Four issues later . . .

We asked you for your comments and ideas for the new-look HoH and you've not disappointed us. Your letters have consistently asked for:

1) More comics. This issue sees the last half of what is probably our last film adaptation in comic form. Frankly, any film you've been calling for would be too expensive for us and any film cheap enough would not be too interesting. But our current plans call for movie related horror strips in each issue, a couple of comic specials per year (see our ad elsewhere for details of John Bolton Dracula special) plus, of course, the best of British comic artists and writers in Quality's award-winning Warrior.

2) More Ramsey. Starting this issue, resident columnist Ramsey Campbell gets two whole pages to play with. Any more might slow down the devastating novels and short fiction with which he delights his fans.

3) More video. So where's Video Index this issue? Resting, just resting. Currently in production is our new, unique Video Fantasy which will provide a complete listing of all horror, science fiction and fantasy videos around - 1300 so far and we're still unearthing them! All this in a magazine so packed with detailed information and video-related articles that it will be indispensable, whether you have a video recorder or not.

4) More often. Watch the stands! Sales and interests are so good that we're about to go bi-monthly. That means nearly every month of the year will see either HoH, an HoH Special or Video Fantasy. Fair enough?

Course all this has meant I've had to make the ultimate sacrifice and join Quality full-time . . . I intend to make it fun, though. After all look at how much we've managed in a year!

Dave Reade.
A fresh crop of news, views and reviews brought to you by the peripatetic Tony Crawley, the romantic Tony Tate and the pragmatic Dave Reeder.

After 28 diverse issues we finally turn the spotlight onto the unique Mr Price. The first part of a mammoth three issue career history brought to you by Stephen Jones.

Questions, questions, questions... and some answers.

Guess how many of Vincent Price’s many films are available on video — 26? 50? A surprise answer from Paul Roland.

Meet the Midas of the low-budget shocker; the man who turned gore into gold. First of a series of offbeat reports from Randy Palmer.


Who else but Ingrid Pitt? Ms Pitt tells her story to Gragg Turnbull.


A look at Britain’s best-selling horror author, James Herbert, by Britain’s most respected Ramsey Campbell.
HAMMER'S BACK!
More than brighter television is promised in the production comeback of Hammer Films. Movies are due to be made, too. Hammer films with Hammer stars. First on the slate looms large as Christopher Lee doing a Conny (and, I suppose, a Travolta) by returning to the role he made his own and then said he'd have nothing more to do with. Well, the way Johnny Hough tells it to me, Chris is due for a new Hammer film – Dracula – The Beginning.

"Yes, I know he said he'd never play Dracula again," says John. "Now he wants to do it. Because we're going back to the legend as based on Vlad the Impaler. We're going back to myths as they used to be, staying with them, embellishing them. We want to go back to how it was when Hammer was a major force, creating this whole genre of fantasy films... the most famous partnership of fantasy and one film company. It's starting again!"

It was Hough who finally persuaded the new owners of Hammer – former in-house producers Roy Skelggs and Brian Lawrence – that time was ripe to get it on anew. He was astonished by the interest in Hammer classics and realised – as if we couldn't have told him for years – that there's still a vast audience out there for Hammer Films... as it was, as they were. And so, once the first batch of seven tele-movies are out of the way, and Johnny's finished his new Disney assignment, Robert Louis Stevenson's Black Arrow, he'll start in on the movies. With Chris Lee, Peter Cushing, Ingrid Pitt and even Vincent Price.

"We'll also attempt to create new stars and new situations," adds Hough. "But our first objective is to service the fans that never went away. We thought they'd gone away but they hadn't. The audience never went. In fact, the audience grew bigger. And so, eight years later, we're going to repay them by making films for them, the same style of films that we made before. Gothic, but less accent on blood and gore, more accent on mystery and suspense and the supernatural."

HAMMER-TV
Some indication of which way Hammer's headed will be seen – eventually – in the first bunch of the tele-movies being directed by John Hough and another ex-Hammer-hand, Peter Sasaki. They will not, promises Hough, who's in overall charge of the series, be anything like the House of Hammer nonsense. "They were primarily wrong in their approach," comments Hough. "They would disappoint the Hammer fans because they were modern day suspense films with a few little twists and surprises. That wasn't, to me, what Hammer Films or a Hammer television series should be. I didn't like the series."

What, then, can we expect in the new-style Hammer-TV shows? A cruddled Hammer House of Mystery and Suspense, yet Hough insists the title is Hammer Tales of Mystery and Suspense – "no House, no horror!" And despite what he said in the previous paragraph, the series will have modern-day stories – it's the movies that'll be Gothic.

Here's the lowdown on the first Hammer tele-films:


2. SWEET SCENT OF DEATH by Brian Clemens (of course!), directed by Peter Sasaki. Starring: Hollywood's Shirley Knight and Dean Stockwell with Robert Lang. Subject: Nothing revealed...


4. THE LATE NANCY IRVING, scripted by David Fisher, directed by Peter Sasaki. Starring: Christina (The Sentinel) Raines, Marius Goring, Simon Williams. Subject: Multi-millionaire requires regular supplies of his rare blood group to combat anaemia... anyone interested in donating, please apply to...

5. BLACK CARION by Don Houghton (a director of the House of Hammer series).

6. OSMOSIS by Ingrid Pitt. Hollywood's 20th Century Fox (the Star Wars distributor) is backing the series due to be networked on ITV; and ABC in the United States. Hence, each show must have one American star, at least.

"We're not restricted as to who is going to play in the films," said Hough, "only in the TV shows." The first six were shot at the rate of one a week. "We've a contract for the first thirteen," says Hough, "an option for another thirteen and a total of 39 89-minute films to make. Fast. But not cheaply. We're going for the old Hammer quality."

FILM OF THE YEAR
That's what they're calling it. Well, "the picture of the year," to be literally precise – in every way. What? What else but George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty Four, which is how he spelled out the title on publication in June, 1949. Obviously, producer Simon Perry and his writer-director partner, Michael Radford, are going with 1984, the title which Peter Cushing made even more famous than Orwell. Gripped the nation by the very throat, Cushing did, when the Beeb televised a play version in 1954.

I heard that Aunty is thinking of repeating the tele-version, although it's not on tape, I gather, but some form of kinescope. "There was a terrific fuss about the production at the time, questions in the House and all that," recalls Cushing. "People said it should never have been shown. But I came out
of it with a quite mistaken reputation for horror."

John Hurt is, almost naturally, 1984's Winston.

The book - or its title, or its dark warning about totalitarianism, and all its now-so-familiar verbiage like Big Brother and Newspeak - has rarely been put of the news since then. Now that it's lasted to the year it's set in (Orwell merely transposed the year he wrote it in: 1948), the book's a massive best-seller, topping the New York Times lists and the rest. There's enormous interest, therefore, in the new (second) film version which, quite rightly, is a British movie even if the guy who worked hard on Orwell's widow to obtain the rights is an American lawyer, Marvin Rosenblum. Since he announced his deal with Perry and Radford (the team behind Another Times, Another Place), I notice the fast-moving Virgin Films combine has joined the Orwellian horrorshow. Fine with me. I have a lot of time for Virgin, the way Robert Deveraux and Al Clark select their movies with such tender loving care. (They've also picked up Steven Paul's film of the Kurt Vonnegut fantasy, Slipstick, for release. Good news; even if Jerry Lewis is in it).

1984 started shooting in March at Twickenham Studios and should be out well before the end of this vital year (it has to be, right?) Won't be long, then, before, instead of just reading about Orwell, or reading his book (again?), or listening to it as Radio 4's Book At Bedtime, we'll be seeing it all. Oceania. Eurasia. Eastasia. Britain as Airstrip One. Big Brother. The Inner Party. The Minister's of Truth and Love. The dreaded Thought Police. The Two Minutes Hate. Those televisions which watch the watchers. Winston, Julia and last but never least, Room 101 ... where interrogator O'Brien has the worst thing in the world ... varying, of course, from individual to individual. Not that there are supposed to be any individuals anymore in 1984. (Or is that in 1984 ...?)

THE VID BIZ

Time was, and not so very long ago, that between films (and rather than having to earn a crust by making movies they weren't interested in), top directors would shoot commercials on the side. Sergio Leone, Nic Roeg make 'em and, of course, most of 'em. But then, new-wave filmmakers cut their teeth on - Alan Parker, Flashdance's Adrian Lynne, Greystone's Hugh Hudson, Nick The Bloody Chamber Lewin, Bob Mahoney, David Ashwell, Terry (Slaparound) Bedford, Ian Ernes and both great Scots - Ridley and Tommy. But now, they've been overtaken by the better paid new whir of rock videos. That's where the next new wave is coming from - like Britain's top video- ractor, Russell Mulcahy. He's been home to Australia to helm his first feature, Razorback, for Peter Weir's company. And Bob Giraldi, who shot Michael Jackson's Beat It and the other 'female' from John Carpenter's Christine - the dazzling Alexandra Paul. Christine becomes jealous of her - now you can understand why.


Regular film-makers involved in this new art form include Bob Rafelson, who helmed Lionel Richie's All Night Long, Mike (Flash Gordon) Hodges, Tobe Hooper, who shot Billy Idol's Dancing With Myself in two days and Julien Temple. Julien lost his big fantasy chance with the Mandrake The Magician movie (which remains on the shelf), so he went back to the vid game, which he helped start with his Sex Pistols stuff, and handled the Stone's Undercover of the Night which was banned by Aunty, very much like their hypnotic reaction to the biggest and best video around ... THREAT FILLER

I'm informed by people who know much more about these kind of things than your ever 'umble servant, that John Landis has put his real signature upon his video of Michael Jackson's Thriller - and not just by the improved use of Rick Baker's American Werewolf in London effects. And no, I don't mean the Landis credit line either. Listen carefully during the video (if you ever get to see it again in Britain, that is) and you'll hear someone say: 'See you next Wednesday.' Apparently, Landis uses this line (pinched from the 2001 script) in all his movies - with the exception of his Twilight Zone double-act.

Thriller is what - eleven minutes? (And you might add, shown on French TV as a programme in itself at decent times), Julien Temple has beaten that record though. His promo for the ABC group's Man Trap lasts a full hour ... He's doing so well with vids, I wouldn't be surprised to see him winning back his Mandrake deal.

KING'S HIGH C'S

Bowling Green be praised! John Carpenter has got his act back in great shape with his much-delayed encounter with Stephen King. I rate their Christine - along with Cujo - as the best screen adaptation of Kingprint since Carrie, the film that (ah she! nostalgia) brought De and I together in 1976. For me, King's top C's work out best. But then, I ain't American. For, according to the latest U.S. box-office computations, I'm wrong. And not for the first time.

Officially, Stanley Kubrick's cocked-up version of The Shining remains top in the aisles as far as ticket-sellers go on yerder. Even though, it ranks only 88th in history, way behind such immortal classics as The Muppet Movie, Octopussy, Moonraker, Flashdance and ... no kidding ... The Amityville Horror!

STEVE'S KINGDOM

For the record, here's how the King movies worked at American cinemas. In 88th slot, as I say: The Shining; 276; Carrie; 435; Creepshow (which, alas, didn't even do as well, or indeed as badly, as the Twilight Zone); 459; Cujo; 553; The Dead Zone; and then Christine, which hadn't been out long enough to be listed numerically. Sadly, it seems to be dying a death, although, I repeat, I think it's a splendid piece of work from Carpenter, his (Spielbergian) crew and young cast headed by De Palma's Dressed To Kill find, Keith Gordon, and the delicious Alexandra Paul. (What? No, she's not Christine. Where you bin, man? Christine is a 1957 Plymouth Fury that eats petrol, miles and, well, people.)

KING'S FUTURE

As far as Hollywood is concerned, Steve King just can't write 'em fast enough. Almost everything he's put on paper (with the logical exception of those Different Seasons novellas) has been spun through the movie wringer by now - or is about to be. This year, we're due for Christine, herself; plus Cronenberg's Dark Zone (which begins okay but all too swiftly dwindles away; note, however); Mark Lester's Firestarter (which I'm worried about as Dino De Laurentiis is involved); and much lower down the budgetary pike, Fritz Kiersch's New World film of Children of the Corn - hey, a double-C - which Steve co-scripted with George Goldsmith to suit the 'adult nightmare' hype.
Corn is also one of King's novelas, so maybe there's some chance for a film of one of the Different Seasons tales, two of which are real if diffused horrors, another is a great jail yarn and the last is rather like King's Catcher in the Rye. Certainly, Apt Pupil, the man chiller, about the odd friendship of a typical all-American high school kid and an ex-Nazi, could make a powerful film. The other horror, The Breathing Method, would best fit into the upcoming Creepshow II and give Tom Savini, er, a head start on 1984 special-effects honors.

Since finishing his script of The Stand for George Romero, Steve has been back where he's used to being — atop the New York Times best-sellers chart (until Orwell's comeback) with his latest winner, Pet Sematary — that's how he spells it; with reason. And due out later this year is the novel Steve has been sitting on with his mate, Peter (Ghost Story) Straub: The Talisman.

QUOTE OF THE MONTH
"I'm not particularly insecure or paranoid, but I understand it very well. I always thought that I would much rather be put in jail for my art than for my Jewishness." — Cronenberg in The Shape of Rage.

NEWSCASTER
Piers (Venom) Haggard preparing a movie of Harry Harrison's Stainless Steel Rat — not to be confused with Stainless Steel Rat, first movie of 1980's Shining, which is called Full Metal Jacket, Might sell better as Heavy Metal Jacket, Stan ... It's a Vietnam war story, by the way ... Anything Coppola can do, Kubrick can do better. We'll see ... The next Dino De Laurentis chillers look like being shot back in Italy. Even Mexico is getting too costly for Dino, so he's taking his old Rome Dinocitta studio out of mothballs after a dozen years ... Cinefantastique writer Tim Lucas, one of the contributors to the David Cronenberg book, The Shape of Rage, is working solo on a new one about the film art of Mario Bava ... Average movie budget for 1984 is around $11.3 million. The first (of a projected three) Dune films, though, has cost $40 million. Owch! ... Joel Goldsmith, son of Spielberg's second favourite Hollywood composer, Jerry Goldsmith (he did Twilight Zone and he's just finished 13th) is following Dad's musical steps. Joel's starting to make a splash, with the score of Chuck Vincent's comedy about those Hollywood Hot Tubs ... Auntie BC's answer to The Day After is Threads and takes place in a nuked Sheffield. The cinema's reply is Lynne Litman's The Trench, which is 50 times more effective than Nicholas Meyer's tele-film. In fact, I hear the Beeb is even considering finally screening their long banned Peter Watkins' real nuke shocker, The War Game. Only taken them 18 years ... Latest whisper I have on the Greystoke film, the alleged definitive version of the Tarzan saga, is not good at all. The March opening in America (already postponed) is being put off again until December if, that is, Warner Brothers decide to release it in cinemas at all.

RE-ENTRY FOR ALSTON
Normally, when I get into the realms of "what happened to ...?" it's connected with someone from the 1950s; or earlier. But Emmett Alston arrived, so to speak, under the patronage of The Cannon Group in 1981, with a science-fiction horror trip called New Year's Evil. Since then, not a lot has been heard of the guy who went to the University of Southern California film school with some felles called Lucas, Milus and Kleiser. He hasn't escaped their superstructures as yet. But he's trying ... No doubt, he thought he was headed someplace when Cannon signed him as an in-house director (even if 'tother one was Boaz Davidson, creator, if that is the word, of the Lemon Popsicle trash). Having earned his spurs making USAF combat documentaries and working for Hollywood independent companies as cinematographer, editor and scripter (he's made a Philippines trip to supervise post-production on ole John Carradine's Vampire Graveyard), Emmett got his feature debut off and running under the Cannon aegis. Well, you have to start someplace.

Cannon liked his style and announced him as helmer of Harvest of Fear, due to star icky singer Wayne Newton (that would have been a genuine horrorshow). Next, he was due to make Enter the Ninja. Then, quite suddenly, Emmett Alston disappeared as the Ninja maker. He was kept on as the movie's action director — and since action was more, or less, what the film was all about, I suppose honours were even and his. Certainly, he seemed to get on well with his star, Sho Kosugi. Now, while Cannon's Ninja goes on and on (I'm just waiting for The Ninja Chops Lemon Popsicle), Emmett has written his own ninja-cum-horror scenario. And Sho Kosugi has the title role: Dark Warrior. His other star is Lance Kerwin, the kid with the ghoulies toys and various other problems in Tobe Hooper's Salem's Lot. Ironic, that, as Hooper is now Cannon's topmost in-house director, making their Space Vampires at Lucassfilm East, alas, Elstree Studios.

Strangely, Emmett Alston is not directing his Sho show — simply producing under his new Cannon breakaway name of Emmett Royle Alston. If it's a hit, I suppose he'll add Rolls to that monicker.

QUOTE OF THE MONTH II
Mentioning John Carradine reminds me of one of his better comments about his art. "Acting," said the ole boy, "is either completely opaque or completely transparent. Anything in between is like mud." He should know.

HOOPER'S COMEBACK
Yes, you read it right. Cannon's long-promised movie of Colin Wilson's Space Vampires is finally underway. Over the last five years or so, Menahem Golan and Yoram Globus, the chutzpah twins who run Cannon, have announced all kinds of directors for it — from Superman's flight director Perisic to Golan, himself. To be honest, the script was more of a headache. With that solved, by Dan O'Bannon, no less, everything else fell in place.

The story? Okay, so there's this earth-bound ship studding across an alien spaceflight, all very Marc Celeste/ish. Deserted. Or so it seems ... until one room is found filled with glass coffins, similarly full of ... frozen stiffs! When they awake, they're hungry ... and we're on the menu. All of us on Earth. Or at least those around the Elstree region.

I'll let Tobe take it from there. If he stays the course this time. When he last came to make a movie here, Venom in 1981, he ... well, split and Piers Haggard finished the flicker.

HOOPER'S NEXT
Once he's finished with his vamps from up yonder, Tobe Hooper is due to get cracking on his next Cannon-shot, the re-make of 1952's Invaders From Mars, turned down for 3-D in 1952 — and 1984, too.

3-D OR NOT 3-D?
... that is the question! Various independent producers did their best to make last year 1983-D. Didn't work. Charlie Band's Metalstorm (later given a Star Trekish sub-title: The Destruction of Jared-Syn, which is called giving the whole plot away in one line) and Lamont Johnson's rescue job of Canada's Spacehunter (which also got hi-jacked to a sub-title: Adventures in the Forbidden Zone) both bit the 3-Dust. Neither one earned back their budgets in America. Not that I'm surprised. Having seen they didn't work on screen, I hardly expected them to take off at the box-office. Richard Fleischer's return to the gimmick he last utilised for Arena (1953) in Dino's Amityville 3D is suffering mightily after a few months on American release, as well.

So far the only tri-di-ers making any dent in the wallets of the film-going populace are the kind of sequels that would have had a fair chance of doing well anyway. Joe Versus the Volcano is a 3-D, for example, has lately overhauled Friday The 13th Part 3-D as the top 3-D money-maker ... by $26million to about $16million.

What, I wonder, will the Hollywood hacks make of that. A swift cut-down of 3-D originals, I expect — all of them excepting Spielberg's flying man, Zoran's Shop of Horrors — and 3-D cameras being reserved for sequels, only. How long before Rocky IV in 3-D or, dare one say it, Indy Jones (even E.T.) in tri-di. Don't laugh. Could happen.
HEMDALE COMETH
The Hollywood end of Britain's Hemdale combine keeps getting closer to its ambition of making ten million a year. The 1984 production schedule has six flickers due for the cameras including Howling II (minus Joe Dante, I'm sure, after the big hit word about his Gremlins) and Larry Cohen's newie, Special Effects.

Once Conan II is out of the way, Arnold Schwarzenegger reports to Hemdale to make like an alien in The Terminator. When he's retired, is he an ex-terminator? And shooting has finally started on the much-trouble Romero Ripper, Return of the (Living) Dead. Tobe Hooper left that project for his Cannon deal and so scripted Dan (Allen, etc.) O'Bannon is making his feature debut as director. Good for Dan. With a line-up like that, it appears to me that John Daly's true ambition at Hemdale is to become the new Corman.

TOP SECRET
Although it's my job to write about such things, I've always believed that too much publicity can ruin a film. Some of the citizens of Hollywood appear to agree with me. Clint Eastwood and Nastassja Kinski have both completed their latest films without a word of hype in the utmost secrecy. (Eastwood's is Tightrope and Nasty's is called Paris, Texas). Now Sean Cunningham, the Friday The 13th millionaire has shot Next of Kin, shrouded in similar secrecy, in Florida. Certainly his and remain a secret even when named: James Spader, Shannon Presby, Lori Laughlin. Ever heard of 'em? You will, sez Sean.

You will also have to change that title, won't you Sean? Next of Kin is the name of Tony Williams' ketchup Australian horror movie, which only came out in 1982. Maybe that's the reason Sean was shooting so quietly—trying to avoid a court hassle?

BOX-OFFICE WINNERS
Inevitably, The Return of the Jedi earned more money than any other movie around in 1983. In America, anyway. E.T., which opened late in 1982, topped the British box-office and is still the No. 1 box-office hit in world history, having now smashed through the $365 million ticket barrier—and that's not counting all the merchandising.

Jedi pleased the public much more than when the Empire struck back and with the second Indy Jones film due to open over yonder on May 25, George Lucas is full of largesse again and partnering his old boss, Coppola, as executive producers of Paul Schrader's biopic of the Japanese writer, Mishima. He committed a spectacular, not to say messy, suicide in 1970.

Second fantasy movie of the American year (just behind Trading Places, but way behind the second-place Tootsie) was John Badham's War Games. Badham is celebrating the fact
by signing a new deal with Warner Brothers. John's formed his own combine, The Great American Picture Show and his first show — very much a subject being kept under wraps — is due before cameras in May. He's also preparing another film with the War Games writers, Walter Parks and Larry Lasker, and has finished a script of his own about disappearing deep-sea divers called Caribbean Crossing.

Meanwhile, his Blue Thunder (22 in the charts for '83) has suffered the ignoble fate of becoming a TV series with ex-Dynasty-ite James Farentino co-starring with a state-of-the-art chopper that is stealing all the reviews (and merchandising). Gilbert Shilton directed the first tele-caper; not a patch on the movie. Of course not! There's a rival show thundering on the air as well — Airwolf, featuring Jan-Michael Vincent, Ernie Borgnine and another dude killer-chopper.

CLASSY ACT

Having suffered some real gungy horror while serving on the jury of the Brussels fantasy fest, it's a pleasure to clue you in to a good modern horror piece. You would hardly think it from the poster, but Joel Bender's The Returning is not dumb. It's more mystical than your average vandals. Flawed, of course; lacking humour, in particular.

Apart from Susan Strasberg as the mother (yeah, Mandy, she's into mothers and fill-ers, others are already), I've not heard of anyone in cast or crew. No matter. The film, American by the way, is all the better for lack of stars on either side of the camera as it closes in on a Utah family whose trip to the Mojave desert ends in unremitting disaster. (The family could have been invented by Steve King, but Patrick Nash is responsible; King would have found a better title, anyway.)

The Ophir clan find an old rock in the desert for the mantelpiece and are hit by Indian superstitions. Their kid (Brian Follman) is killed by a lorry. His spirit takes over and controls his Dad (Gabriel Walsh), who begins acting like his kid ... rather like Roger Livesey in Vice Versa (1947). What's more, the father and the driver of the fatal lorry (Victor Arnold) are also linked, not to say enmeshed, via more spirits — those of dead Indian warriors of the Mojave. And, well, it's up to Mumsy to find the solution. Gripping stuff. Good work from director Bender and cameraman Oliver Wood. Yeah, well worth renting — as we'll only get it over here on cassette, (well, maybe cable-TV), that's for sure.

That's the good news. 'Tother 'new films are not so bright...

1981 RE-VISITED

Such a dearth of fresh (hah!) horror of late, as mentioned here last time, I believe (last time was such a long time ago), that the 1979—82 shelves are being cleared in a rush to fill cinemas and cassettes. Trouble is most of the films tend to prove the reason they were shelved in the first place was more a matter of artistry or lack of it, than any squeal between backers and/or distributors. Take these two from the Class of '81.

If nothing else, Jim Sotos' Sweet Sixteen shows that Susan Strasberg was playing Mums — and with more Indian headaches — three years ago. It's her kid, a daughter this time, having her 16th birthday brawl when the ... er ... cake hits the fan. Murders keep happening in the archetypal small town. That around the characters are male, this once, comes as a surprise who Dunn'em does not. The film, suffering a modest budget, is well peopled, at least. Bo Hopkins, in pre-Dynasty days, makes a top-notch sheriff; Patrick MacNee is a bit lost as the archeologist Papa (well, he was a last-minute substitute for Leslie Nielson); and De Mille's old partner, Henry Wilcoxen is a great Indian. Main flaw: if title star Alesia Shirley is, or was 16, then I'm Dez Skin's father. Much prefer young Dana Kimmell, anyway.

Compared to Howard Avedis' Mortuary, the Sotos film is a classic. The former is more towards the buck stuff, even if the stabbie is making use of a trocar — which comes from the French trocar, meaning three sides. 'Tis a surgical instrument used for removing all the fluids from bodily cavities, consisting of a puncturing devise situated inside a tube. It both empties the body and fills it, if that's your thing, with embalming fluids. You get the picture? Right, the bodies are supposed to be dead at the time.

I should be harder on this film as it features, yet again, the tele-film Burtons, Christopher and Lynda Day George, but George died late last year, so, like RIP and all that.

1982, TOO

Same goes, since the Georges are involved, for a piece of definitive Italo-Spanish crap once entitled 1000 Cries in the Night and now settling for Pieces. So it should be — cut into them and dropped from a great height on the head of Juan Piquer Simon. He is no director, of course. He proves that with every outing, and when trying to match Dario Argento (his score here is played by a group that should be called Hob-Goblin), he's worse than ever.

When I tell you that the basic notion of this one is a Norman Bates type so bitter and twisted at being shouted at by Momma in 1942 for being caught with a nude lady jigsaw (in 1942?) that he grows up to make his own nude jigsaw by using a chainsaw on live ladies, well, you'll understand my thinking that perhaps some of the video-nasties front have a point. (Not much of a point, but some.)

Edmund Purdom and Paul Smith (Midnight Express' prison chief and Popeye's Bluto) are also involved. How, as one always said about Chris George (but never Lynda Day George), the mighty have fallen.
The Undead

Carroll Borland is a vampire with class! Almost 50 years ago she gave us one of the screen's unforgettable vampire portraits as Lugosi's daughter in Mark of the Vampire (1935). Today this charming denizen of the undead lives with husband and pet dog just off Sunset Boulevard. Lives, indeed, in the same house that Lugosi used to visit and to which myself, film historian Ron Borst and actor Delbert Wynn were privileged to visit last year.

"I'm a sixth generation Californian; my ancestors were among the original settlers. I began my career as a dancer and then won a scholarship to Berkeley to study Shakespeare. After that, I became a staff auditor at CBS in San Francisco and it was during this period (when I was around 15 or 16) that I wrote my story Countess Dracula."

Bela Lugosi was then playing Dracula on stage in Oakland. Borland sent him a note about her novel and was encouraged by Lugosi — he saw it as the stage sequel to Dracula; the play, that is, as the film was not yet made.

"The problem was that the Stoker estate wanted a lot of money for the rights end, since the novel would become public domain in 4 to 5 years anyway, we decided to wait. So then I joined the road show company of Dracula as Lucy but, when the film version came along, it was back to Berkeley! We kept writing to each other though and, about 3 years later, Bele contacted me for a role in a new picture to be called Vampires of Prague."

The role she was to test for was that of his daughter; a character called Luna, daughter of Count Mora, in what was eventually to become Mark of the Vampire.

"Tod Browning did the test but was concerned about my height since, next to Bele, I was short! So Bele asked that we be tested together for height with his cloak wrapped around us. If only they had all known that Bela was actually bending his knees so he appeared shorter then he really was... nobody could see beneath his cloak!"

"We became good friends and I don't deny that I was infatuated with him since Bele was a handsome, sexy man. And there I was, this very young girl who would walk down Hollywood Boulevard with this married — and therefore taboo — man so much older than I was. Something he said at that time remains with me: 'Do you know that before I was born, I was fighting in another country in a revolution?' He said it in that far-off way of speaking that he had.

"Making Mark of the Vampire was an interesting time for me. I worked with those sort of professional middle-aged gentlemen like Lionel Barrymore and Bela Lugosi and I won! Atwill who were fangs to me... and, of course, Bele! He was a practical joker and loved playing tricks on people. However, he could dish it out but he certainly couldn't take it!"

The one problem actor in the film was Elizabeth Allen who this film was meant as e vehicle for. She didn't like the way I was being lighted and photographed by James Wong Howe, claiming that she should have the best angles and look the best. The consequence was that Howe was removed from the picture and replaced by George Berns — although Howe still received credit on screen. Elizabeth Allen was a real 'nibbish'!

The time came to film Carroll's one scene with Ms Allen and she ran into a disagreement with director Tod Browning.

"Mr Browning told me to turn to the camera and growl like a wolf. Well, I said: 'No! In the book, Dracula, it says that she turned around and her mouth was square, like a Japanese mask, and she hissed like a cat!' He said to try it and liked it and, to this day, vampires always hiss!

"Everyone hated the ending to the movie. We had assumed that there was a supernatural element to the picture and then we were given this cop-out, 'explein it all away' ending with the only lines that Bele end I spoke in the film! It really spoilt the movie, I feel, yet Tod Browning had nothing to say in the matter since the orders came from the studio heads. This was to be Browning's comeback picture after the disaster and public resentment of Freaks and a 'safe' ending was wanted. A pity indeed. One element had already been excised from the story — the explanation for Bele's bullet hole in the side of the head. In the original screenplay, Mora end his daughter had had an incestuous relationship and, out of guilt, he had killed his daughter and then put a gun to his head."

Lugosi's supposed rivalry with Karloff is something Carroll Borland still has strong feelings about.

"In the beginning Bela did resent Boris somewhat. Not because he had anything personal against the man but because he had achieved such success
and acclaim with a role (devoid of any lines of dialogue) as the Frankenstein monster. A role that Bela himself had turned down for that very reason! Karloff’s popularity threatened to eclipse his own because of it. But, over the years, there is not any doubt in my mind that he mellowed considerably.”

Nowadays, Carroll devotes herself to teaching at Pacific Oaks College on the problems and handling of aging. She still finds time for acting as well; she recently completed a role in Fred Olen Ray’s Scaps. But it is as the legendary Luna that we will always remember this very fine lady . . .

KARLOFF LIVES IN ‘84
Forrest J Ackerman’s latest project is an updated and revised edition of The Frankenstein Monster — his 1969 tribute to Karloff. The first edition was a rush job and was hastily assembled; now FJA should do justice to the King. There is, however, no word on the sequel to Mr Monster’s Movie Gold and the title has been removed from the schedule of publishers Dunning. A pity indeed . . .

THE CREATURE STILL WALKS IN AMONG US
Ricou Browning is a name to think about. Never a star he still belongs in the Horrorwood Hall of Fame thanks to his performance as The Creature from the Black Lagoon. Today he lives in Davie, South Florida with wife and assorted pets, still working in the film industry. His latest assignment was underwater director on the latest Bond movie Never Say Never Again.

Playing The Creature all those years ago was no easy task. The 185-pound, 6-foot and chain-amok Browning had to wear a suit that, when waterlogged, weighed more than a pick-up truck! The eyes alts were too small and useless for underwater swimming and he had to use his instinct to guide himself. He recalls: “It was like swimming in an overcoat and looking through a keyhole — couldn’t see a thing!”

He created and part-directed such TV shows as Flipper, Gentle Ben and Salty and co-directed Island of the Lost. His involvement with such flops as Raise the Titanic and The Lucky Lady has not affected his high standing. He is still an underwater expert very much in demand.

However, Ricou, the original Creature, cannot remember how the classic movie ended! After more than thirty years of fine creative work I, for one, forgive him . . .

PRICELESS WORDS
Vincent Price’s re-emergence as the genre actor (with apologies to the ever busy John Carradine) gives us hope for an art form that has lost its way over the years. He has some very strong opinions on that as I learnt when I spoke to him on the phone recently.

“The last pictures I did originally were mostly spoofs and send-ups. I really enjoyed Theatre of Blood which I think was a marvellous movie. But after that I began to receive overly violent scripts, gory pieces or more of the same as Phibes and Theatre of Blood. I really didn’t see anything that I wanted or needed. Some movies today are just terrible — so violent and badly written. I decided to do House of the Long Shadows because it was a return to the old style of horror. It was a lot of fun to make because I was working with Peter Cushing, Christopher Lee and John Carradine — the first time that we had all appeared in a film together. We’re all friends so that made it so enjoyable. Why, between us, we must have made around 700 pictures and it’s wonderful to be able to come together like this!”

Price has divided his talents over the last ten years between TV, radio and movies. Contrary to popular belief he has been in a number of films recently though they have generally been bad enough to forget! A good example would be Scavenger Hunt (1979) which was a real dud. He is also the host of Mysterily, a US showcase for such British shows as Cribb and Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. Then, of course, there is The Price of Fear, his long-running BBC World Service series.

“You know the audience on that is about one hundred million! The shows are incredible with so many of the very best actors in England. I act as the host and connection between the shows which are all especially written for the series.”

“I also co-authored a book, Monsters, with my son which did not fare well, unfortunately. The publishers wanted a very different kind of book to the one that we gave them so they didn’t really promote it. Our book was concerned with all aspects of monsters — in movies, mythology and otherwise. They wanted just another book on movie monsters like all the others. They went out of business anyway.”

House of the Long Shadows has had a long delayed release in the US and The Monster Club has still only been seen here on cable TV. This concerns his many fans and worries Price.

“It can be very disappointing when something you made is not released. Look at Madhouse: never released in any big way! Sometimes a film can be released at the wrong time too. I’ve been in this business now for almost fifty years and a project has to be right for me now. Fun, interesting and scary. Most of all it has to be a challenge!”

Long may the right challenges arrive.

THE B PEOPLE ARRIVE
From next issue I’ll be taking a look at some of Monsterdom’s supporting players. First out of the old memory pit will be Rondo Hatton. Stay scared . . .
What can one say about a director whose credits range from Goldilocks and the Three Bears through The Gruesome Twosome to Miss Nymphet's Zap-In? Well, I guess you could despair about the collapse of Western intellectual values or you could, if you had the style of authors Daniel Krough and John McCarty, write a fascinating book like The Amazing Herschell Gordon Lewis and his World of Exploitation Movies (FantAtCo, $14.95, 1983).

Lewis is a phenomenon. As you'll read elsewhere in this issue, he changed the face of the horror movie and none of us can be the same again. Although Hammer Films are generally credited with unleashing the forces of gory horror in the genre mainstream (thanks to good Dr Frankenstein and his increasingly graphic experiments), it was Lewis' decision to go for visceral shock in Blood Feast (1963) that has led us, inexcusably perhaps, to the rise of the moral backlash and the campaign against video nasties 21 years later.

Now you could say with some force, I suppose, that Lewis is a total moral degenerate with no redeeming features. You might argue that to produce a limited edition book of 170 pages of compulsively revolting stills of brains leaking from shattered skulls or entrails dripping into darkened corners is not only pandering to people's basest tastes but positively wallowing in them. You could be right; but so what?

Even if that is true and even if we further decide to agree that Lewis' work is never going to be appreciated as Art, then I still believe that this book is important. In fact, it may be the most important film book I've seen for years. For, whatever else Herschell Gordon Lewis may or may not have done, he did achieve two crucial things: firstly, he discovered and mined a dark area of the American psyche more successfully than any other director, and, secondly, he forced us to consider whether we enjoy horror movies for the expectation of terror and shock or for the consequence of those emotions. Detailed as the book is, it perhaps raises more questions than it answers.

Why do lines on film posters like "Only a stake through her heart could appease his appalling passion" or "A ghastly tale drenched with gouts of blood spurting from the withering victims of a madman's lust" draw us closer and closer? What is our fascination with the dread artlessness of the low-budget shockers? What within us responds? Perhaps the ad lines from The Gruesome Twosome may help you to gaze down deep into your soul... "Think you've seen blood and gore? Think you've seen stomach-retching mutilation? You ain't seen nothing yet!"

Which leads us usefully, I suppose, to The Best, Worst and Most Unusual Horror Films by, of all unlikely people, the Editors of Consumer Guide (Fountain Press, £8.95, 1993) — actually written by Darrell Moore. There is certainly no question here of paying H.G. Lewis any respect and the book's a lot less fun for that. It has a curious feel to it as well: it lacks both chronology and coherence and, most curious of all, no attempt is made to cover the whole range and depth of the horror film. However, it is designed nicely, has lots of colour pages and oversizes stills. The best you could say of it, I'm afraid, is that, unlike many other horror film overviews, it is actually up to date — both Creepshow and Videodrome receive coverage. Good value but I found it disappointing; but do look at it as you might relish his rather opinionated comments.

Beware though of The Great Book of Movie Monsters by Jan Stacy and Ryder Syvertsen (Columbus, £7.95, 1983). It's the kind of idea that seems incredibly good late at night as the level slowly sinks down the second bottle of wine: an encyclopaedia of movie monsters that details their life stories, physical characteristics, habits and so on. This works quite well for entries like "Deadly Mantis" or "Godzilla" (films obvious) but seems a little curious for "The Family" or Amphibious Monsters (The Omega Man and Destination Inner Space, respectively). Some quite useful information is dotted here and there but there is no consistent supply of film credits and, I'm afraid, I found the book too cute to be more than a curiosity.

That will not be the fate of The Twilight Zone Companion by Marc Scott Zicree (Bantam, £9.95, 1982). Prepared in advance of the recent big budget film homage to the classic TV series, this is a model of TV reference material — full credits, plotlines, stills and anecdotes for every episode of the Rod Serling show. Very little TV material manages to occupy the middle ground between dry academic discussion and what we might call (for the sake of brevity) the TV Times school of TV writing. This book not only manages to find that area but revels in the delight of passing on fascinating details of a spectacular show. Even if you've only seen one or two episodes (recently repeated, of course, by the constantly surprising BBC) will have been moved sufficiently "into a land of both shadow and substance, of things and ideas" to enjoy this. Strongly recommended for your bookshelves.

Lastly, we come to Gene Wright's The Science Fiction Image (Columbus, £9.95, 1983). An excellent encyclopaedia of SF in films, TV, radio and theatre and author Wright nearly pulls off the impossible trick by providing the one-stop guide to media science fiction. That he fails is due more to the book's short length (336 pages only) than to any lack of ability. After all, any general reference book that can give plot and credits for obscure material like A Message From Mars (1931) or Dr Frankenstein On Campus (1970) must be worth investigating.
Dear Dave,

It was with some anticipation that I opened up the "second" issue of the new HoH. Would it be plumped up with reprints or fresh with new features? I'm glad to say that, on the whole, issue 26 was a couple of steps in the right direction — although not entirely without fault. Although I like the magazine's uncramped layout style I do feel that such a limited space devoted to art on each cover could prove a severe disadvantage. There doesn't seem much scope for variety in that thin column and all the blurbs on each side just swamps the artwork. Perhaps reversing the proportions of arts and words would be more eye pleasing? I know I'm also going to get the price balance argument now, but please use a superior quality paper for HoH. As present your photographs suffer the most, often appearing garish. Try looking through old copies of HoH — the most striking thing is the way the paper stands the test of time. (By now you're no doubt wondering why I bought a copy . . .).

With the sudden disappearance of HoH those years ago, a very definite hole was left in the market of horror film journals. Starburst was a very good follow-up but, as it leaned Sci-Fiwards at the time, it was not quite the replacement I was searching for. Now I'm pleased to see the return of entertaining as well as informative pieces on the horror film which aren't clapper boy interviews (as seems to be the current 'thing' in so many US monster mags). Welcome back the good old fashioned reviews! Filmographies! But the surprise this time round is Ramsey's column. What an excellent job he makes of just a page — in it he packs more punch than the whole disoriented, anti-horror campaign which seems to relish printing the same six or so titles whenever the subject of video nasties is raised.

David Kerekes, Radcliffe, Manchester.

Okay, David, I won't give you the old 'price balance' argument but the new one. Dez tells me from his long experience of these matters that the key to success is to start small and modest and build on a solid foundation. Sounds reasonable to me — if better paper or a higher price put the whole future of HoH in doubt then I'm not sure that any of us would want it. Compare, to take your example, the current Starburst with its early issues — surely the paper quality and proportion of colour have increased but could it have started looking as it does now? I think not. What we can do though is improve our stills and from last issue you should have seen that. Good enough . . . Dave.

Dear Dave,

Congratulations on the rebirth of HoH. Like the fabled phoenix it has risen from the ashes of time and now flies free again for all those whose sense of wonder demands such nourishment. No 'Gosh/Wow' stuff, like some of the US mags, but still retaining a certain amount of Fun, with a capital F! I'm looking forward to each issue with all the enthusiasm of a small child on Christmas Day.

Barry Radburn, Penrith, New South Wales, Australia.

Thanks, Barry. I seem to have been saying too much on this page so I'll confine myself to mentioning your great new fanzine The Australian Horror and Fantasy Magazine. Gosh . . . Wow . . . Dave.

Dear Dave,

I think Halls of Horror is a brilliant magazine, but why all the fuss over the original Psycho? Okay, it was a good film but compared to something like The Texas Chainsaw Massacre it doesn't seem scary at all. It may have had a better plot than Chainsaw but these days people want to see lots of gory violence and Psycho just didn't have any.

Mark Lewis, Irthlingborough, Northants.

No gory violence in Psycho? Surely the shower scene is one of cinema's great violent moments? I admit it might seem hard to have a gory film in black and white but the perception of terror has little to do with blood content and much to do with the imagination. Think back to The Texas Chainsaw Massacre — how much do you actually see? Tobe Hooper's genius in that film (just like Hitchcock's in Psycho) was to make you swear that you saw the most dreadful things on screen. They were not there; they were in your mind . . .

Dave.

Dear Dave,

I am writing to tell you that I think HoH is the best magazine to be published . . . but why is it so difficult to obtain? Dean Kramer, Luton, Bedfordshire.

Because, Dean, just because. However, you can all badger your local newspapers into stocking HoH (and Warrior as well). Just tell them it is distributed by Moore Harness or, in cases of real difficulty, to write to us. Show them the contents page — that long boring box on the left is full of good stuff like addresses and things. We're not hard to find; others are a bit easier sometimes . . . Dave.

Dear Dave,

I am president of the 13 Ghosts Appreciation Society. At least I would be if there was one! This underrated film from 1960 (directed by William Castle) has been a kind of mini obsession with me since age 10! I recently wrote to Leslie Halliwell at TV Times asking about the possibility of a Channel 4 showing together with a free 'ghost-viewer' in TV Times. His reply was brief and not to the point: "3D was tried a few years ago on television and was not a success". Of course 13
Dear Dave,

I've read both of your new issues with great relish — like meeting old friends again and sharing a meal together. The wine was intoxicating! I would like to make a few suggestions in order to build on your success.

Firstly, I'd like to see a letters page with a neat title; maybe something like 'Messages from Beyond', 'Frightmail' or 'Scarlet Letters'. Secondly, I'd like you to retain the colour centrespread and maybe build up a portfolio of Maids of Horror, Classic Film Posters and so on. Lastly, my own preferences are towards gothic horror and so I'd like to see more of it in the magazine.

I don't really like the degradation/violence/mutilation cycle we're currently going through and I would certainly prefer you not to devote a whole issue to films like Psycho. Perhaps you should catch up on those films you missed during your absence — Dracula, Nosferatu the Vampyre, The Howling and others.

Andrew G. Stephenson, Plymouth, Devon.

How about 'Post Mortem'? Oh well, we tried. Your second suggestion is certainly one at the back of my mind — as always we'll have to see how sales go but I'm currently enjoying the portfolio series in Fangoria.Wait and see. Gothic horror is gothic horror, violence is violence: if you stick around I think you'll find we cover most things around here. Who knows — we might even open your eyes to something new! As for catching up on films we missed; we'll try to fit them in as appropriate but I don't see much sense just running reviews of two and three year old movies for the hell of it. Watch our companion magazine, Video Fantasy, as well . . . Dave.

Dear Dave,

Although I found the magazine otherwise extremely informative, I was utterly appalled at the review given to The Texas Chainsaw Massacre in Holi 25. John Fleming's curt dismissal of the picture as a bread-and-circuses piece of crap brought me to near rage! What all of your writers who mentioned the film failed to see was that it is a statement on unemployment. The family of killers depicted in the film were former employees of a local slaughter-house, laid off when machines took over their jobs more efficiently. Unable to find other work, these men turned to killing humans and selling human meat as if it were barbecued beef! We Americans clearly interpret this as director Hooper's grisly yet effective depiction of the possible extreme results of mechanisation, modernisation and the attendant unemployment for those whose jobs have been automated.

Fleming omitted each and every reference to the cannibalism aspect of the story, thus missing the entire point of the film! For example, he dismisses the long establishing scene in which the kids pick up the crazy hitchiker by describing it as though it were a brief incident. In fact this is a long piece of film, setting up the entire background of the story: the slaughterhouse, the lay-off, the new machines. Importantly, Fleming also fails to mention that the old man who gives them directions at the gas station also sells them barbecue which they eat. Sally later returns to this gas station and, whilst hiding from her chainsaw-wielding pursuer, looks around. There are unmistakably human bodies turning on the roasting rack over the barbecue pit. Remember now, this girl ate some of that meat earlier . . .

Fleming again and again completely missed the point that the film was making. I hope I have managed to put more of it in perspective for those of you who have not and may never see this legendary splatter film.

Gregory Nicoll, Atlanta, Georgia, USA.

Thanks, Gregory, for a fascinating letter which we've had to trim for this column. You've certainly made me think again about a film I have for years considered painfully brilliant and draining. With your thoughts in mind, I look forward to my next viewing . . . Dave.

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Vincent Price is one of the screen's newer Masters of Menace. By the time he appeared in his first genre film, Lon Chaney Sr. had been dead for nearly a decade, and Boris Karloff, Bela Lugosi and Peter Lorre were established stars. Yet by the standards of today's audiences Price is justly venerated as the cinema's premier Prince of Peril — Karloff will always be King. Vincent Price's suave, menacing looks and distinctive voice are instantly recognised, and whether he's appearing on a television chat show, promoting pickles in a commercial or scaring movie audiences the world over, he is undoubtedly regarded as the epitome of the horror film actor.

Born on May 27th 1911 in St. Louis, Missouri, Price was the third of four children. His background was reasonably affluent: "My grandfather was a doctor. Like several other members of my family, he took the name Vincent. He invented Dr. Price's Baking Powder and made a great deal of money, but lost it all — none of it ever came my way." Yet his father was president of the National Candy Company and at the age of sixteen a three-hundred dollar bequest from his grandmother gave him the opportunity for a whirlwind tour of the major cities of Europe.

Price recalls visiting twelve capitals in thirty-eight days — a meagre accomplishment in these supersonic times, let alone in the less travel-orientated past of the late 1920s. This initial trip also inspired his life-long interest and love of art, and he returned to America to study at Yale University with two secret ambitions: To be an artist or an actor. He excelled in Art History and eventually graduated with a B.A.

Deciding his future career was to be an art historian, he moved to England to work for his Master's degree at the University of London. Price became an avid theatre-goer, and his interest in acting grew to the point in 1935 when he managed to make his professional debut at the Gate Theatre Club as a policeman (doubling as a judge in the last act) in the American play Chicago — a piece of casting doubtless helped by his good looks and American accent.

He received his M.A. from the University of London that year, but by that time Price's career prospects had literally taken a dramatic turn. His next major stage role was of a considerably higher calibre, and proved to be the first turning point in his new profession. This time he was cast in the coveted role of Prince Albert in Victoria Regina. The play — and Price's portrayal of the Prince Consort — was a smash success, and when the production moved to America, Price went with it. He made his Broadway debut at the Broadhurst Theatre in December 1935, playing opposite Helen Hayes' Queen Victoria in a hugely successful three-year run.

Price's performance was acclaimed by audiences and critics alike, but when it came time to do a nationwide tour, Hayes recommended her young co-star stay in the East and appear in repertory theatre to get greater experience. He took her advice and appeared in a number of stock productions, during the course of which he married Edith Barrett, one of his leading ladies, in April 1938.

Around the same time he became one of the first members of Orson Welles' famous experimental Mercury Theatre Workshop in New York. Along with other young performers like Joseph Cotten and Edith, he appeared in such plays as Heartbreak House and the restoration comedy The Shoemaker's Holiday.

Price's Hollywood film debut came that same year, after a Universal talent scout eagerly signed him up with a special contract that allowed him to appear on the stage for six months of the year.

His first film was Service de Luxe (1938), directed by Rowland V. Lee and starring Constance Bennett and Charlie Ruggles. Price played Constance Bennett's leading man and later described the film variously as "a delightful screwball comedy" and "a small turkey."

His next film appearance was in a more prestigious vehicle: He played the ill-fated Sir Walter Raleigh in Warner Bros.' colourful historical romance The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex (1939). Skillfully directed by Michael Curtiz, the star cast included Bette Davis, Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland.

Between film assignments, Price continued to appear on the stage, with roles in Sutton Vane's fantasy Outward Bound (about a group of people who find themselves on a mysterious ship and eventually discover they are all dead) and a number of off-Broadway productions.

Towards the end of 1939, director Rowland V. Lee reunited his two stars from Sons of Frankenstein, Basil Rathbone and Boris Karloff, in Tower of London. Universal's enjoyable, if not very accurate, slice of historical hokum. Rathbone made a superbly villainous Richard III, murdering anyone standing in his way to the throne, and Karloff played Mord, his sinister club-footed executioner. One of their victims was Price, back in tights and a dungeon again, as Richard's weak brother Clarence, whom they eliminated by drowning in a wine barrel. More horror than history, the fine cast ensured that it was a lot of fun.

In 1940 Price appeared in three more pictures under his Universal contract: Green Hell, directed by Frankenstein's James Whale; Nathaniel Hawthorne's The House of the Seven Gables, in which he was framed by his evil brother (George Sanders), and most interesting of all, The Invisible Man Returns.

It had taken Universal seven years to make a sequel to their classic The Invisible Man, and although made on a lower budget than James Whale's original, this first of a series of follow-
ups to H.G. Wells' story did a good job with an imaginative script by Kurt (Curt) Siodmak and Lester Cole. Price played Geoffrey Radcliffe, framed for murder, and helped to escape by Dr. Frank Griffin (John Sutton), the brother of the first Invisible Man. Made invisible by a drug that eventually leads to madness (Universal had problems getting the drug's name consistent from film to film), Radcliffe tracked down the real killer (top-billed Cedric Hardwicke) and cleared his name. Unseen for most of the film thanks to John P. Fulton's skillful special effects, Price had to rely on his voice to convey emotions. A good supporting cast, including Cecil Kellaway's cheerful police inspector and Alan Napier's scheming villain, overcame the film's obviously fake English setting.

Accepting a far better offer from Twentieth Century-Fox, Price signed a new contract in 1940 and for the next seven years he appeared in many varied and often worthwhile roles:

He played the Mormon leader in Brigham Young (1940; John Carradine was also in the cast), the merciless prosecutor in The Song of Bernadette (1943), the U.S. Secretary of State in Wilson (1944), a hypocritical clergyman in Gregory Peck's first major movie, The Keys of the Kingdom (1944) and Gene Tierney's fiancé in Otto Preminger's classic thriller Laura (1944; one of the actor's personal favourites — "It comes on television all the time in America, and has practically never been off the screen in New York since it was made.")

In 1941, Price had another major Broadway success with Patrick Hamilton's Victorian murder mystery, Angel Street, playing a man attempting to drive his wife insane (it was filmed in 1933 and remade in 1943 as Gaslight (UK: The Murder In Thornton Square) starring Charles Boyer and Ingrid Bergman).

Price had never lost his love of art, and in the next couple of years a second career began to develop. He and fellow actor George Macready opened The Little Gallery in Los Angeles and kept it running for two years, establishing Price as a respected art authority with his extensive knowledge.

Much closer to the type of movie he would later become associated with was Shock (1945). Price played a psychiatrist trying to silence a young woman in amnesia shock who saw him murder his wife. But except for a couple
of nightmare sequences, the reasonable performances were bogged down by a wordy script and plodding direction.

Much better was the splendidly atmospheric Dragonwyck (1946), based on the novel by Anya Seton. An American Jane Eyre set in the 1850s on the Hudson River, Price excelled as the rich and proud Nicholas Van Ryn who murdered his wife and coveted his cousin (played by Gene Tierney). But when doom threatened the old mansion of Van Ryn, Nicholas could hear his long-dead ancestor play the harpsicord. Price dismissed the movie as being "too mild" to be considered a true horror film and described his role as "an egomaniac who thought the world should be run his way." However The New York Times was full of praise for his performance: "His moments of suave diabolism are about the best in the film." Scripted and atmospherically directed by Joseph L. Mankiewicz, the cast also featured Walter Huston, Anne Revere and Jessica Tandy.

Price was on the other side of the law, this time investigating, not committing the murders in Moss Rose (1947), the last film he made under his contract at Fox. An enjoyable Victorian whodunit, Price played a flower-loving Scotland Yard inspector whose assistant (Rhys Williams) had to keep his superior's mind off his horticultural hobby and on the murder of a cockney chorus girl. Ethel Barrymore uncharacteristically played the psychopathic mother of the chief suspect (Victor Mature) whose fiancée is found dead as well. Also involved was horror veteran George Zucco who turned up as the butler (but didn't do it on this occasion).

Price's contract with Twentieth Century-Fox was not renewed and he began to freelance as an actor. Unfortunately, except for his roles as a sinister mesmerist in The Long Night (1947) and Cardinal Richelieu in M.G.M.'s colourful swashbuckler The Three Musketeers (1948), the remainder of his film appearances until the end of the decade were forgettable.

However, his distinctive voice was heard — uncredited — as the Invisible Man during the closing moments of Abbott and Costello Meet Frankenstein (1948: UK: Abbott and Costello Meet the Ghosts). This was the last in Universal's Frankenstein series and one of the comedy duo's better vehicles. The film also starred Lon Chaney, Jr. as the Wolfman, Bela Lugosi as Count Dracula and the comedy team as Abbott and Costello.}(Top) Price only had a cameo in the under-rated Abbott and Costello Meet the Ghosts (Frankenstein), but (Below) he was indisputedly the star in House of Wax.
Dracula (for the first time on screen since 1931) and Glenn Strange as The Monster. The script was originally intended to be a serious entry titled The Brain of Frankenstein!

That same year Price’s first marriage ended when he divorced Edith. Their son, Vincent Barret Price, became a well-known anthropologist and poet. On August 25th 1949, the actor married Mary Grant, a fashion designer at Paramount Studios. A daughter, Mary Victoria, was born in 1962.

The 1950s began with two films which Vincent Price still considers among his favourites: Champagne for Caesar satirised television game shows, while The Baron of Arizona, directed by Sam Fuller, starred Price as James Addison Reavis, who forged land grants for the State of Arizona and then tried to sell it back to the government (“A timeless story which happens to be true,” Price said, going on to describe it as: “One of the great adventure stories of all time.”)

Sadly, his next few films were not of the same quality as Price found himself in a western spoof with Donald O’Connor, a swashbuckler with Errol Flynn and a comedy thriller with Robert Mitchum. The actor had more success on the stage, portraying the Devil in George Bernard Shaw’s Don Juan in Hell, opposite Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Charles Boyer.

The horror booms of the 1930s and ’40s were all but forgotten by 1953: Lugosi’s career was in its final stages, Karloff was in semi-retirement and Lorre and Chaney, Jr. were trapped in mostly routine ‘B’ films.

So it came as something of a surprise when Warner Bros. announced House of Wax, a remake of their 1933 chiller Mystery of the Wax Museum (which had starred Lionel Atwill and had been all but withdrawn from release).

Hollywood was at that time in the grip of the first 3-D fad, although most of the films produced so far had been made on low budgets. House of Wax became the first major production filmed in Stereoscopic 3-D and full colour — the latter an added incentive for those exhibitors unable to project the short-lived craze.

Price starred as Professor Henry Jarrod, a role that significantly influenced his later portrayals, catapulting him into the top ranks of horror stars.

Jarrod was the horribly-scared owner of a wax museum, who hid his terrible features beneath a life-like mask and murdered his victims to create remarkably realistic wax figures. Director André de Toth (who only had one eye, so was unable to appreciate the 3-D effects he created) failed to recapture the macabre atmosphere of the original in this virtual scene-byscene remake, and Jarrod’s horrific appearance was revealed far too early in the movie (the original unmasking ranks with Chaney Sr.’s in the 1925 The Phantom of the Opera), seriously weakening the climax. However, House of Wax boasted some excellent period design, lush colour photography and the 3-D, although gimmicky, was often very effective. Price gave a strong central performance and the scenes of him dressed in black, hobbling through the streets in pursuit of the heroine, were particularly memorable. Amongst the supporting cast was an actor named Charles Buchinsky (who later changed his name to Bronson) as Jarrod’s mute assistant, Igor.

The film was successfully re-released in America and Britain a few years ago in its 3-D format and it remains as entertaining today as it did thirty years ago.

Price has always credited House of Wax as his “first real horror film” and went on to describe some of the background to his performance: “I had to get to the studio every morning at 5.30 am to put that make-up on. Because it was the first 3-D film it was made with two enormous cameras photographing in a mirror…” Price also revealed that he did many of his own stunts for the film: “The most difficult stunt was at the very beginning, when the fire starts in the museum and I run under this balcony that’s in flames just before it falls. I actually did that… It was scary.”

Price nearly didn’t appear in House of Wax — he was simultaneously offered a Broadway play, My Three Angels, by director/actor Jose Ferrer. But he chose the film because of the technical tricks involved and Walter Slezak went on to great success in the role Price turned down. “I would have loved to have done that play,” he admitted. “It was an enormous success — but so was the film.” Price finally worked for Ferrer later that same year in Richard III, in which he played the Duke of Buckingham.

Having made a name for himself in one major horror film, Price soon found himself in Columbia’s low-budget thriller The Mad Magician (1954), directed by John Brahm and a virtual remake of House of Wax and his own Hangover Square (1945, starring Laird Cregar). This time Price played a 19th-century designer of magician’s tricks and illusions, who became deranged by the thought that he was taking the back seat to men of lesser talent. His insane search for fame resulted in fiendish torture and murder. Eva Gabor played his wife and the cast also featured Mary Murphy and Patrick O’Neal.

Price next turned up briefly in an uncredited cameo as Casanova in the opening minutes of the Bob Hope comedy Casanova’s Big Night (1954). This is only of interest to horror fans because of the cast which included a rogue’s gallery of Basil Rathbone, John Carradine, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Raymond Burr.

The next couple of years found Price reduced to supporting roles in a mixture of movies; Playing Omar Khayyam in Son of Sinbad (1953), a juvenile Arabian Nights fantasy starring Dana Andrew, supporting the weighty Mario Lanza in the musical Serenade (1956), and as one of Dana Andrews’
co-stars in Fritz Lang’s acclaimed thriller, *While the City Sleeps* (1956).

That same year he began appearing regularly on television, twice winning CBS-TV’s *The $64,000 Dollar Question* with his knowledge of art. “I made up my mind in 1948 to go on every TV show that asked me,” he said. “I go nuts when I’m not working. I guess I’m an old ham, really.”

Price played Baka, the evil Egyptian slave driver in Cecil B. DeMille’s epic *The Ten Commandments* (1956) and he appeared in another star-studded production — of somewhat different quality — the following year: *The Story of Mankind*, co-written by Charles Bennett and SF/disaster expert Irwin Allen and directed by Allen. Price portrayed the Devil, engaged in a verbal duel with Ronald Colman as the Spirit of Man. Also in the most eccentric cast in history were Peter Lorre, John Carradine, Cesar Romero, Virginia Mayo and The Marx Brothers!

By 1957, the horror film revival had established itself at the box-office with Hammer Films’ *The Curse of Frankenstein* making stars out of Peter Cushing and Christopher Lee, and American International’s low-budget teenage horrors making a fortune out of movie audiences.

Price’s few horror roles were already enough to ensure his marquee value alone — even if it was a red-herring role, like Francois Delambré, the brother of a scientist (played by Al — later David — Hedison) experimenting with a matter transmitter in *The Fly* (1958). Based on a prize-winning *Playboy* short story by George Langelaan and scripted by James Clavell, the results of the experiment went horribly wrong when Hedison attempted to transmit himself. Unknown to him, a common house fly was also in the machine, and he emerged with the enlarged head and arm of the fly, while his human head ended up on the body of the insect. In the climax Hedison destroyed himself by squeezing his mutated head in a press and Price discovered the fly’s body crying “Help me! Help me!” before it was crushed with a rock.

“Herbert Marshall and I had to examine a spider’s web which held the small fly which was supposed to be my brother,” remembered Price. “It took a whole day to film the scene, for we kept laughing ourselves sick. In the end, we had to film it standing back to back — we just couldn’t look each other in the face.”

The film was given a saturation release and was a huge hit for 20th Century-Fox and led to a sequel the following year. Price summed up The Fly’s success as “(it) was nothing in the world but a science fiction movie done with great taste and class. Everything was right about it. It made millions of dollars when it was shown.”

Price was next cast by showman producer/director William Castle as an eccentric millionaire, Frederik Loren, who invited a number of guests to a party in a clichéd 100-year-old haunted house, the scene of seven gruesome murders. The *House on Haunted Hill* (1959) was an enjoyable chiller that featured a number of effective shocks and a twist ending. Elisha Cook, Jr. was on hand to warn everyone that the spirits were out to get them, and as if acid baths, severed heads and a nasty blind housekeeper weren’t enough, some theatres featured a typical Castle gimmick to scare their patrons: A new process billed as ‘Emergo’ was in fact nothing more than a ‘luminescent plastic skeleton suspended on a pulley that appeared above the audiences’ heads during the climax. Unfortunately, the result was shrieks of laughter instead of the desired shrieks of terror.


Yet another version of Mary Roberts Rinehart’s old-fashioned stage play *The Circular Staircase* (filmed previously in 1926 and 1930), Price co-starred with Agnes Moorehead and John Sutton as a doctor in an old mansion who might have been the mysterious hooded killer known only as ‘The Bat.’

Price then reprised his role as Francois Delambré in *Return of the Fly* (1959), his last film of the decade. This time he helped his brother’s son (Brett Halsey) to continue the matter transmitting experiments in a slow-moving and predictable sequel. “The script of *Return of the Fly* was one of those rare cases when the sequel proved to be better than the original,” lamented Price. “When I first read it, I was very excited about the possibilities. Then the producers, in obvious bad judgment, proceeded to put in a lot of gimmicks in the belief that films today need gimmicks to be popular. In the end, they lessened and nearly ruined the dramatic effect that could have made a truly superior picture.”

With the originality of the first film already exhausted, Fox still managed to squeeze yet another episode of the Delambré family’s experiments out of the idea in *The Curse of the Fly* (1964, starring Brian Donlevy); thankfully Price was not involved. The first two *Fly* movies were subsequently reunified together as a very successful double-bill.

In just over twenty-five years, Vincent Price’s career had grown from an unknown stage actor to Hollywood’s leading Merchant of Menace. With the advent of the 1960s he would meet a young director and star in a series of films that would consolidate his status and forever type-cast him in the public’s eye as one of the world’s top horror actors...
Neil Meikle of Ashley, Leicestershire can't sleep till he knows why A Clockwork Orange has vanished from our screens. He also wants to know of films based on famed pulp character The Shadow. Seems to us, Neil, that we heard it was director Stanley Kubrick who withdrew the film from circulation because he was unhappy with it. Certainly it has been quoted as the most pulpy film not available for video and, for the foreseeable future, the only slim chance is that it might turn up at some film festival or other. His 1971 vision of the future seems horrifyingly close now! As for The Shadow ("The weed of crime bears bitter fruit ... The Shadow knows!") and The Shadow Strikes (Grand National, 1937 starring Rod La Rocque); International Crime (Grand National, 1938, La Rocque again); The Shadow (Columbia 15 chapter serial, 1940, starring Victor Jory); The Shadow Returns; Behind the Mask; The Missing Lady (all Monogram, 1946, starring Kane Richmond); and, lastly, Invisible Avenger (Republic, 1946, starring Richard Derr).

N Clifton of Hatfield, Herts wants to settle an argument. His girlfriend claims that Carrie is the only fantasy film that John Travolta has made; he is not so sure. You win, Nigel. He had a bit part (as Danny) in The Devil's Rain (1975) and he was the star of the borderline fantasy The Boy in the Plastic Bubble (TV movie, 1976).

Steve Ireland of London, SW1 has read in various places that Boris Karloff's last film was either Targets, Blind Man's Bluff or Curse of the Crimson Altar and would like to know which is correct. In fact, none of them! Targets was made in 1967 but not released until 1969, after his death. Blind Man's Bluff was the first American title for a Spanish horror film originally titled El Coleccionista De Cadaveres (The Corpse Collector) which was made in 1967 and finally released in 1971 in the UK and US as Cauldron of Blood. Karloff co-starred with Christopher Lee and, for his last film, he made a film in 1968 which was released under the title of The Crimson Cult, which he made in 1968 and was his last British film. However, after all these, Karloff made four films in five weeks in 1968 which were Mexican/American co-productions: Isle of the Snake People (or The Snake People), The Incredible Invasion (Invasion of the Slinstra), Fear Chamber and House of Evil (or Macabre Serenade). Most of these have had TV showings in America but remain unreleased in Britain. Perhaps they will turn up someday on video...?
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It is amazing that an actor so prolific as Vincent Price should be so poorly represented on video. Nine of only eighteen titles currently available are drawn from the AIP catalogue with the other nine films distributed, like book ends, on either side.

House of Wax (Warner Home Video) made in 1953 is the earliest film on offer. Vincent plunged headlong into the role of the mad sculptor in this 3D remake of The Wax Museum. In the Fifties it was hoped that 3D could halt the decline in cinema attendance, but unfortunately the craze lasted barely 18 months. It did produce a clutch of very good movies and House of Wax was the most popular and certainly the most commercially successful. Price excelled as the vengeful Henry Jarrod who turns to murder in order to restock his palace of thrills and it marked the turning point in his career, though ironically it was a role he nearly refused. He had been offered a part in the play My Three Angels but he chose the film instead, because of the 'technical possibilities.' Most of these 'possibilities' were lost on the film's director Andre De Toth. He only had one eye.

The movie climaxes with the heroine (Phyllis Kirk) Richard Matheson's of Price's face and shattering his lifelike mask, revealing hideously scarred features. This scene required him to wear two masks, an experience he described as 'absolute agony'. For earlier scenes where he chases Ms Kirk through foggy streets and for others where he murders his ex-partner and his girlfriend, Price spent three hours in the make-up chair starting at 5.30 am. It was the first of his many essays in insanity and contained the classic madman's speech: "The end will come quickly my love. There is a pain beyond the pain, an agony so intense it shocks the mind into instant beauty. We will find immortality together, and they will remember me through you".

In 1958, with a full horror movie revival underway thanks to the success of Hammer Films, Price starred in 20th Century Fox's The Fly (CBS/FOX Video). He played the brother of the hapless scientist whose experiments with matter give him the head and arm of a fly. He later described it as a Science Fiction movie made with great taste and class, but whether it merited such praise is doubtful. However the studio felt it worthy of a wide screen technicolour treatment which was unusual for a horror film in those days. Though played straight, with the emphasis on the heartache and human tragedy of the situation, it raised a few titters on and off the set. Price and co-star Herbert Marshall battled to keep straight faces during the more ridiculous scenes, and it was in such roles that he earned the title "The Prince of Smirk".

A year later he made The Bat (Rank Video) in which he played a doctor suspected of murder. It was a creepy old melodrama about a prowler who lays siege to two old ladies in an isolated house. Price, typecast already as a villain, made a suitable "red herring". Directed by W. D. Richter, the movie was the most of the claustrophobic atmosphere, the film owed little to the horror genre and has dated rather badly. The same year The Return of the Fly (CBS/FOX Video) failed to match the success of its predecessor. It was disappointing both financially and aesthetically. Scripted and directed by Edward L. Bernds, it again featured Price as the brother, helping his nephew out of the same predicament, on this occasion.

Vincent's debut for AIP in 1960 was House of Usher (Guild Home Video); Roger Corman's first feature. First to originate the insanity of Edgar Allan Poe's work to the screen. Price gave an impeccable performance as the obsessive hypochondriac Rodrick Usher; uncharacteristically restrained and very much in keeping with the mood of the film. Floyd Crosby's colour camera work, in particular, a touch of black humour in the script and period sets marked this as a first class creepie.

Jules Verne provided the story for his next AIP production, the 1961 Master of the World (Guild Home Video), Price played Robur, a misguided humanitarian, who seeks peace through power and glides over the world in an airship, threatening to destroy whole cities if they refuse to disarm. Some of the special effects were very good but the film owes more to Disney than anything else. Charles Bronson and Henry (Werewolf of London) Hull were able to support, but the extensive use of stock footage spoilt much of the film, especially when it was of the wrong period.

He returned to Poe in the same year for The Pit and the Pendulum (Guild), donning the mantle of madness of Nicholas whose wife Elizabeth had recently died of fright and been walled up in the family vaults below. When the worried brother-in-law arrives at the castle, anxious for the facts of his sister’s death, he finds Price on the brink of a mental breakdown. Elizabeth’s "ghost" is heard during the night and to set his mind at rest the brother has her body exhumed. They find a partly decomposed corpse in a grotesque pose—proving that Elizabeth had been buried alive! Price hams it up for all he is worth as he is possessed by his father’s spirit—an inquisitor by trade! The Pendulum of the title,
first used by Karloff and Lugosi in The Raven (1935), is then set in motion for a less than appreciative brother-in-law. Matheson, however, seems to have included the pendulum almost as an afterthought.

The 1962 AIP Tales of Terror (Guild) was conceived as a horror compilation — three tales in one. Directed by Roger Corman, Price played a tormented husband, a wine connoisseur and, in the final tale, a dying man hypnotised at the point of death. Peter Lorre was his co-star in the second tale (an amalgamation of Poe's The Black Cat and A Cask of Amontillado) while in the latter he was joined by the suave Basili Rathbone as an unscrupulous mesmerist. The second tale had been played mainly for laughs but was one that proved the most successful.

AIP returned to the same territory for The Raven (Rank Video) — a wonderful comedy of terrors. Price played the magician Dr Erasmus Craven with his tongue firmly in his cheek, sending up both himself and the film. Peter Lorre excelled as the lesser magician Dr Bedio and, making his AIP debut, was Boris Karloff as the evil Warlock Dr Scarabaeus. The three merchants of menace obviously enjoyed working together, and indeed they improvised much of the time as Matheson's script was too dry for their liking. Price came up with the idea of bumping into a laboratory telescope as a running gag, but the wittiest line belonged to Lorre. Price bemoans the loss of his wife: "Shall he ever see the rare and radiant Lenore?" Lorre retorts: "How the hell should I know. What am I? A fortune teller?". During the film's release, Price told an interviewer that horror movies had become as much a part of the real diet of entertainment as the traditional Western. Now they were fun for all.

Anyone who disagrees should hire a copy of The Raven!

In The Haunted Palace (Rank) he played the dual role of an 18th century Warlock and his vengeful descendant. Based very loosely on H.P. Lovecraft's The Strange Case of Charles Dexter Ward, this film was again directed by Roger Corman (in 1963) and gave him the opportunity to act with Lon Chaney Jr. Apart from a bravura performance by Price, the film is notable for the almost featureless mutants who inhabit the mist-shrouded sets. Corman had a notorious battle with the distributors over the acknowledgement to Lovecraft. Apparently AIP wanted to promote it as another Poe picture with the result that Poe was given a small credit too.

In City Under the Sea (U.S. title Warlords of the Deep), made in 1965, he seemed more benign than menacing. As 'The Captain' — ruler to an underwater city — he kidnaps the young heroine believing her to be his long dead wife reincarnate (shades of the House of Usher). The great Jacques Tourneur directed but the result owed more to Verne than to Poe, its originator, while a mild British cast
including David Tomlinson and John le Mesurier did little to reverse the process. Three years were then to pass before he made another contribution to the horror genre.

Witchfinder General (Hokushin) was one of the first titles ever to be released on video, and copies of this cult classic are now extremely rare. Directed by the late Michael Reeves in 1968 it contains one of Vincent’s best performances as the notorious puritan Matthew Hopkins. Price is consistently evil; unflinching in his (misguided) crusade to punish England’s Witches and Warlocks. It was filmed in East Anglia in 1968, photographed by John Coquillon and featured a young Ian Ogilvy as the hero. Hopkins actually died peacefully in his sleep but Reeves and scriptwriter Tom Baker had him hacked to death by the hero. Price was persuaded by Reeves to play Hopkins absolutely straight, though he had reservations about playing such an unsympathetic character in that way. He felt that the audience would lose identity with someone who was ‘one hundred percent black’. ‘Even villains should be seen to be different shades of grey’, said Price.

The film was slated by the critics for its ‘gruesome sadism’ but was defended by its young director. “Violence is horrible, degrading and sordid,” he countered, “it should be presented as such — and the more people it shocks into sickened recognition of these facts the better.”

Despite his protests the censors snipped out 4 minutes, and the ending of the film was changed at the last moment due to a continuity error. It had been made clear during the course of the film that a flintlock pistol could only fire one shot. That was to be used to put the mutilated Hopkins out of his misery but his killer (Ogilvy) had to be silenced too. The compromise was that Price was to be shot as planned but Ogilvy had to go insane instead of being killed.

To celebrate his one hundredth picture, The Oblong Box (Guild), AIP held a lavish midnight party in 1969 for the cast at Madame Tussaud’s Chamber of Horrors. Price was the only American in the picture and, for the first time, acted alongside England’s own Christopher Lee. The director was Gordon Hessler, who had worked with Hitchcock on one of the master’s American T.V. series, and he brought a keen sense of urgency to a somewhat rambling plot that mixed voodoo, premature burial and a shuttered room with a vengeful murderer. Price was again the tormented brother prompting him to say “But I’m always evil in a keen, clean way which makes me good in terms of an inverted aesthetic. Pure evil, as much as pure good, is poetic.”

The final AIP film on offer is the 1970 production Cry of the Banshee (Guild). Filmed at Grims Dyke House at Old Reading, it featured Price as a 17th century magistrate, Lord Edward Whitman. Banshee invites comparison with Witchfinder in that he is once more cast as an overzealous Puritan who seeks to destroy as many suspected witches as possible. Veteran actress Elizabeth Bergner was the high priestess Oona who summoned forth a ‘sibhe’ to do her dirty work for her, and also cast were Hilary Dwyer, Sally Geeason and Patrick Mower (as the reincarnated spirit).

Percy’s Progress (EMI) sees Price in a 1974 cameo as Stavros Mammonian, a Greek tycoon. He played the small part from a wheelchair, the first time he had done so since the House of Wax twenty one years previously. This mild comedy and marginal genre film was scripted by the talented Ian la Frenais and, though not up to the standard of its highly successful predecessor, did at least feature a plethora of comedic talent: Denholm Elliot, Harry H Corbett, Milo O’Shea and Barry Humphries. Price was obviously at home as Stavros the art connoisseur, enjoying his opportunities for poker-faced comedy.

Two years later he made The Butterfly Ball (VCL), Alan Aldridge’s animated fantasy based on a poem written in 1887. It mixed children’s fantasy with Roger Glove’s music and used Price as the unseen narrator. It is a charming film but with nastier moments in the Grimm Brothers tradition.

Returning to his more usual roles The Monster Club (Precision) had him as the link man for three tales by R Chetwynd-Hayes. It was the first time he had played a Vampire and though mainly played for laughs it did contain a few chills. Hampered by a shoestring budget most of the creatures had to be given masks instead of proper makeup and it was rushed through Pinewood in three weeks. Price was, however, his old inimitable best and adlibbed most of his lines for spontaneity. The Monster Club (1980) received only a limited screening, which makes its appearance on video all the more welcome.

In complete contrast to the low key promotion of the Club, his next venture was given a healthy publicity budget and released on video just one month after opening in London in 1983. House of the Long Shadows (VCL) united him with Christopher Lee while adding Peter Cushing and John Carradine to make an historic lineup. It was the first time the four gentlemen of horror had worked together, and, whatever the merits or failings of the film itself, it cannot be denied that their distinguished presence carried the film for all of its 97 minutes. The ‘c cheat’ ending (the bane of chiller thrillers ever since London After Midnight) spoilt the film for many, but one scene stands out. Vincent’s entrance. Looming out of the darkness he announces with a flourish: “I have returned”. With the advent of video he can now return night after night – and who could be more welcome?
He's been dubbed 'the most violent director of our time' and Herschell Gordon Lewis, the man who single-handedly invented the blood and gore genre in one fell swoop (with a little picture called Blood Feast), would probably be the last to deny it. He takes a fiendish pride in the fact that, prior to his assault on the horror filmscene in 1964, audiences had really only been subjected to 'anaemic' accounts of gut-level horror. "No one had seen blood gush, people die with their eyes open, organs ripped out and squeezed," he says. "We really caught the cinematic world unaware with Blood Feast."

Lewis entered the world of exploitation films in 1959 with, as he explains it, "not a horror film but rather a horrible film called The Prime Time." He had been producing industrial films for some time and, at a friend's suggestion, decided to try his luck with features. Working out of Chicago, he put together an investment group of people and secured enough money to produce The Prime Time which, if nothing else, can at least lay claim to giving the lovely and talented Karen Black her start in motion pictures.

Lewis next made Living Venus with Harvey Korman. Neither it nor the previous film made any money, however, and it was only with his third production a sex-comedy entitled Lucky Pierre, that he finally saw some returns on his personal investments. He followed that with a series of cheap sexploitation movies whose plots usually revolved around characters in nudist camps. Lewis made them so cheaply, in fact, that one, Daughter of the Sun, used black-and-white film stock for the plot, and colour footage for the nudi scenes. "I knew audiences didn't care about what little plot we might have had," he asserts, "so I used black-and-white for that. What they wanted to see was naked bodies in colour." This example exemplifies Lewis's general budgetary philosophy regarding film making. It also explains why his pictures were able to turn substantial profits even when they had limited releases in the United States and none at all in many other places including England.

After a string of similar films — with titles like Bell, Bare and Beautiful and Nature's Playmates — Lewis turned his attention to another type of exploitation picture: a genre that was consistently being mined for gold by companies like Hammer in Britain and American International in America. With only a sixteen-page outline of a script, he and his partner David Friedman went to Florida and began shooting the most famous of all the 'gorror' pictures, Blood Feast.

"There were a whole bunch of taboos that I set out deliberately to violate," says Lewis matter of factly. "There was no effect, such as exploding uniforms, which Sam Peckinpah brought out later, that we could hope to match. We couldn't match production values. We
didn't have name actors and actresses. What could we do, then, to justify our pictures? The answer was that we could provide effects, however crudely drawn, that nobody else would dare to do."

The effects in Blood Feast are somewhat crude by today's standards. Simple manikin parts were customized using animal entrails, chunks of meat, sawdust and chicken skin, doused in a special stage blood which Lewis himself concocted. Still, it sent many theatre patrons running for the toilets, hands clamped tightly over bulging mouths. Even today some spectators are left aghast at Blood Feast's gory sequences. For sheer repulsion, it's hard to beat the infamous 'tongue scene.'

Lewis smiles ominously at the mention of it. "Yes, that's a famous scene," he agrees. "We had a girl named Astrid Olsen, a Playboy girl, who we required to take a sheep's tongue in her mouth and then regurgitate it out. That was her whole part, because she's completely unrecognizable in the scenes leading up to that moment. She was quite adequate for the role; her mouth was big enough to hold this sheep's tongue and several others! We added in some cranberry mix, which always looks horrible if you don't know what it is, and we had some clear gelatin, and our stage blood. I really think audiences were less sickened by the tongue than they were when she turns her head and all this stuff falls out the side."

Blood Feast opened, of course, to loathing reviews... but what counted was the box office draw. The picture gained infamy immediately. In Kansas, Lewis was required to snip out some of the more grotesque effects — including about ten feet of footage from the tongue scene — by the Kansas State Censorship Board. Some independent theatre owners and projectionists took it upon themselves to emasculate the picture as well. At times, it became difficult to see a copy of Blood Feast that was fully intact.

Audience response to Lewis's second gore movie, Two Thousand Maniacs! wasn't so intense as it had been to Blood Feast, but the picture still made money. Lots of it. For the next ten years, Lewis would be mining gore for gold.

"After Blood Feast and Two Thousand Maniacs! saw release, a sophisticated/erosion process set in," says Lewis. "Motion picture audiences were delightfully childlike in their early 1960s reactions. Compared with the brutally critical evaluation they make in the 1980s. It's our fault (if we can call it 'fault') as producers, because we've generated this reaction by our own recognition that, having seen an effect before, the theatre-goer will demand a greater excess from us in order to be shocked again. So as the target develops a tolerance, we must serve up greater and greater dosages. It's hardly sensitive of us, but it is sensible."

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NOTE:
IT IS INADVISABLE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 16 TO ATTEND SHOWINGS OF THIS MOTION PICTURE!
that in mind, it's not surprising to discover that The Gore-Gore Girls, which Lewis made ten years after Blood Feast, contains overwhelming, actually vomitous amounts of hard core gore. "It was a natural progression," he states. "For example, in The Wizard of Gore (and I wasn't all that pleased with the way our effects turned out in that one), the heavy, Montag the Magician, drives a spike through a girl's head, then pulls out one of her eyes with his fingers. In The Gore-Gore Girls we had to take a similar effect one step farther. The maniac first cuts open a girl's throat, then takes a meat cleaver and chops open her face. Then he reaches in, pulls out an eye, and squeezes until it bursts and all this black glop comes out."

Presently Blood Feast and Two Thousand Maniacs! are available on videotape in America. (The Wizard of Gore, which was released by Midnight Video, was recalled due to a legal entanglement with the owner of the film. Lewis, incidentally, is receiving no royalties at all on the sales and rentals of his pictures.) Set for release this year by other companies are Color Me Blood Red (1966), A Taste of Blood (1967), The Gruesome Twosome (1969), The Gore-Gore Girls (1972), as well as some of Lewis's non-gore exploitation pictures, such as Just For the Hell of It and How to Make a Doll.

It's not too difficult to understand the sudden surge of interest in Herschell Gordon Lewis, twenty years after Blood Feast arrived on the scene. Since his pictures were made on tiny budgets, they usually enjoyed only limited (but long-lived) release. Throughout the 1960s, most audiences were familiar only with the Hammer and AIP/Poe product.

Then, in the early '70s, gore suddenly became the 'in' thing. Pictures like Mark of the Devil (which was proclaimed to be the first film rated V for Violence) and Slaughter Hotel began raking in big bucks. The problem was, they didn't really deliver what they promised. In the midst of this, I contacted Lewis and our resulting interview was published initially in The Monster Times, an American publication (now defunct). A more extensive interview appeared later in Fangoria, and today's horror fans suddenly became aware of what they had been missing when it came down to hard gore. Lewis films like The Gruesome Twosome and The Wizard of Gore began making the rounds once again at midnight screenings. The 'rediscovery' of Lewis has culminated quickly, resulting in one book already published (The Amazing Herschell Gordon Lewis — see book review elsewhere in this issue) and a second — co-authored by Lewis himself — due out later this year.

And it may be that Herschell Lewis, retired from film making since 1974, shall return to the director's chair. Plans are afoot to produce not only Blood Feast Part Two, but a little thing called Gore Feast as well. "But it should be stressed," Lewis points out, "I'm not interested in fronting a new picture. If somebody called me up and said, 'Oh master, come down from Mount Olympus one more time, use our money, we'll give you X amount of dollars and a percentage of the gross,' well then, alright." This may be precisely what happens, however, if the negotiations are successful.

"It's strange," Lewis states in retrospect, "I was the first with gore as a byway of films, but I had no idea that this type of film still had consequence in the public mind. Now it appears that it will go on forever. Maybe fifty years from now someone will say, 'Ah! This is the kind of film that Lewis began.' But it's not a major achievement. I did change horror films — people now die with their eyes open — but it's not like discovering nuclear fission!

"Blood is now respectable. Viscera is now respectable. I saw it in Catch 22 and I couldn't believe it. Here's intestines falling out, and I didn't have to do it! Somebody else actually did it! I wonder if that scene would have been in that multi-million dollar picture if we hadn't made our little $21,000 Blood Feast?"
THE COACH BATTLES AND SHAKES THROUGH THE DARK TRANSYLVANIAN FOREST, TOSSING ITS LONE PASSENGER TO AND FRO... MARIANNE DANIELLE TRAVELLING FROM PARIS TO BADSTEIN...

SLOW DOWN, DRIVER! YOU RE GOING TOO FAST!

MARIANNE

WHY DOES HE HURRY SO?

THE FRIGHTENED DRIVER DESERTS HIS PASSENGER AT THE RUNNING BEAR INN, WHERE SHE MEETS...

BARONESS MEINSTER, IT IS SO KIND OF YOU TO LET ME STAY IN YOUR CHATEAU TONIGHT.

I HOPE YOU'LL BE COMFORTABLE...

DINNER WILL BE IN TEN MINUTES...

BUT LATER THAT NIGHT, WHEN THE SOUND OF FOOTSTEPS DISTURBS MARIANNE'S SLEEP...

NO! DON'T JUMP... PLEASE... WAIT...

AT DINNER...

SO YOU SAW MY SON... HE'S AN INVALID... A GREAT EMBARRASSMENT BUT WHAT CAN YOU DO WITH A SON WHO KEEPS DISGRACING YOU...

MARIANNE RUSHES DOWN THE STAIRS TO THE YOUNG MAN'S ROOM...

IT TAKES THE HANDSOME BARON ONLY MOMENTS TO CONVINCE MARIANNE... AND SEND HER TO HIS MOTHER'S ROOM...

BUT THEN...

GIVE ME THAT KEY!

MARIANNE RUSHES DOWN THE STAIRS TO THE YOUNG MAN'S ROOM...

THIS CHAIN STOPS ME DOING EVEN THAT...

BUT THAT'S MONSTROUS! HORRIBLE! YOU DON'T SEEM MAD!

IS THAT WHAT SHE TOLD YOU? IT'S MY MOTHER WHO'S MAD... BUT IF I HAD THE KEY TO THIS...

THE WINDOW'S MY ONLY CHANCE...

YOU LITTLE FOOL, IF YOU'VE LET HIM FREE...
AND MARIANNE HAS INDEED LET HIM FREE...

WHEN MARIANNE HEARS A DYING SCREAM FROM BARONESS MEINSTER, SHE FLEES THE CHATEAU INTO THE DARK FOREST, TRYING TO ESCAPE THE NIGHT'S HORRORS...

FINALLY, SHE CAN GO NO FURTHER... BUT WHEN THE NIGHT GIVES WAY TO MORNING...

SHE'S NOT DEAD, JAQUES. LOOKS LIKE A BAD CASE OF SHOCK! LET'S HAVE THE TRAVELLING RUG...

GO BACK TO YOUR ROOM, MY DEAR! MY MOTHER AND I WANT TO HAVE A LITTLE TALK... COME, MOTHER! COME TO ME...

DON'T TRY TO TALK, MY DEAR... WE'LL LOOK AFTER YOU, JAQUES... HOW FAR ARE WE FROM BADSTEIN?

NOT FAR, DR. VAN HELSING...

AND ON THE BRIEF COACH RIDE INTO BADSTEIN...

I THINK THAT'S ALL, DOCTOR... EVERY DETAIL OF WHAT HAPPENED TO ME AT THE CASTLE MEINSTER...

RECOGNISING THE SYMPTOMS, VAN HELSING BEGINS HIS PREPARATIONS...

DUSK ALREADY! WE'LL HAVE TO HURRY. IS THAT THE GIRL'S GRAVE OUT THERE?

BEFORE HIS HORRIFIED EYES, THE DEAD GIRL RISES FROM HER GRAVE...

AND SUDDENLY...

WHAT? THAT BAT ATTACKING ME!

THE CROSS. IT SAW THE CROSS AND TURNED AWAY!

AS THE GIRL FLEES, THE BAT SWOOPS ONCE MORE...
KNOWING HIS ATTACKER TO BE MORE THAN A MERE BAT, VAN HELSING FOLLOWS THE GIRL, UNTIL...

CASTLE MEINSTEER!
JUST AS MARIANNE DESCRIBED IT! BUT THE GIRL COULD BE ANYWHERE HERE...

CONCLUSION

THERE IS NO SIGN OF THE GIRL, BUT WITHIN THE CASTLE HE FINDS...

A COFFIN!
SO BARTON MEINSTEER IS THE ARCHFIEND AT THE HEART OF ALL THIS...

BUT SUDDENLY...

WHO ARE YOU THAT COMES HERE WITHOUT FEAR? AND WHY?

I SHALL TAKE YOURS TOO, MEDDLER!

TO FIND YOUR SON, BARONESS. YOUR EVIL SON WHO BROKE EVEN THE LAWS OF THE UNDEAD WHEN HE TOOK YOUR BLOOD!

AND AS VAN HELSING TILTS THE TABLE...

AND AS VAN HELSING TILTS THE TABLE...

YOU Recognition THE CROSS, BARON? HAVE A CLOSER LOOK...

AND I...

THEN BARTON MEINSTEER IS GONE AND VAN HELSING HEARS HIS COACH RATTLE AWAY OUTSIDE...

YOU'LL NEVER CATCH HIM... HE'S MUCH TOO CLEVER! BUT YOU'RE RIGHT, HE SHOULDN'T HAVE DONE THIS TO ME...

THERE IS A WAY OF RELEASE...

AARRGH! NOO!

BUT FIRST I MUST HOLD YOU HERE UNTIL DAWN...
AND...

HERR BARON! WHAT A PLEASANT SURPRISE! AND YOU'VE BROUGHT BACK MY LUGGAGE!

WHO THE DEVIL ARE YOU, SIR? MY LADIES AREN'T ALLOWED CALLERS.

I AM BARON MEINSTER... AND YOU WILL RECALL THAT I OWN THIS ESTATE. I THINK THAT GIVES ME THE RIGHT TO CALL ON MY FIANCÉE!

PRECISELY, MADAM-DANIELLE DANIELLE HAS JUST CONSENTED TO BE MY WIFE, AND NOW I MUST LEAVE YOU, MY DEAR... BUT I WILL RETURN...

AND ONE HAPPY THING LEADS TO ANOTHER, UNTIL...

AND YOU'VE GOT A VISITOR... A VERY FINE GENTLEMAN...

REALLY? WHERE IS HE... IN THE STUDY?

I'M SORRY YOUR STAY WASN'T MORE PLEASANT... BUT LET US TALK OF HAPPIER THINGS...

AM Ibaron meister... and you will recall that i own this estate. i think that gives me the right to call on my fiancée!

BUT AS GINA TURNS FROM THE OPEN WINDOW, SHE DOES NOT SEE AN INTRUDER...

UNTIL IT IS TOO LATE... THEN YOUR WISH WILL COME TRUE...

BUT AS GINA TURNS FROM THE OPEN WINDOW, SHE DOES NOT SEE AN INTRUDER...

I'M SO HAPPY FOR YOU, MARIANNE... OH LOOK! NOW I'VE BURNED THE TOAST!

THE BARON'S SO HANDSOME... I WISH HE'D PICKED ME...

OPEN THE WINDOW, GINA... I'LL GO DOWN AND GET SOME MORE BREAD...

AND ONE BLOW IS ALL IT TAKES...

BUT WHILE EVIL TRIUMPHS, GOOD FIGHTS BACK ELSEWHERE!

DONE AT LEAST THAT'S ONE SOUL THAT CAN REST IN PEACE NOW...

Dawn... and she's lapsed into a coma. now is the time i must strike...

Aaaauuugh!

AFTER THAT, THERE IS NOTHING ELSE FOR VAN HELSING TO DO BUT RETURN TO THE INN...

YOUR SUSPICIONS ABOUT THE MEINSTERS WERE TRUE... THE BARONESS WAS A VICTIM OF HER OWN SON... BUT SHE'S AT PEACE NOW...

THANK GOD YOU'RE SAFE... BUT I'M AFRAID THE OUTSIDER GOT AWAY...
FROM LEYDEN UNIVERSITY? WELL I'D BE PLEASED TO HEAR YOUR OPINION, SIR.

MV PATIENTS DON'T 'MIND MUCH THESE DAYS... THEY ALL SEEM TO BE DEAD! THERE'S ANOTHER ONE OVER AT THE GIRLS' SCHOOL...

CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT... THE DOOR WAS LOCKED... WE HAD TO BREAK IT DOWN... BUT THE WINDOW WAS OPEN...

OPEN? I SEE... WILL YOU LEAVE US HEER LANG? PLEASE...

LOOK, DOCTOR, THOSE MARKS... THE MARK OF THE VAMPIRE...

VAMPIRE? THAT'S RUBBISH... SHE'S OBVIOUSLY BEEN BITEN BY A SMALL ANIMAL...

IT IS VITAL THAT YOU LEAVE THIS CASE TO ME, DOCTOR. EVERYTHING MUST BE DONE EXACTLY AS I SAY...

I STILL THINK YOU'RE MAD... BUT SO LONG AS I COLLECT THE FEE YOU MAY DO WHAT YOU WISH... IT WON'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE TO HER...

BUT MARIANNE FINDS LESS PLEASANT COMPANY FOR THE FOLLOWING NIGHT...

AND SO...

S HE DIED OF FEVER, HEER LANG. KEEP YOUR PUPILS INDOORS WITH THE WINDOWS AND DOORS LOCKED. WE'LL HAVE TO PUT HER IN THE STABLE... AND I WANT TWO PEOPLE WATCHING THE COFFIN CONTINUOUSLY...

YET AS VAN HELSING PREPARES TO LEAVE... IT'S SO AWFUL BUT I'VE SOME GOOD NEWS TOO... I'M ENGAGED, DOCTOR TO BARON MEINSTER... HE PROPOSED LAST NIGHT!

BARON MEINSTER? HE WAS HERE LAST NIGHT?
But perhaps there is more to the horses’ fear this night... Seervin’, one of the padlocks just fell off, and it isn’t even unlocked!

But Herr Lang will not even hear of it.

And while in the yard the living die... in the stable, the dead live...

And... Marianne! You haven’t forgotten little Gina, have you? Hug me, Marianne...

Let me kiss you...

We can both love him, Marianne. He’s up at the old mill... come with me...

We’ll go together...

G-Gina... Oh, nooo.
But outside Van Helsing is arriving to take his turn watching the coffin...

Hello... what's this...

Severin! Torn to shreds!

But the stable...

Marianne! Get away from her!

Snarr!

Marianne is Van Helsing's first concern... and Gina takes advantage of the opportunity to flee...

She's fainted. I'd better get her into the house...

And... Marianne 'you must tell me... do you know where the Baron is?'

Up at the mill. This is what Gina said. Gina! The Baron's nothing to do with this, has he?

I'm afraid he has... Gina is the third victim since he escaped? Put this on, Marianne... I must go to the mill...

And so, shortly afterwards...

But within...

Him again! Take him, my pretties! You'll please the master if you take him...

Someone's been here... must be the old woman but where's the Baron? The grain loft, perhaps...

Yet upstairs...
ANP VAN HELSING, UNCONS'OUS, IS BITTEN AND PAINED EXHAUSTION, ELSEWHERE.

THE PAIN IS ALMOST MORE THAN A MAN CAN STAND, BUT VAN HELSING KNOWS IT IS THE ONLY CURE...

AND VAN HELSING, UNCONSCIOUS, IS BITTEN...

AND AS VAN HELSING SLUMPS INTO PAINED EXHAUSTION, ELSEWHERE...

I CAN'T GET UNDRESSED WITH THIS CROSS ON... I'LL HAVE TO TAKE IT OFF FOR A SECOND...

THE BARON IS ALREADY LEAVING AS VAN HELSING WAKES...

BLOOD! HE'S CONTAMINATED ME WITH IT NOW... THERE'S NO HOPE... UNLESS...

THE BARON!
Yet as soon as she releases her hold on it...

Baron Meinsen!

Yet by the time the Baron returns on foot, Van Helsing has recovered his senses.

AND AS VAN HELSING HURLES THE WATER...

OOOORRGGH!

Half-blind, the Baron stumbles toward the door...

Your fiancée, my dear, remember? Now you must come with me. You must...

The holy water father Stephack gave me... it's my last hope.

Get away from him, Marianne... don't even look at him!

Van Helsing makes a desperate leap, and his weight brings the mill's sail down, to form...

And... the stairs are this way... look! The Baron...

And those shadows in the moonlight... THE SAILS!

Up here, we'll go out by the balcony...

A CROSS!

AAAUAUGH!

As soon as she releases her hold on it...

I—

And then...

Still in there, the fire's spread into a purifying holy flame...

It's over Marianne... all over...

But what about Gina and the other girl...

It is over, Marianne. Thank God.

The end.
INGRID PITT
by Greg Turnbull
I was born on a train between Germany and Poland during the last war. No one knew exactly where the train was at the time, and my mother was taken to a camp.

Ingrid spent her early years in war-torn Poland. She was separated from her parents until the age of ten, when the Red Cross took her to Berlin to be reunited with her family. Members of her family were scientists and it was expected that she would study to become a doctor, however she was able to pursue her chosen career of acting. In 1959 she joined the Bertold Brecht Berliner Ensemble and appeared in many stage plays; for example as Katrin in Mother Courage.

Due to the political situation in East Berlin, Ingrid decided to leave by swimming the river Spree at night in November 1962. After this she went to visit her sister in America and, in 1963 she joined the Pasadena Playhouse and toured the States as Blanche du Bois in A Streetcar Named Desire. She also visited Indian reservations and has had two books published in Germany on the subject.

In July 1964 she and her sister moved to Spain, where she got her first film role through a visit to see a bullfight, in The Splendour of Andalucia. This enabled her to get minor parts in other films, whilst she learnt Spanish. (She is now fluent in Italian, French, Spanish, German and Russian). These films included: A Kiss in the Harbour (1966), Chimes at Midnight (1966) and a couple of Spaghetti westerns.

It was in Spain that she appeared in her first ‘horror’ film, The Prehistoric Sound (1966). This involved a scientific expedition, looking for buried treasure, which disturbs dinosaur eggs. These hatch and release lethal creatures which must be destroyed.

Ingrid was eventually accepted into the Spanish National theatre in Madrid and even had her own TV show.

"Aqui Espana — that was a variety show with people like Raphael and Julio Inglesie."

Ingrid also had very small roles in two films made on location in Spain: A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum and Dr Zhivago.

"I made enough money so that I could afford to be in the theatre at night."

She seemed set for a long and profitable career, but unfortunately the Spanish actors were forming a Union at that time and, as a 'foreigner', she was out. She immediately returned to the States and got the lead part in a Philippines Sci-Fi film called The Omegans (1968), about a strange river, whose waters were said to have unusual properties which could be used for murder.

While in America she appeared in numerous TV shows such as Ironside, and The Wonderful World of Women (written, edited and directed by Ingrid). Her international screen debut came with Where Eagles Dare (1969). She got the part after being suggested by the great stuntman Yakima Canutt who was second unit director on the film. Sadly this did not boost her career as much as she had hoped and, after returning to Madrid for a while, she decided to move to England.

She was up against Equity problems here as well. The situation got so bad that she was forced to work as a waitress in a café in order to support herself and her young daughter, Steffanie.

Luckily for her she met James Carreras (then head of Hammer) at a party, and he offered her the lead parts in two forthcoming Hammer films. (An act of kindness she has never forgotten.) The first is the film for which she is best remembered by horror fans; The Vampire Lovers (1970). Here she appeared with Madeline Smith, Pippa Steele, Kate O’Mara and Peter Cushing. The film was well produced and beautifully photographed, but it is perhaps well-known for starting the trend for nudity in 1970s horror films, and was successful enough to create two sequels in the Karnstein series.

Her second Hammer film was Countess Dracula (1970), based on Valentine Penrose's The Bloody Countess, concerning the historical exploits of the 18th century Hungarian Countess Elizabeth Bathory. She was said to bathe in the blood of young virgins (apparently readily available in those days) to keep herself beautiful. The film had little to do with Dracula and was poorly edited, but was still very popular.

The make-up took a gruelling four hours to apply (and almost as many to remove) which precluded talking and eating, both of which Ingrid says she enjoys. Incidentally Ingrid and Christopher Lee visited the area in Rumania where the Countess was supposed to have been walled-up alive.

"Countess Dracula: Sandor Eles had a phoney moustache in the scene where he kisses me, in the haystack. When his head came up half his moustache was gone. We looked all over the haystack and all of a sudden everyone laughed looking at me. There was his moustache glued to my bosom."

"Vampire Lovers: I had to bite Kate O’Mara to death and my fangs kept falling out every time I was ready to kill her! The crew happily begged to assist in finding these fangs, which had escaped into her dress. Everyone wanted to retrieve them."

Ingrid next appeared in The Cloak, the final segment of the Amicus film The House That Dripped Blood (1971), with Jon Pertwee. She played Carla the vampire in a comical film-within-a-film. Ingrid has said that this is her own favourite film. She has also incidentally been seen with Pertwee in an episode of Dr Who and in other UK TV shows including The Zoo Gang, New Faces, Ski-Boy and Thriller.

Her next movie was the little-seen Robert Hartford-Davis film Nobody Ordered Love (1972). This was another film-within-a-film and was supposed to be an expose of the double-dealing and
corruption in the film industry. However, it was hurriedly finished and was hammered by the critics on release. Ingrid also played the nymphomanic librarian in Robin Hardy's The Wicker Man (1973), with Christopher Lee and Edward Woodward. This superb cult film was almost ruined by terrible editing and only a confused 80 minute version remains. Most of Ingrid's scene ended up on the cutting room floor.

This human sacrifice story was marvellously photographed and the acting of all concerned was excellent. Later with her husband Ingrid formed her own production company, TRIP (Tony Rudlin-Ingrid Pitt), to concentrate on stage plays and TV shows. Her work took her to Argentina where she stayed for three years. Here she appeared in various TV shows and another horror film called El Lobo (The Wolf: 1976). This involved the attempts of a devil to obtain the soul of a beautiful young girl.

While in Argentina she became interested in the life of Eva Perón and the whole Perón history. She also started writing again, and was to have played Eva (whom she closely resembles) in a TRIP film production called Los Descamisados. However this had to be dropped due to lack of finance, but the research work eventually led to her and her husband writing the book The Peróns (Methuen: 1982), which may well be televised in the near future.

Ingrid was also to star in a TRIP production called Cuckoo Run, but unfortunately the Argentinian government would not allow the filming, so she wrote a novel based on the screenplay in only six weeks:

"My first published book was Cuckoo Run (Futura: 1980) which was about a woman who was sort of a female James Bond."

A follow-up novel called Pigeon Tango has been written but is not yet published. She has also written children's books such as Bertie the Bus (The Spastics Society: 1981) with Bertie to the Rescue and an LP by Barry Mason to follow. Her other books (as yet mostly unpublished) include Dragon Hunter, Katharina, Annull Domini, Dracula Who ... and The Domino Factor.

"My second published book was The Peróns. I found Juan-Domingo Perón tremendously interesting as a character. Everything that happened in Argentina during the forties and fifties can be attributed to Perón. It's a novel about corruption and political intrigue in a power game. Then Katharina which is mainly about my mother, and the Second World War. But it's going to be a film, it's being put together now."

"For some obscure reason people are stopping going to the pictures. I think it might have something to do with the attitude of the people who own the cinemas."

![Top] Ingrid takes a refreshing blood bath in Countess Dracula and (as you'll notice if you look carefully enough) removes all her wrinkles. (Below) But she loses her head to Peter Cushing in The Vampire Lovers.
Now back to England she appeared in many stage plays and was also a guest on various TV shows. Interestingly she was interviewed briefly by Roy Hudd in a special horror edition of Movie Memories, but has played parts as diverse as Unity Mitford's governess Dachsie in Unity and Michael Gough's wife Elvira in John Le Carré's Smiley's People.

Her most recent film role was as

"I don't really enjoy watching myself. There is a certain amount of curiosity when you first see it but, no, I don't really enjoy my films."

Helga the German terrorist in the SAS movie Who Dares Wins (1982), with Lewis Collins and Edward Woodward. This film allowed her to show more of her acting range, especially in the tense and exciting Mews hostage sequence.

Ingrid's hobbies used to be very varied and included: Karate (at which she is a black belt), flying (she has her student's pilot licence and a small plane), motor-racing, tennis, fencing, golf, yoga and swimming. However she has had to give up many of these due to lack of time.

"Golf is very important to me now, and flying. I jog because I think it enhances my strength in golf."

Until three years ago Ingrid was still regularly appearing in stage plays around the country. These included Dial M for Murder, The Man Most Likely To... and Aurelia, but she had now given up stage work partly for financial reasons. She was written five stories for the second TV series of Hammer's House of Horrors, and will star in one of them. This will probably be seen on TV later this year.

"They only started this month (Nov. '83). John Hough is directing now; they are currently in Vienna. But I don't know when they are doing mine. It's called Osmosis."

"As far as I know they are interested in a feature film of mine and a number of scripts. I've been extremely busy doing Shakespeare for the BBC."

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**Top** The beautiful and alluring Ingrid Pitt in a portrait shot. **Below** The American film poster for Countess Dracula.
Nobody Ordered Love (1972)
Ingrid Pitt (as Alice Allison), Judy Huxtable, John Ronane, Tony Selby and Peter Arne.
Prod/Dir: Robert Hartford-Davis.
Miracle. 87 mins.

The Wicker Man (1973)
Christopher Lee (as Lord Summerisle), Edward Woodward (as Sgt Howie), Diane Cilento, Ingrid Pitt (as the librarian) and Britt Ekland.
Dir: Robin Hardy.
Abroxxa. 83 mins.

El Lobo (1976) (The Wolf)
Rudolph Bebeu, Gunter Feanee and Ingrid Pitt.
Argentina

Stage Work
She appeared in many plays in the early sixties but her 1970s work only includes: Dial M for Murder, Don't Bother to Dress, Duty Free and The Man Most Likely To (all 1977) and Women of Straw and Aurelia (both 1979)

Lewis Collins (as Capt Peter Skellen), Judy Davis, Richard Widmark, Edward Woodward and Ingrid Pitt (as Helga).
Dir: Ian Sharp.
Rank. 125 mins.

Television
She had made numerous appearances on variety and quiz shows in Spain, the UK and Argentina but her main credits are:
Dundee and the Culhans: US Western series (1967)
Ironside: US detective series (1967)
The Zoo Gang, Jason King, The Adventurer and Ski-Boy: UK adventure series (all in the 1960s)
Dr Who: appearances with Jon Pertwee and Peter Davison.
Thriller: Where the Action Is (known also as The Killing Game).
Smiley's People: UK (1982).

Writings.
Her published work includes the following:
Cuckoo Run (novel Futura — 1980).
The Perons (non fiction — Methuen, 1982.
BBC series planned.)
Non-published material soon to be filmed includes six screenplays for The House of Hammer, Dragon Hunter (children's TV) and Katharina (book about her mother and the Second World War).

(Top) Publisher Dez Skinn discusses the finer points of layout in HoH with Ma Pott. (Below) Without Terry, Arthur (Minder) Cole was no match for the vampiric Pitt in The Vampire Lovers.
featuring
HORROR OF ORACULA
A 21 page adaptation by
DEZ SKINN & PAUL NEARY

DRACULA PRINCE OF DARKNESS
A 16 page adaptation by
DONNE (AXA) AVENELL & JOHN BOLTON

plus...
JOHN BOLTON'S DRACULA Sketchbook
20 pencil sketches previously unpublished

A QUALITY SPECIAL on sale now 70P/$2
Immediately following their spectacular 100th production, 
One Million Years B.C., Hammer approached 7 Arts Productions to set to work on an economical follow-up. Originally titled Slave Girls Of The White Rhino, the project was designed as a means of reusing sets and costumes from One Million Years B.C.

Martine Beswick, who had played a supporting role in B.C., was cast this time in the leading role of Kari, queen of a dark-complexioned jungle tribe of Amazon-like women. The film's plot has "modern-day" hunter David Marchant (Michael Latham) discover. It is a primitive society, Marchant further learns that Kari's tribe has conquered a race of fair-haired women who are handed over to the local jungle men as peace offerings. Marchant's attempts at social reform are hindered by the attention of Kari, who is immediately attracted to the man from civilization.

Written (under the pseudonym Henry Younger), produced, and directed by Michael Carreras, the film benefitted from a couple of production touches devised to give the film an expensive look. A huge white rhinoceros was built to function as an object of worship by Kari's tribe. In addition, the film was shot in CinemaScope, as well as colour. Even the spectacular One Million Years B.C. had been made without the use of an anamorphic widescreen process such as CinemaScope, due to the complexities of its optical special effects work. In the USA, 20th Century-Fox promptly released the film in 1967 under the title Prehistoric Women. In England, the film was not released until 1968, when Warner-Pathe issued it (minus twenty minutes) as simply Slave Girls.

Don Chaffey, who had directed One Million Years B.C., was assigned direction of The Viking Queen, a historical adventure concerning the Roman conquest of ancient Britain. Scripted by Clarke Reynolds from a story by producer John Temple-Smith, The Viking Queen starred Don Murray an increasingly sympathetic Roman and Carita in the title role of Salina, leader of the native opposition. While the film boasted exciting battle sequences, fans of Hammer horror were treated to the performance of Andrew Keir. As the leader of the invading Romans, Keir was not above using torture and public humiliation as weapons in his campaign. Keir's sadistic portrayal provided viewers with another Hammer villain in the classic manner.

Also in 1967, Peter Cushing returned to his most famous role in the Hammer - 7 Arts Production of Frankenstein Created Woman. The film's script was written by Anthony Hinds (as John Elder), who had also been responsible for the previous entry in the series, The Evil Of Frankenstein (see part six in HoH 23). Director Terence Fisher, who had not been used for Evil, returned to helm his first Frankenstein project since The Revenge of Frankenstein in 1958 (see part three, HoH 20). The supporting cast included such familiar Hammer faces as Thorley Walters and Duncan Lamont, but Hammer cast newcomer Susan Denberg in the central role of Christina Kleve, the crippled girl who is made into a beautiful woman through the skills of Baron Victor Frankenstein.

Frankenstein Created Woman has often been compared unfavourably with James Whale's 1935 Bride Of Frankenstein. However, a simple viewing of both films is sufficient to prove that these comparisons have been made simply on the basis of the film's titles. It is difficult to believe that critics who attack the Hammer Film on this basis have even seen it! As we have already seen, the Hammer Frankenstein series has always concerned itself with the continuing adventures of Baron Frankenstein himself, whereas the original Universal Frankenstein series used the monster created in James Whale's 1931 Frankenstein as its continuing character. And, while Bride Of Frankenstein concerned the creation of a mate for the monster, Frankenstein Created Woman presented a totally new story, seemingly inspired more by the EC horror comics of the 1950's than by the early Universal horror films.

The film opens with a man (Lamont) being guillotined in an open field. The execution is witnessed by the man's young son, Hans, who is watching from the nearby woods. We next see Hans several years later, as a young man (now played by Robert Morris) working with the doddering Dr. Hertz (Walters) to assist Frankenstein in his latest experiments. The Baron's efforts are currently directed toward restoring life by means of the transference of a human soul from one body to another. Hans is deeply in love with the deformed Christina Kleve, but her father hates him. When the old man is murdered by three ruffians who had previously tormented Christina, Hans is charged with the crime and convicted because of circumstantial evidence and the fact that he is the son of a convicted murderer. Witnessing Hans' beheading, Christina drowns herself in a fit of misery. Frankenstein, his hands severely burned in some past experiment, has Hertz operate on the girl's corpse under his supervision and then transfers Hans' soul into her body. The revived Christina has no memory of her former identity. Possessed by the spirit of Hans, she murders her father's killer and then, realising what she has become, she throws herself into a raging river and is swept away.

As can be seen from this brief story outline, Frankenstein Created Woman uses the Baron more as a plot device than a central character. Instead it concentrates on a structure which Anthony Hinds seemingly favoured — crimes left unpunished by normal channels are avenged by supernatural forces. Director Fisher gave depth to
the film by emphasising the tenderness of the relationship between Hans and Christina in harsh contrast to the cruelty and horror around them. The entire film contains a mood of deep sorrow, visually reinforced by the use of soothing colours in the many exterior sequences. The pleasing green of the woods and blue of the sky present a naturally beautiful world, while, within the structures he has created, man reveals the corruption and evil which bring about the film's supernatural horrors.

While the Baron himself played a smaller than usual part in \textit{Frankenstein Created Woman}, his situation and character were not neglected. Frankenstein is shown to have fallen on hard times, relying on Hertz' meagre finances to set up a basement laboratory. This resulted in Frankenstein's having to work with pitifully low-budget equipment which malfunctions and sends sparks flying in all directions whenever the Baron attempts to employ any of his electrical devices.

Frankenstein's personality, though not explored at great length, is several shades darker than in \textit{The Evil of Frankenstein}, where the Baron was treated as virtually the film's hero. Still, the ruthless idealism which functioned as the focal point of the first two Hammer Frankenstein films was downplayed in \textit{Frankenstein Created Woman}. This approach would change drastically in the next entry in the series.

While Frankenstein was conducting his latest experiment, British explorers were once again defiling the ancient tombs of Egypt. The result of their efforts, the cause of their subsequent ordeal, and the title of Hammer's latest horror were one and the same — \textit{The Mummy's Shroud!} Like Hammer's previous Mummy features, \textit{The Mummy's Shroud} was self-contained storywise, rather than being part of a continuing series. The twist this time was that Hammer was offering not one, but two Mummies to chill moviegoers' marrows!

The shroud which figures so prominently in both the film's plot and its title belongs to the mummy of a royal Egyptian child. While this mummy never returns to life in the film, the boy's mummified bodyguard does. Under the supervision of an old fortune
teller (Catherine Lacy), this revolusted juggernaut murders the explorers who disintered the young prince and his shroud. When the surviving members of the expedition learn the secret of the shroud, they use its power to force the murderous mummy to destroy himself. Written and directed by John Gillian from a “John Elder” story, The Mummy’s Shroud showcases each of its mummy murders as distinctive visual highlights. Outside of this series of novel killings, the film boasts solid performances from its entire cast. Most impressive of all is Michael Ripper, whose acting as a timid man servant injects humour, warmth and pathos into the proceedings. Of interest to longtime Hammer fans is the casting of Eddie Powell as the living mummy. Powell was Hammer’s main monster stuntman, and he had even doubled extensively for Christopher Lee in the title role of The Mummy (see part three in Holt 20). The Mummy’s Shroud offered Powell his first officially credited performance.

After an absence of a decade, Professor Bernard Quatermass returned to the screen in 1967 in the person of Andrew Keir. Nigel Kneale, the character’s creator, scripted this, Hammer’s film version of Kneale’s third and final Quatermass BBC TV serial. Entitled Quatermass And The Pit (Five Million Years To Earth in USA), this closing entry in the series was the only one filmed in colour (Hammer’s last monochrome feature was The Nanny in 1965). Roy Ward Baker had directed a number of episodes of the popular TV series The Avengers after directing features in America during the 1950s, and joined Hammer to film the already well known science-fiction thriller.

Quatermass And The Pit tells a chilling story which ultimately postulates the origin of all religions and superstitions, as well as man himself. The tale unfolds in classic “ball of twine” fashion, with each new bit of information serving as a thread designed to lead both the film’s characters and audience to the ultimate revelation. While the original series had been able to develop its plot at a leisurely pace over a number of weeks, the film had to present and solve its mysteries in one 97-minute sitting. Thanks to Kneale’s screenwriting abilities, all of the tale’s intricacies were tightened in rapid but smooth succession, so that the film is constantly fascinating and stunning. Still, this “shortcut” scripting could not have worked without effective direction and acting, and on both counts, Hammer were fortunate. Baker’s direction combined clarity of exposition with a mounting intensity, while a perfectly chosen cast were able to inject vigour and depth into characters which were, of necessity, rather sketchily conceived in the script. These elements of writing, direction and acting combined perfectly to create a film which, by its climactic conclusion, leaves the viewer intellectually shocked and emotionally drained.

Hammer’s next offering was substantially lighter in tone than Quatermass And The Pit, but provided pleasing entertainment on its own level. A Challenge For Robin Hood, Hammer’s third foray into ever-popular Sherwood Forest, was directed by C.M. Pennington-Richards from a Peter Bryan script and featured Barrie Ingham in the title role. Without making any real demands of its audience, the film did provide suitable family fare. The action sequences contained the high spirited sense of fun associated with the subject. The entire cast performed in appropriate style, with Leon Greene most impressive as the mighty Little John.

Bette Davis returned to Hammer to celebrate The Anniversary — Hammer’s first release of 1968. As Mrs. Taggart, Ms. Davis gathers her offspring together ten years after the death of her husband. From mother on down, they are a dangerously eccentric lot, and their interaction provides the film’s main interest. Jimmy Sangster based his screenplay on Bill Maclwlraith’s play of the same name, and Alvin Rakoff was hired to direct. However, after commencing the film, Rakoff was replaced by Roy Ward Baker. Baker saw the project as a “comedy of ill manners”, and his direction emphasised the black humour which Sangster’s scripts always contained. As a result of this, Ms. Davis, who had shown extreme restraint for Hammer in the title role of The Nanny (see part seven in Holt 27), was given the opportunity to “let go” in The Anniversary. With one eye covered by a large black patch, she used the other to create an amusingly frightening pop-eyed maniac whose children seemed almost normal by comparison. If The Anniversary has any flaws, it is because the film emphasises performances to the extent that all of its other elements are rendered less significant.

Hammer’s next release was a sequel to their first high-budget spectacular, She (see part six in Holt 23). Directed by Cliff Owen from a script by Peter O’Donnell, The Vengeance Of She starred John Richardson, repeating his role as Kilikrates, the reincarnated lover of Ayahes, “She Who Must Be Obeyed”. In the central role of Carol, the reincarnation of Ayahes (who had been played by Ursula Andress in the first film), Hammer cast beautiful newcomer Olinka Berova. Basically an inverted reworking of She, The Vengeance Of She offered similar thrills on a
somewhat smaller scale than the first time.

Dennis Wheatley, internationally famous author of a series of "Black Magic" novels, was the next source for Hammer material. The Devil Rides Out (released in USA as The Devil's Bride) was adapted for the screen by Richard Matheson and directed by Terence Fisher. The main combatants in this classic battle between good and evil were portrayed by Christopher Lee (as one of Wheatley's favourite characters, the Duc de Richleau) and Charles Gray (as the powerful satanist, Mocata).

The first Wheatley screen adaptation, The Devil Rides Out did its author proud (director Fisher cherished a telegram from Wheatley congratulating him on the film's direction). Once again Hammer had chosen just the right people for the assignment. Matheson's script condensed Wheatley's huge novel perfectly, retaining every element necessary to present the tale effectively in feature film form. Without damaging the story, Matheson telescoped the novel's events and timespan into a tight narrative and dropped all of Wheatley's overbearing political and philosophical diversions. With the story stripped down to bare essentials, it was once again up to the cast and director to bring the proceedings a cinematic life of their own. Under Fisher's perceptive direction, the cast established convincing characterisations and interpersonal relationships - no mean feat, as the story gets down to business from the moment the film opens and the pace never lags. The only unconvincing element of the film lies in the use of uneven optical special effects which are the only indications of the film's relatively low budget (about 5% of what was spent to film The Exorcist, for example).

The Devil Rides Out, despite its restrictive budget, benefits greatly from its treatment in classic Hammer style. The 1930's period is subtly but effectively conveyed, with the old model automobiles being most appealing. The devil worshippers are introduced matter-of-factly, giving the impression that they are no different from any social organisation (Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies is most amusing in her brief appearance as Countess d'Urfe). Even the villainy of Mocata is restrained, the head satanist presenting himself in gentlemanly manner. Still, the battle between evil is certainly not played down, and for this reason Fisher was the ideal choice to direct. Not since his first Dracula (see part two in HoH 19) has Fisher had the same opportunity to supervise a conflict between two such powerful adversaries. Like Dracula, Mocata has his minions but chooses to do battle armed with powers which he alone possesses. In this case, Mocata is able to control minds and create chillingly convincing illusions. He also summons the demonic Angel of Death. On the side of good stands the Duc de Richleau, who shares many characteristics with Dracula's nemesis, Van Helsing. The Duc is an educated man, and while he is not initially certain how to deal with Mocata, his dedication to fighting evil is such that he rapidly educates himself in the ways of his foe. Armed with this knowledge, he sees his grim task through without a backward glance. Also, like Van Helsing, he must rely for assistance on well-meaning but uncomprehending colleagues who are chosen because they are already in danger. Unlike Van Helsing, de Richleau is fighting to save close friends and relatives marked as Mocata's intended victims. In the end, he is willing to credit God with his success, whereas Van Helsing was always willing to take credit himself for his accomplishments.

A somewhat more uneven battle was fought in Dracula Has Risen From The Grave, in which Christopher Lee appeared as the thirsty count for the third time. This time out, Dracula was not given a vampire-fighting foe of the calibre of a Van Helsing or Father Sandor and thus was much more difficult to destroy. After shooting The Devil Rides Out, Terence Fisher suffered a leg injury which kept him inactive for a year. And so Freddie Francis, who had directed the third Hammer Frankenstein feature after Fisher had made the first two, became the first director other than Fisher to shoot a Hammer Dracula film. Scripted by "John Elder", Dracula Has Risen From The Grave had the vampire revived from his icy entrapment at the conclusion of Dracula - Prince Of Darkness (see part seven in HoH 27) when a weak-willed priest (Ewan Hooper) stumbled and fell into the ice, cracking it so that the wounded priest's blood dripped into Dracula's mouth. In a departure from accepted vampire mythology, Dracula's reflection is seen in the ice once he has freed himself from it. Using the priest as a reluctant servant, Dracula seeks revenge on a Monsignor (Rupert Davies) who has barred the doorway to Castle Dracula with a huge golden cross.

From this point on, Dracula Has Risen From The Grave introduces some perplexing issues regarding faith. This undercurrent climaxes when the young hero (Barry Andrews) drives a huge stake into Dracula's heart. Because the lad is an atheist and cannot back his action with honest prayer, the incredibly powerful Dracula is able to remove the stake and resume his reign of terror. At the film's conclusion, Dracula is impaled on the golden cross and his priest helper is...
able to summon up the fortitude to recite a prayer which, coupled with the cross, brings about the destruction of Dracula.

*Dracula Has Risen From The Grave* broke new ground, not only in its alterations of the vampire myth but by placing strong emphasis on its lovely female leads, Veronica Carlson and Barbara Ewing. Ewing in particular marks a departure from previous vampire film heroines. In life she is lusty and, once vampirised, she loves Dracula to the extent that she is jealous of his interest in Miss Carlson (since she is the Monsignor’s niece, Dracula seeks to vampirise Carlson as an act of revenge).

*Dracula Has Risen From The Grave* was released in England by Hammer’s usual distributor, Warner-Pathe. However, In America, the film was released by Warner Brothers-7 Arts instead of 20th Century-Fox. Employing a huge publicity campaign, Warners made *Dracula Has Risen From The Grave* Hammer’s most financially successful vampire film. Meanwhile, Christopher Lee was beginning to show dissatisfaction with the series, even complaining about the current film’s title (he said he would have preferred *Dracula Arisen*, or any title with more dignity than he felt that the actual one had).

While *Dracula Has Risen From The Grave* was being filmed, Hammer Films were given the Queen’s Award To Industry, on the basis that the world-wide grosses on their film were a boost to the British economy. The award’s presenters were taken to Eelstree Studios for a look at Hammer in action, and they arrived to find Christopher Lee shrieking at the top of his lungs with a huge cross jutting out of his back! Their arrival during the filming of the last scene in *Dracula Has Risen From The Grave* may have caused second thoughts about their granting such a prestigious award to these unorthodox goings-on, but nevertheless, Hammer Films were officially recognised, if not for their artistic merit, then at least for their commercial value.

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*Top* Veronica Carlson attempts to escape the baleful influence of Chris Lee in *Dracula Has Risen From The Grave*. *(Right)* Sketch of Lee by Carlson used in publicity. *(Below)* The American poster.
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S
tometimes it seems that once
group of people who believe that my name is
 Ramsay Campbell, that my title The
Doll Who Ate His Mother is a misprint
for The Doll That Ate Its Mother, that
my novel Incarnate is really called
The
 I suppose I can live with this,
several times with my friend with the
spiders arm falling on the floor and the
eyes that roll out of their sockets will
match up with them eventually. It
must be harder to live with a reputation
which has little to do with what one has
actually achieved.

Which brings me to James Herbert,
surely the most maligne success
writer of horror fiction now working. In
Danse Macabre Stephen King claims
that 'remarkably few' of Herbert's
detractors have read his work, but that
interviewers frequently accuse him of
writing violence for violence's sake.

Well, I read The Fog and The Spear
and The Dark, and it seemed to me that
the interviewers had a point, a suggestion
so that I've been disparaging Herbert's
work ever since, more damagingly
on BBC-2's Book Programme and Radio
4's Kaleidoscope. On the latter, what I
said (classing Herbert with Shaun
Hutson as writers riding the Stephen
King bandwagon) was both damaging
and inaccurate. My response to Herbert
had become so coloured as to inter-
vene between me and the facts. I've
been rereading Herbert since, and I
now feel that he deserves to be alto-
gether more respected by his peers
than Steve King thinks he is. Since
I must take some of the blame for this
unhappy state of affairs (where Herbert
is listed neither in Horror Literature nor
Who's Who in Horror and Fantasy
Fiction), it's only right that I should try
to restore some balance.

Let me start, though, by remem-
bering why I took against his work. One
reason especially: chapter 6 of The
Fog, the scene involving the homosexual
schoolmaster and the
garden shears. What appalled me
about it was not only its violence but
my knowledge that many of Herbert's
fans are adolescents. Herbert has said
that the genesis of The Fog was a kind
of fantasy revenge — imagining that
someone he disliked might walk to a
window, slash a storey and jump out — and it seemed to me that
the source of his popularity was right
there: he destroyed authority figures
on behalf of his adolescent readers while reinforcing their prejudices
(against homosexuality, for example)
and neutralizing their fears. It seemed
to me that in The Dark he even
managed to make the concept of a
malevolent darkness unfrightening.

It's odd I didn't wonder why, if
Herbert harboured the prejudices I
ascribed to him, he attacked the
National Front implicitly in The Spear
and explicitly in The Dark. Nor is the
schoolmaster depicted with any of the
neurotic loathing one finds in, say, the
work of David Riley, a horror writer who
stood for election as a National Front
candidate. I do still feel that my reading
of his adolescent audience's feelings
was to some extent accurate, but that
has as little to do with his objective
worth as a writer as my adolescent
fondness for The Virgin Spring
because of its rape scene has to do with
Bergman's stature as a director; after
all, neither Herbert nor Bergman is
aimed at that kind of audience.

On a second reading I regard The
Fog as one of the most powerful horror
novels of the 1970s, and probably
Herbert's best book so far. What I found
most striking second time round is that,
away from a very occasional moment of
explicit violence, the novel is surpris-
ingly restrained, given the possible
widths of its theme, and far more
given to images of terror (the Bourn-
mouth suicide, the Post Office tower
scene) than to sadism. I would not
count the several episodes of hand-to-
hand struggle as sadism. The few
images of extreme violence are never
placed over — as in Fangoria that 'the
gore level was high'
seems as inaccurate as my own earlier
pronouncements. Once I would have
quoted George Romero's film The
Crazies as a more legitimate treatment
of the themes of random violence and
mass insanity, but Romero's film now
looks (designed for the sake of
utterly states that while Herbert's instinct
for structure never deserts him, his
breathless pace never flags. Indeed, I
can't think of another horror novel that
moves so fast yet is so frightening.
The pace is paid for in some nasty writing
("He had only one arm, his right ending
just above the wrist" apparently shows
us a man with no hands) and some
inapppropriate echoes of Lovecraft (the
book has both pigeons and cows that
ululate) but at least character is never
sacraficed to pace; in particular the
sketches of loneliness, a recurring
Herbert theme, are both touching and
terrible. One good defence against
charges of exploitation is the essential
humanity of Herbert's characters.

This said, I was saddened to find him
defending himself from such a charge
(in the Fangoria interview) by claiming
that the violence in his work is always
based on fact. It may be true, but it is
soured by the point. What matters is
not how specifically fictional ream the
world, but how the writer's imagination
shapes it, and Herbert is a good enough
writer to trust his imagination. (The
opportunistic Shaun Hutson clearly
isn't; he boasts of his research into the
actual effects of violence, but in prose
horror fiction, a clinical description of
the effects of a horror is a poor
substitute for imagination — for finding
an image to crystallize the violence.)
For what it's worth, when I tackled
the theme of random violence (in my short
story "The Depths" and in my novel The
Nameless) I invented the atrocities. I
think we must take the responsibility
for the products of our imagination, and
Herbert's work has enough integrity
that he needn’t fear to do so.
In a way that brings me back to the question of fiction as revenge. Perhaps what distinguishes Herbert from the rest of us in the field is that he owns up more readily. My story The Interloper contains a portrait of an appalling schoolmaster from whom I suffered briefly in my teens. Where Herbert does away with his schoolmaster, mine survives unscathed, and it’s his pupils who are made away with, which I’d suggest is more disturbing. However, in terms of Herbert’s novel, the violence which the reader may secretly endorse is swiftly overtaken by chaos which I can’t imagine anyone, least of all Herbert, condoning. Compared with Charles Platt’s very similar novel The Gas, whose motive force seems to be a delight in thinking up increasingly disgusting ways to do away with the bourgeois, Herbert’s novel seems all the more controlled and balanced.

All the same, there’s an anarchic side to Herbert, evident in the anti-establishment stances of The Jonah and Shrine. “The system gets you every time,” he says in Fangoria. “The system still goes on.” He’s referring to the rats in his first novel, which also represent neglect personified. Appropriately, The Rats contains some of his most distressing portraits of urban loneliness. Balancing these are the sexual relationships at the centre of almost all his novels, relationships that are generally handled with considerable sensitivity and affection for the characters.

It may be this sensitivity that has allowed Herbert’s detractors to get through to him, myself possibly (and, if so, deplorably) included. The children’s poems used as mottoes in Shrine, his latest novel, are apparently addressed ‘to people who knock me for violence and horror [to say] I’m not doing anything worse than what’s in these old poems and nursery rhymes”. Well, not worse, but certainly he’s going beyond them, as in all innovative horror writers must in some way go beyond the tradition they inherit. It saddens me to see a writer on the defensive when there’s no need for it, though perhaps his doubts about the effects of what he’s doing (doubts also possibly apparent in the impassioned speech in The Jonah about children’s lack of moderation and the ubiquity of irrationality) have actually proved fruitful in Shrine. I have doubts about the way my novel The Parasite may have turned some people on to experimenting with the occult; I cannot see that Herbert need have comparable doubts about the violence in his work. Let us look at Shrine.

I’ve said in earlier editions of this volume that much recent horror fiction (print and film) is increasingly spiced up in its effects, its lack of subtlety and of awe. Shrine contains both subtlety and awe, and Herbert’s effects sometimes show a new deftness; I admire the moment that begins “He could not move any nearer…” (find it for yourselves). The book confronts themes that have been implicit in some of Herbert’s earlier work: religious doubt, and in particular his distrust of organized religion. In The Survivor, despite superb set-pieces (the chapel scene especially) and a powerfully ecstatic finale, I thought the religious discussion had the same banalizing tendency that mars Blackwood’s more conventionally occult fiction. In Shrine, the religious discussion is the theme, and fully worked out. It’s a pity that the finest climax, a set-piece as powerful as any he has yet given us, occurs halfway through the book. All the same, Shrine makes it clear that Herbert doesn’t mean to rest on his laurels.

Horror fiction at its best is the exact opposite of escapism; indeed, I’d offer that as my definition of good horror fiction, rather than the kind that offers the supernatural as an alibi, helps people (as Herbert writes in The Jonah) “put troubles and misfortunes into tidy little boxes”. I believe there is no worthwhile reason to write fiction other than to try to tell the truth. Herbert does, and never seeks to hide the contradictions of his personality. More power to him.

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HoH7 ...... 45p
Twins of Evil strip. The Omen, Karloff, The Werewolf, Female Vampires, Devil's Men, Wonder Woman, etc.

HoH8 ...... 45p
Quatermass strip, King Kong, Jekyll & Hyde, Hammer Science Fiction films, Lee's NEW Dracula, etc.

HoH9 ...... 45p
Quatermass Pt 2: Carrie, Kong (1931), Seizure, Squirm, De Palma, Living Dead At Manchester.

HoH10 ...... 45p
Curse of the Werewolf strip. Close Encounters, Sentimental, Fu Manchu, Son of Kong, Shadowman.

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