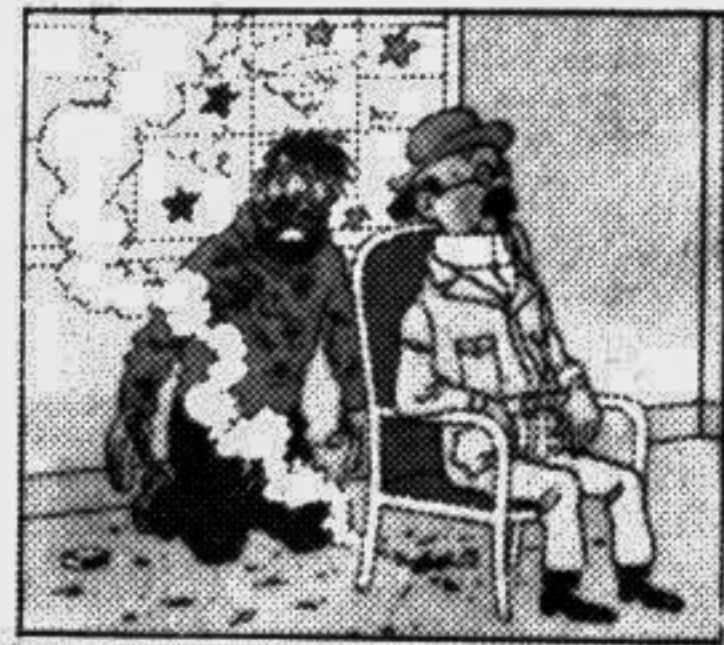
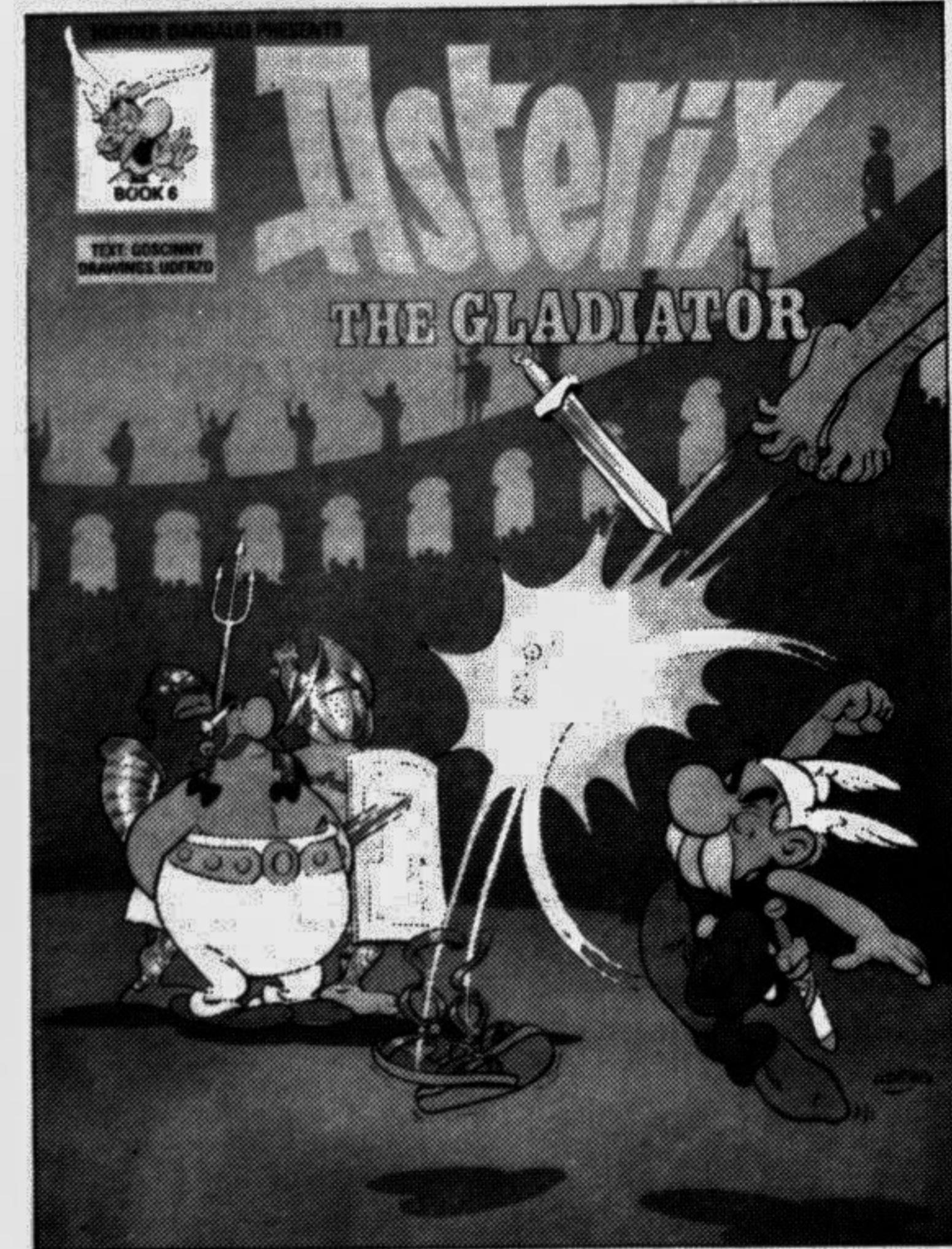


Special Edition

Our Favourite Cartoonists

DEAR Readers, from all of us who are associated with the Rising Stars and the Teens and Twenties, we wish you a Happy Valentines Day!

strips and small biographical note compiled by Sharif Khan will, no doubt, cheer you up! There are about your favourite cartoonists Goscinny and Uderzo of Asterix, Herge of Tintin and, of course, Sergio Aragones of Mad.



Asterix

Goscinny Rene Cartoonist and scriptwriter, 1926-1977 France

BORN in 1926 in Paris, Rene Goscinny starts when seventeen old as an apprentice painter in an advertising agency in Argentina. Arrived in 1944 in the United States, he took a job in a trade agency and, in 1948, became a cartoonist at a studio where he was working, among others, Harvey Kurtzman, Will Elder and John Severin.

Back in Europe in 1951, he wrote and drew for the press Dick Dicks, then he goes into the World Press. All along the fifties, Rene Goscinny wrote a great number of scenarios like: 'Junior' for Uderzo from 1954 to 1957, Lucky Luke for Morris from 1955 until his death in 1977. From the year 1956, in he creates or carries on several heroes, such as Spaghetti for Attanasio, Strapontin for Berck, Prudence Petitpas for Marechal, Modeste et Pompon for Franquin, Gumpah-pah for Uderzo in 1958, etc. He also wrote Lili Mannequin for Will in 1957 in PARIS-FLIRT.

In 1959 with Charlier and Uderzo, Goscinny creates the comic PILOTE. He becomes the chief redactor of PILOTE when this comic becomes edited by Dargaud. It is in the issue of this comic that, for Albert Uderzo, he writes Asterix the Gaul.

Besides his work as scriptwriter, Goscinny played an important role in the comics evolution in Europe.

Uderzo Albert Cartoonist and scriptwriter, 1927 France

BORN in Italy Albert Uderzo is very young when he comes in France. He makes his first steps as a cartoonist in 1940 in JUNIOR, and with the creation of FLAMBERGE, begins his career in 1944, career where he mixed realism and humour. In 1956, he draws - CLOPINARD -, then - Ary Buck - and - Belloy - for OK, magazine where he has just entered. Then he works for KID MAGAZINE, BRAVO, FRANCE-DIMANCHE, FRANCE-SOIR etc. In the 50's, he made his first collaborations with Belgium and with Goscinny.



HERGE



A BRIEF HISTORY OF TINTIN

HERGE GEORGES Prosper Remi was born in Etterbeek, Belgium, on May 22, 1907. He will use the name Herge from 1924 on, until his death, in 1983. His most famous creation, Tintin, makes its first public appearance on January 4, 1929, in the youth section of the newspaper Le Vingtieme Siecle, called Le Petit Vingtieme. It's the start of the very first Tintin-Album, Tintin au pays des Soviets.

To fully understand Herge's work, we need to know about the circumstances in which Tintin was created. 1929 is the middle of the interbellum, the period between the two World Wars. Germany was an economic disaster, people were strongly opposed against communism (at least in Belgium they were), and as a result, extreme right gains a lot of influence (extreme right as opposed to communism).

Herge, when he was working for Le Vingtieme Siegravecle, was surrounded by men like Abbe Wallez and Leon Degrelle (who would later become the head of the fascist party in Belgium). Let's be really careful here: a lot of people are convinced that Herge was a fascist, and base this assumption on the 'evidence' they find in his comic books.

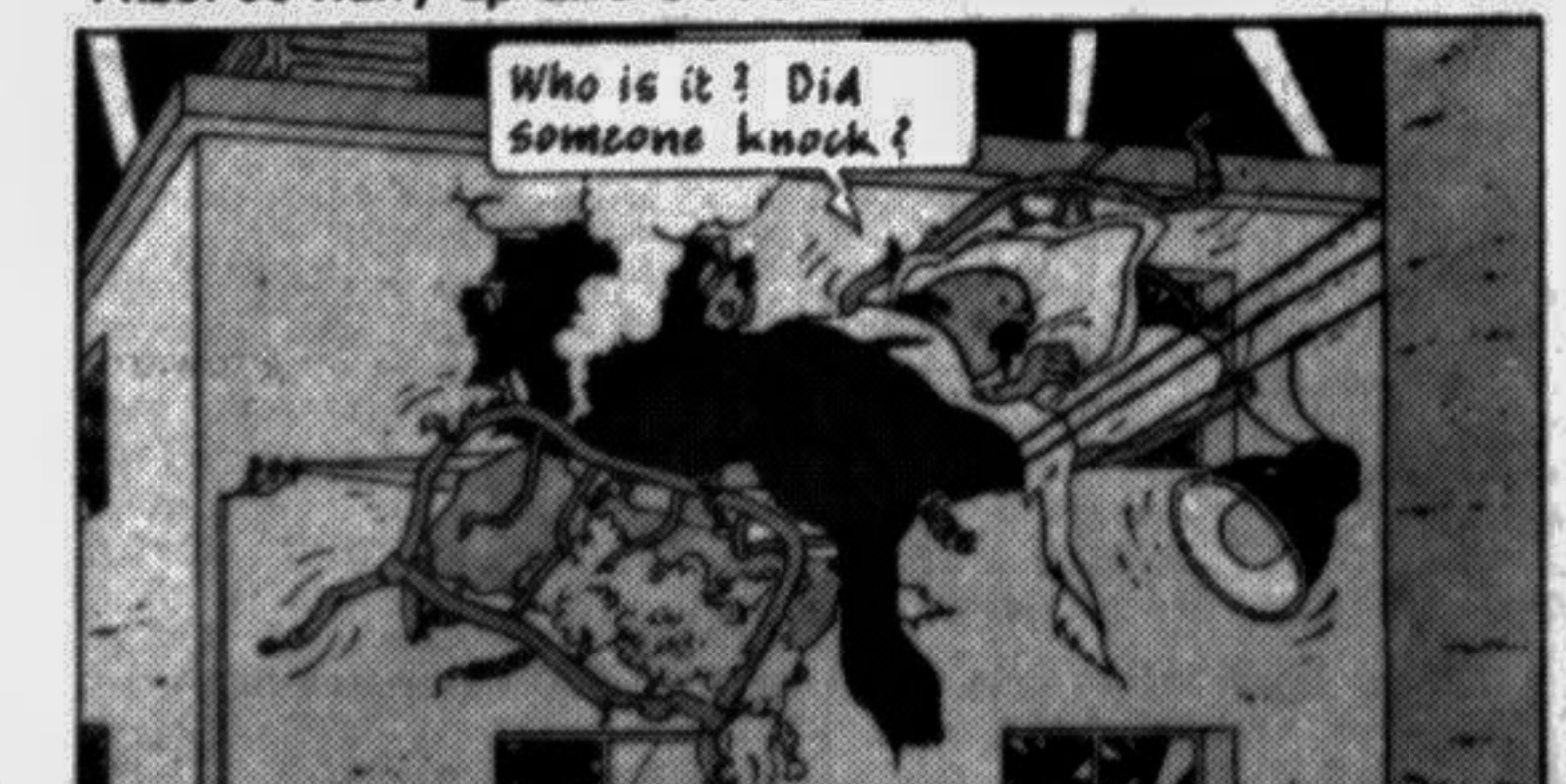
Herge died in 1983. Now the Herge Foundation in France takes care of Tintin and other famous cartoon characters created by him.

Following is the list of Herge's works in French (you can understand what their English version might be, right?): Tintin au pays des Soviets, Tintin in Africa (Tintin au Congo), Tintin in America (Tintin en Amerique), Cigars of the Pharaoh (Les Cigares du Pharaon), The Blue Lotus (Le Lotus Bleu), L'Oreille Casse, L'Ile Noire (the black island), Le Sceptre D'Ottokar (King Ottokar's Scepture), Au Pays de l'Or Noir, Le Crabe aux Pinces d'Or, L'Accuse-toile Mysterieuse, Le Secret de la Licorne, Le Tresor de Rackham le Rouge (Red Rackham's Treasure), Les Sept Boules de Cristal, (Le Temple du Soleil, Objectif Lune, On a Marsur la Lune, L'Affaire Tournesol (Calculus Affair), Coke en Stock, Tintin au Tibet (Tintin in Tibet), Les Bijoux de la Castaflore (Cate Vol 714 pour Sydney, Tintin et les Picaros, Tintin et L'Alphart.

HERGE LES AVENTURES DE TINTIN TINTIN AU CONGO

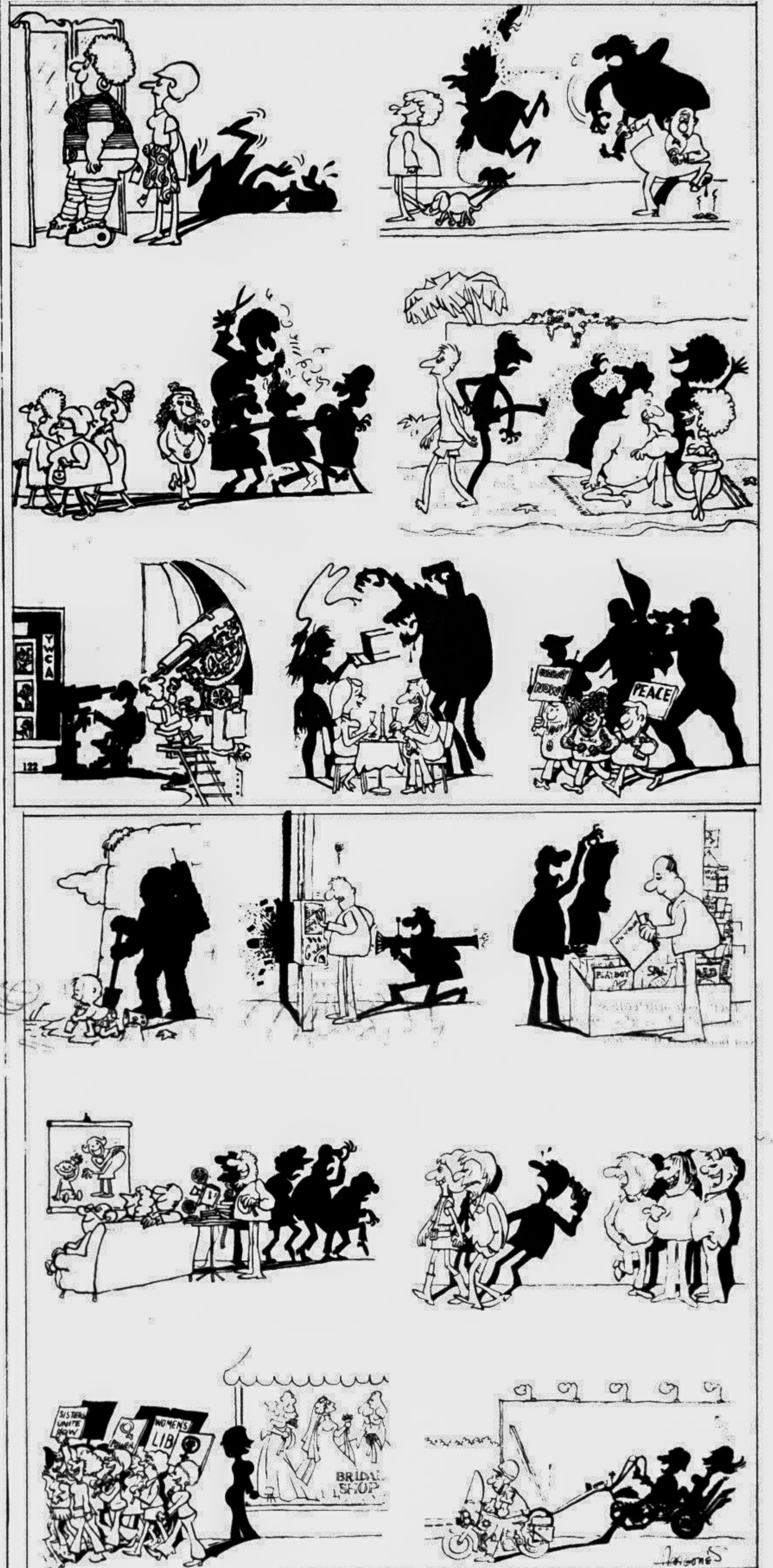


Did any of you read this early edition (May be 2nd) of Tintin? Cause we at The Rising Stars desk did not, and we are dying to know the adventures our young journalist friend came across in Congo! And if you haven't, then go and hunt for this priceless treasure now. After all, who ever can send us this thrill evoking story (in your own words, of course), he or she will be awarded a Special Prize. So hurry up and Good Luck! - R.S. Editor



The Shadow Knows

By Sergio Aragones



THE SMALL BUSINESSMAN



Your Next Address: The Moon?

AFTER two years of careful analysis, scientists say that they have detected water on the Moon. This sensational discovery not only makes the possibility of colonising the moon but also makes using it as a low-cost launching centre for outer-space missions. A less difficult target, as the water found here could be converted, through electrolysis, into its component parts - hydrogen and oxygen - creating a source of air and at the same time making the essential elements of rocket fuel available.

If you could wish for any one thing there to make it easier to explore with, it would be water, says Anthony Cook, astronomical observer at the Griffith Observatory in Los Angeles, US. 'With water there, you could have enclosed areas to grow plants, grow your own food, make your own fuel and make your own air,' he says. The ice was found in a huge crater deep in the south pole of the Moon, said Rick Lehner, spokesperson for the Pentagon's Ballistic Missile Defense Organisation (BMDO), which was collaborating with National Aeronautical and Space Administration (NASA) on the Clementine Mission which was part of the former Star Wars project. The size of the crater according to Lehner is twice the size of Puerto Rico and 13 kilometres deep, or higher than Mount Everest, the tallest peak on earth. The ice formation is the size of a small lake and is between 10 and 11 feet deep. The ice deposits are, however, not at all like a frozen lake but more like a vast landscape some 4,800 sq km in which ice crystals are mixed with dirt. According to the most popular belief held by scientists, about 3.6 billion years ago, a comet crashed into the moon, and water droplets on its tail were left in the bottom of the crater, the deepest hole in the solar system.



Because the south side of the moon is always dark, the temperature in this crater is about minus 382 degrees Fahrenheit, nearly as cold as an environment can get. Scientists say that it is because of this cold trap that water could not escape from the crater. Another interesting facet arises from the fact that there is no atmosphere in the moon to hold gases or moisture. Therefore, the signs of ice could offer intriguing new clues about the moon's origin more than four billion years ago. But the discovery also poses new technological challenges, because it is not easy to use the south side of the Moon as the centre for setting up a research base. Paul D Spudis, a geologist at the Lunar and Planetary Institute in Houston, however, notes that there is a high point in the basin, near the actual pole, that is almost permanently in sunlight. This would be an excellent site, he says, for a lunar installation with solar power panels to run equipment to melt the ice for water or convert it to breathing oxygen or rocket fuel. But he concedes, 'We have a long way to go before we have people living on the Moon. What this is, is an indication that living on the Moon might be possible.'

CSE/Down To Earth Features