,"

MAY 1980 / Jeronaton's "Champakou" AUGUST 1980 / Druillet's "Salammbo," and

MAY 1981 / William S. Burroughs on

Heavy Metal, Dept. 1185 635 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10022

Name . Address \_

the magazines are mailed in a protective covering. I have enclosed a total of \$ \_

piece of paper and enclose it with a check or money order.

APRIL 1981 / Juan Gimenez, Corben, and

Angus McKie

Enki Bilal

Harry North

Corben, and Lee Marrs



immortality  JUNE 1981 / Corben speaks in a candid interview	OCTOBER 1977 / Theodore Sturgeon, and Moebius NOVEMBER 1977 / Harlan Ellison, and
<ul> <li>NOVEMBER 1981 / Jeronaton, Jeff Jones, Leo &amp; Diane Dillon</li> <li>JANUARY 1982 / Chaykin, Simonson, and</li> </ul>	Moebius  DECEMBER 1977 / Druillet's "Vuzz," and Howard Chaykin's "Fortune's Fool"
Jim Steranko FEBRUARY 1982 / Moebius's John Difool and Jeff Jones ARCH 1982 / Special rock issue APRIL 1992 / Fifth anniversary issue featuring J. G. Ballard MAY 1998 / De es Schwertberger and David	JANUARY 1978 / Roger Zelazny, and Gray Morrow  FEBRUARY 1978 / Forest's "Barbarella," and Moeblus  MARCH 1978 / Gray Morrow's "Orion," an Corben's "Den"  APRIL 1978 / First anniversary issue
JULY 1982 / R. Crumb. Voss. and David Black = Stand Revolution and Caza     JULY 1982 / R. Crumb. Voss. and Caza the Circus*     AUGUST 1982 / Berni Wrightson's "Freak Show"     SEPTEMBER 1982 / Bilal, and Rod Kierkegaard, Jr.     OCTOBER 1982 / Special horror issue—	MAY 1978 / Philippe Druillet, and Alex Nino  JUNE 1978 / Corben's "Arabian Nights," and Surgeon's More Than Human  JULY 1978 / Yoss's "Heilman" and Druillet's  Gail!"  MARCH 1979 / Chaykin illustrates Alfred Bester's Stars My Destination  AUGUST 1979 / Caza, Suydam, and Bodé OCTOBER 1979 / Hallowen tribute to H. P.
featuring Edgar Allan Poe  NOVEMBER 1982 / Mike Kaluta's  "Starstruck," and Wrightson's NatLamp's Class Reunion  DECEMBER 1982 / Art Suydam's  "Mudwog," and Corben	Lovecraft  NOVEMBER 1979 / Corben, Bodé, and Frank Brunner
HM white vinyl binders with tough metal rods. \$5.50 cach. \$5.00 for two, \$12.00 for three.   Quantity   HM black case binders. \$6.95 each   Quantity	HM binder with all twelve issues from either   1982 or 1984.   white binder   1982   1984   black binder   1982   1984   53.00 for postage and handling 186.00 for

I have ticked off (I have, but I am not) the items I would like you to send me. I know that for the magazines alone, the postage and handling is included in the per-issue price. I also know, which thrills me no end, that

State

If you do not wish to tear out this page, but do wish to order, please print all the necessary info on a separate

Zip.

# SLOT MACHINE

























































## THE PEOPLE WHO BROUGHT YOU THE MAC THE RADIO SHOWS, THE BOOKS, THE COM NOW GIVE YOU THE ONE THING YOU REAL

Unisex sports apparel from world-famous



—suppliers to the NFL and colleges— authentic styling and fit and brilliant, eve-catching graphics. Buy them now before your favorite store sells out.





C109-ACRA HOODED SWEATSHIRT. The jocks will sweat with envy when you wear this service was sweatshirt with pockets. Wearing It signifies you won you relate on the inflamous National Lampoon Cohabitation Team. Exceptionally high quality. Made of 50 percent Crestains\* acrylic thiosypercent cotton. Raglan sleeves, convenient centre pouch pocket, double-thickness hood with drawstring, and ribbed knit cuffs and waistband. In any, with yellow lettering. S-ML-XL. \$18.95

C101–ACRA SWEATPANTS. A fitting companion to the Acra hooded sweatshirt. A fleece warm-up pant made of 50 percent Creslam®50 percent cotton. With drawstring waist and elasticized ankle. In navy, with a yellow Mona Gorilla on the left leg. S-M-L-XL. S14.95

C102-ACRA SWEATSHIRT. Same specs as the hooded shirt, but without the hood. In navy with yellow lettering. S-M-L-XL. \$13.95

C103-MARATHON 80 SHORTS. The Cohabitation Team wear these with the Acra sweatshirt for quick takeoffs. 100 percent rylon tricot running short with matching liner and inside key pocket. Doubles as bathing short. In navy, with yellow National Lampoon imprint. S-M-L-XL. \$9.50.



PF 740S-AUTHENTIC FOOTBALL JERSEY. Vou'll look like Joe or Josephine Montana and be able to throw the bomb when you wear this 100 percent-nylon-mesh authentic football jersey, the same one used by most NFL teams. Ours is more distinctively syled with our logo on the front and the Tamous Mona Gorilla in full color on both sleeves. White, in sizes S-M-L-XL \$2095

VPP63HS-AUTHENTIC FOOTBALL JERSEY. Same as above, but made of 50 percent nylon plaited/50 percent cotton, specifically designed with cotton inside next to your skin for comfort and absorbency. White, in sizes S-M-L-XL. \$26.95

### (ZINE, THE MOVIES, DY ALBUMS... ISHOULD NOT DO WITHOUT... CLOTHING.





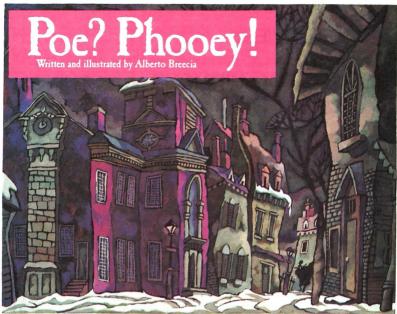


C770S-OVERSIZE HEAVYWEIGHT T.SHIRT. We predict this will be the hottest item of the year. But then we predicted Carter would beat Reagan. It's our authentic sports practice shirt with our famous Mona Gorilla in color and her college and graduation date. Made of 88 percent cotton/12 percent rayon. Deep armholes, extra body length and fullness. Women can wear it as a short dress. White, in sizes S-ML-LXL \$10.95



C77QSA-OVERSIZE HEAVYWEIGHT T-SHIRT. A great conversation piece. Ed Subitzky's Risqué Comic Strip with a great punch line. In full color, and the same specs as the Mona Gorilla shirt. White, in sizes S-M-L-XL \$10.95

□ PF74DS □ VPP63HS □ C77QS □ C77QSA □ C77QSB	\$10.95 each roducts you wis	S M L XL S M L XL S M L XL S M L XL S M L XL	□ C100 □ C101 □ C102 □ C103 e, enclose c	\$18.95 each \$14.95 each \$13.95 each \$ 9.50 each	S M L XL S M L XL S M L XL S M L XL
	ETAL, Dept	1185 63	Madica	n Avonuo	
New York, Please en	NY 10022. oclose \$2.0 w York Sta	0 for pos	tage and	l handling	for each percent
New York, Please en order; Ne	NY 10022. close \$2.0 w York Sta	0 for pos	tage and	l handling	for each percent
New York, Please en order; Ne sales tax.	NY 10022. close \$2.0 w York Sta	0 for pos	tage and	l handling	for each percent









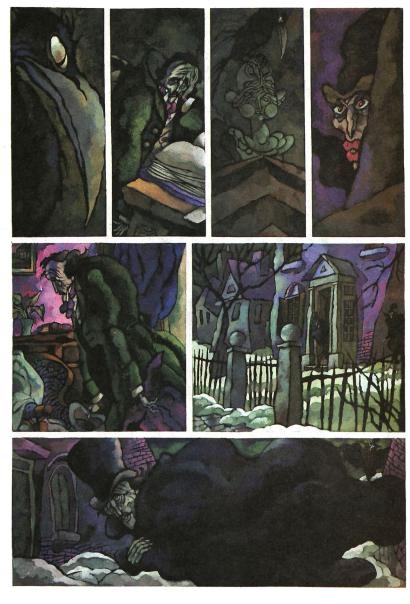














































# BOOKSHELF





BRIDE OF HEAVY METAL METAL Ninety-six pages (ninety in color) of Crepax, Juan Giminez, Beb Deum, Paul Kirchner, and a handful of the best inter-

national fantasy artists to date. \$3.50



PSYCHOROCK Cover price—\$3.95
Special now—\$1.95
Five stories by Sergio
Macedo that have made him a true cult figure among the cognoscenti of weird aliens and punk



METAL Cover price—\$2.95
Special now—\$1.95
All new stories of sexy Egyptians, primeval creatures, and weird worlds. A wild collection!



HUMAN er price-Special now-\$3.95! Theodore Sturgeon's st classic, now in bold graphic style, deals with the formation of a super-human by the synthesis of six different and complex personalities.



STORY Cover price—\$3.95 Special now—\$1.95! By Walter Simonson and Archie Goodwin. Based on the Twentieth Century-Nostromo grapples with a terrifying life force they can't leash or comprehend—the Alien!



BARBARELLA THE MOON CHILD Cover price—\$6.95 Special now—\$2.95! he first feminine fantasy figure returns to chal-lenge the universe. Drawn by originator Jean-Claude Forest, the book also includes action stills from the film Barbarella starring Jane Fonda.



LONE SLOANE— DELIRIUS Cover price—\$8.95 Special now—\$4.95!

The lush painting of Phi-Lob and lettering by Dominique Amat. Lone Sloane's adventures through time and space and the fantastic world of Delirius are presented for the first time in English, in full color.



Cover price-\$2 Special now-\$1.95! Thirteen extraordinary stories from the interna-tional masters of graphic florial masters of graphic fantasy. Moebius, Druil-let, Caza, Claveloux, and McKie cavort with Amer-icans Corben and Suy-



SON OF HEAVY METAL Cover price—\$3 Special now-\$2.50! One hundred pages of wonders by fourteen master artists.



THE ART OF HEAVY METAL Special price— \$6.95! Behind the scenes of the greatest animated ad-

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* mar Motal Dent 1185 635 Modison Avenue NV NV 10022

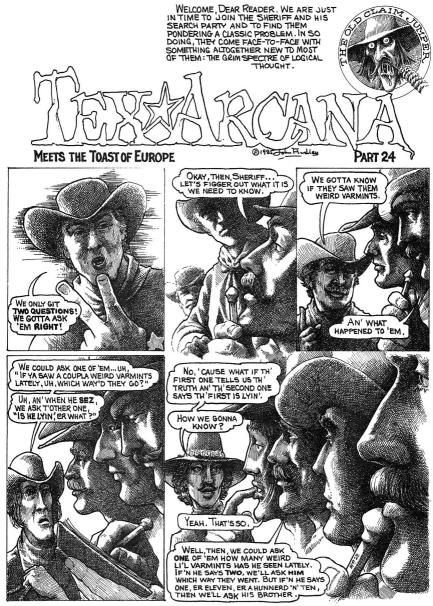
10u	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	uiui,	Dopi.	1105,	003	MUUISVII AT	ciioc, i	11, 111 1002	_											
lease	send n	ne the	Heavy	Metal	books	as indicated b	below. I h	have enclosed	a check o	or money	order payable	to Heavy	Metal books.	I have i	ncluded 7	75¢ for	postage o	and handli	ng of e	ach boo

The Bride of Heavy Metal	copies at \$3.50 each	Barbarella 1
Psychorock	copies at \$1.95 each	Lone Sloane
Even Heavier Metal	copies at \$1.95 each	The Best of
More Than Human	copies at \$3.95 each	Son of Heav
Alien: The Illustrated Story	copies at \$1.95	The Art of I
,,		

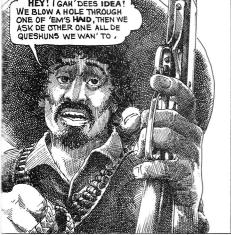
Barbarella the Moon Child	copies at \$2.95 each
Lone Sloane-Delirius	copies at \$4.95 each
The Best of Heavy Metal	copies at \$1.95 each
Son of Heavy Metal	copies at \$2.50 each
The Art of Heavy Metal	copies at \$6.95 each

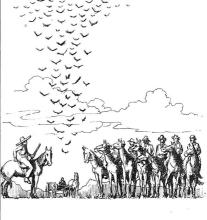
Total amount enclosed \$	
Name	

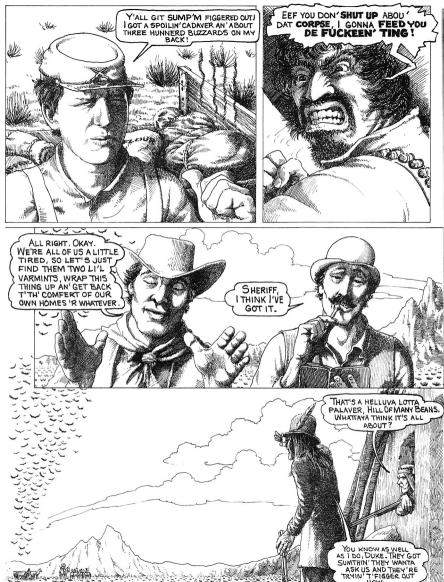
Address









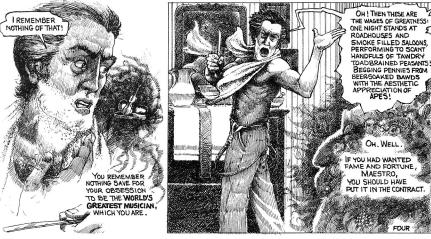


THREE



MEMWHILE, BACK IN HANGMAN'S CORNERS, AT THE WIDOW BURNS'S BOARDING HOUSE, MAESTRO NUNZIO PAGANO (THE SO-CALLED TOAST OF EUROPE') IS ENGAGED IN WHAT COULD BE CALLED SOUL SEARCHING...















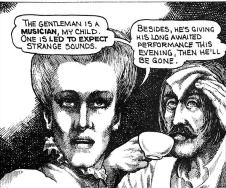


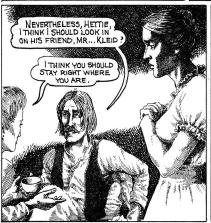


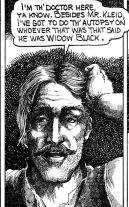














IF YOU'RE GOING TO ACT LIKE A DOCTOR, YOU HAD BETTER LOOK LIKE ONE. WHILE YOU'RE CLEANING UP, I THINK I'LL GO ASK MR. KLEID ABOUT YOUNG MASTER HAYERSTRAM'S AS YET UNPAID WAGES.





HOPE IAM NOT TOO LATE TO PARTAKE OF YOUR EXCELLENT BREAKFAST.

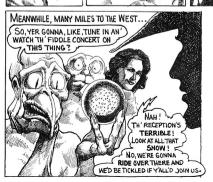














OLD WEST? WILL THE HAVERSTRAW KID GET HIS MONEY? WILL THE SHERIFF AND HIS SEARCH PARTY AMOUNT TO A HILL OF BEANS? AND, FINALLY, WILL TEX ARCANA MEET THE TOAST OF EUROPE? FIND OUT THE ANSWER TO THESE AND EVERY OTHER QUESTION NEXT MONTH IN THE EPISODE THAT READERS, EDITORS AND I HAVE SO LONG AWAITED ...

THE CONCLUSION !

## HM's HOLLYWOOD

## BY DREW FRIEDMAN @ 1985

NOT EVEN THE LORD OF ELTINGVILLE KNOWS ALL THE ANSWERS ... QUESTIONS. QUESTIONS ... OH , THEY DISPLEASE ME!

YET MANKIND HAG TAKEN IT UPON ITSELF TO SEEK OUT HIS KNOWLEDGE... HOT DATE TONIGHT, Hmmm? TH' WORLD WILL MISS HARRY VON ZELL.

IN THE BACK ROOM OF THE SILVER NICKEL LOUNGE IN DOWNTOWN L.A., THE LORD ENJOYS THE SERVICES OF WANTON SLUTS.

THE GOVERNMENT CAUGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF INTERNATIONAL INTRIGUE HAS NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO ENGAGE THE LORO'S VALUABLE SERVICES.

THE COUNTRY, SENSING THE WORST, BEGINS TO SPECULATE ON WHAT THIS MEETING IS ALL ABOUT.





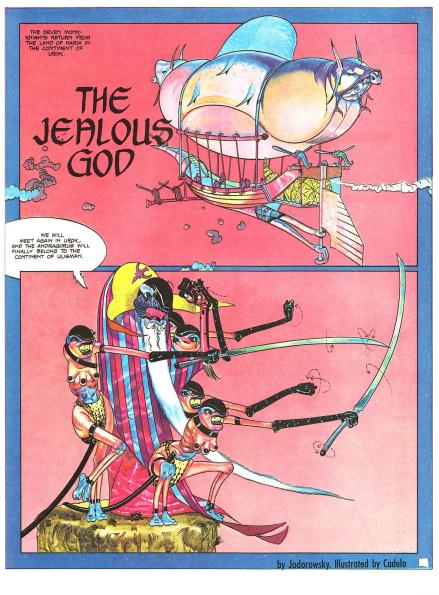


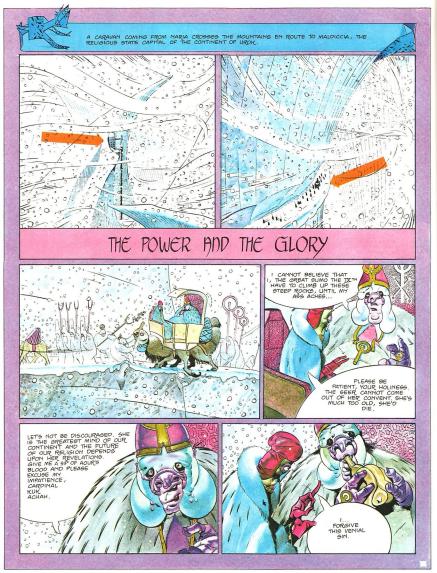
THE LORO MEETS FACE TO FACE WITH THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE C.I.A.

THE LORD GOES BEFORE THE MEDIA TO ANSWER THEIR QUESTIONS. THE EYES OF THE WORLD ARE UPON HIM.



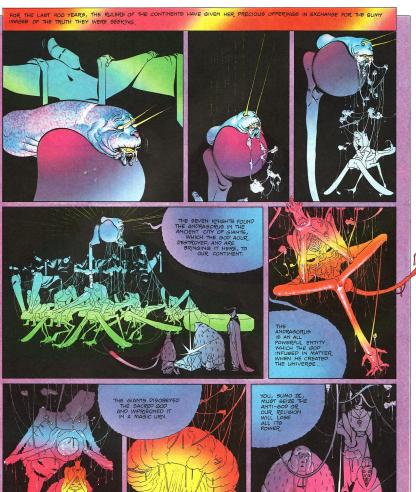












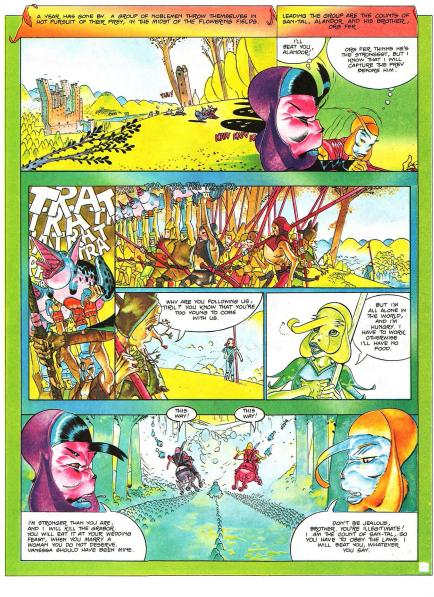


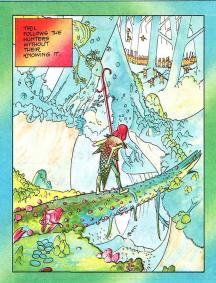














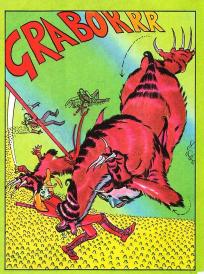


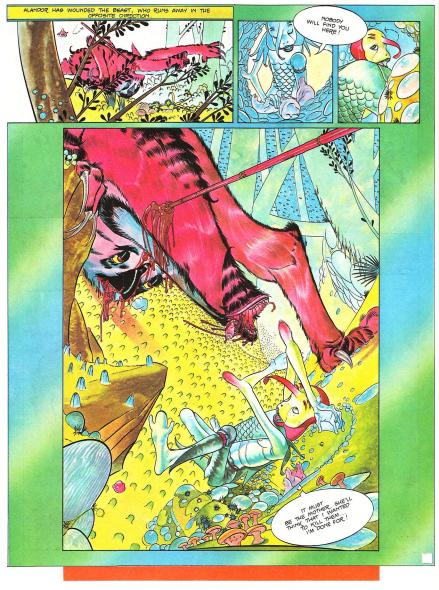










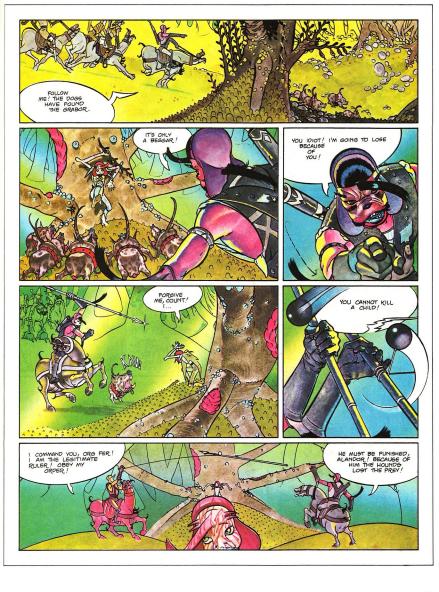




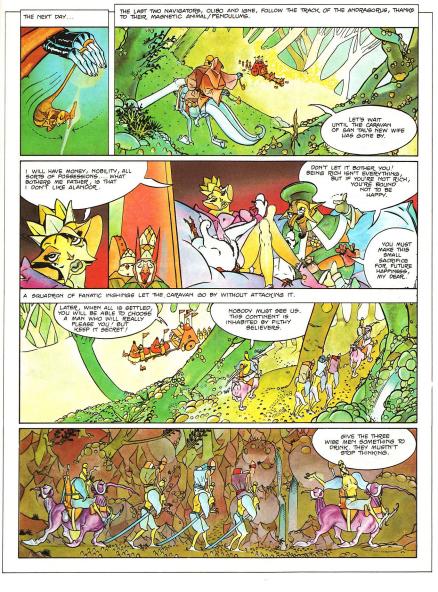


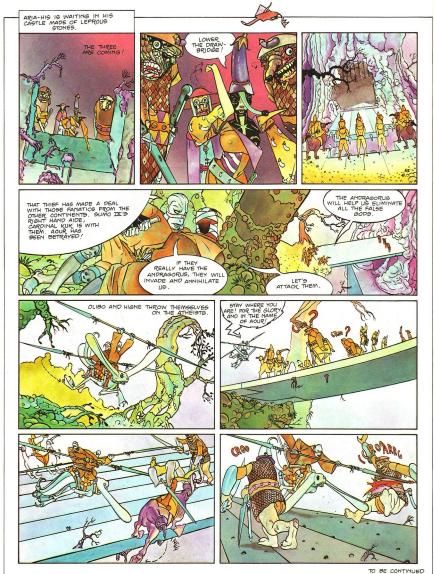














LA FEMME MUSICALE
Poster Size 24"x 30"
(as shown)
Lithograph Size 27"x 35"
(also available)



ZEBRA LADY Lithograph Size 24"x 30" (as shown)



GENIE Lithograph Size 24"x 37" (as shown)

## Plivia

ROBERT BANE PUBLISHING presents a series of limited edition lithographs and fine art posters by Olivia de Berardinis. These sultry, seductive and playfully erotic works are sure to be a favorite with the legions of Olivia fans who have come to know and collect her works over the past several years. To order include \$0.00 for postage and handling and enclose the total amount by check, money order or major credit card. California residents add 6.5% sales tax. Allow 4 weeks for delivery.



LA FEMME & FELINE Lithograph Size 26"x 33" (as shown) Poster Size 22"x 30" (also available)



To acquire a color brochure send \$5.00, applicable towards purchase. For information regarding other works by Olivia, please call our qualified sales consultants.

© 1985 Copyright

Total Amount Enclosed\_

Published Exclusively by Robert Bane Publishing, Inc.
9255 Sunset Blvd., Suite 716, Los Angeles, CA 90069. Toll Free 1-800-325-2765. California 213-205-0555.



LADY OF THE WEST Lithograph Size 24"x 32" (as shown)



REGISTERED NURSE Poster Size 22"x 30" (as shown)



ELEGANCE Poster Size 22"x 30" (as shown)

