# The Force of FANTASY

he dreams and nightmares of fantasy, science fiction and occult writers and enthusiasts are being played out in the movie houses of America. Superman, The Body Snatchers, Lord of the Rings, Star Wars, Close Encounters, The Last Wave, Watership Down, Omens I and II Never before has so much "unreality" been committed to film. And more is coming — A Superman sequel is 70% in the can and a Star Trek movie due out for next Christmas. A few years ago all my college buddy

Stuart wanted to do was watch science fiction and fantasy movies, read comic books, and write scenarios for comic books he hoped would one day be published. Stuart's father, a practical man, scoffed at what he regarded as Stuart's childish ambitions and compelled him to go to law school. "You will never make a living at writing comic book trash," the old man said.

I lost touch with Stuart — last I heard he was about to finish law school. But now comic book writers are amassing fortunes and lawyers collecting unemployment. I

andalf's Den, a fantasy and sci/fi book and paraphenalia store in the Atrium, has been in business for a little over two years. Profits have been rising steadily. Why all this interest in sci/fi and fantasy? Is this a movement to be taken seriously? Or is it just a childish fad? Kate Wilhelm, award winning science fiction writer and wife of the legendary science fiction writer/editor, Damon Knight, lives in Eugene. Her novel, Where Late the

> writing workshop at Michigan State. Wilhelm's ideas on the growth of science fiction/fantasy mirror the grassroot as well as the professional viewpoint.

Sweet Birds Sang, won a Hugo award for

best sci/fi novel of 1975 and The Planners,

won a Nebula Award for best short story of

1968. She is the second woman to win a

Hugo. Each summer she helps conduct a

H&N: Why are sci/fi and fantasy themes so prevalent in the mass media today? KW: (Science fiction) is being taught at the university and the high school level today. Even elementary readers have science fiction. And that's all new, that wasn't done until the past ten years.

ne of the things is that the kids who were reading science fiction twenty years ago are teaching now. They liked it, they still like it, and the idea that it was being put down by academics was rather galling to them. Now they're academics and they're gonna teach it. And they find social values, literary values in it, things that no one ever

H&N: The priorities of science fiction and standard fiction have to be different, don't

KW: You see, this I deny absolutely as would almost any . . H&N: But the future is an added

ingredient. KW: Well, if you write a novel about the mining towns of West Virginia that novel has an added ingredient of West Virginia, ecology, and the mines, an ingredient which is totally foreign to most people. H&N: But when compared to the mainstream best-sellers.

sometimes wonder if Stuart's old man isn't KW: Look at the books that made a lot of saying, "Stuart, what ever prompted you to money 25 years ago and you won't give up writing comic book scripts? There's recognize names or titles . . real money in it these days. Why don't you

Some of the science fiction books from the year one are still being read. Jules Verne and Wells have never gone out. Some of the earliest Heinliens are still being read by each new generation that comes

H&N: Which science fiction writers influenced you?

KW: When I started reading science fiction it was for about a solid two year period in the 50s. I was old, I was in my twenties, a housewife. I had read everything the library had. I wasn't a writer yet.

I had always liked reading philosophy and the idea of writing fiction using the ideas I had stewed about from philosophy was very intriguing to me. And I read everybody without any sense of criticalness

fter that two year period I became extremely critical and when I began re-reading some of the same things, I couldn't . . . I found they were badly written. Some of them still held up, but for the most part I was disappointed. Now the people I like to read are Tom Dish, Ursula LeGuin, and Gene Wolfe. H&N: What's the trend in sci/fi and fantasy

KW: More and more Supermen. Battlestar Galactica, and Conan. For five years sword-and-sorcery has been pretty big, but I don't think of that as science

H&N: Why do you think people liked Star Wars, for the effects? KW: Oh sure. It was the visualization of comic books the kids had read. H&N: Did you see Superman?

H&N: Same thing? KW: More so . . . the things you've talked about so far, Superman and Star Wars,

KW: Yeah.

these people.

they're mindless . . . I could never get into comic books. H&N: Do you think then that the need to reach out for other worlds through fiction, to

escape, is unhealthy? KW: I don't think it's unhealthy. I do think that if you become so immersed in anything that you can no longer cope with reality it's unhealthy. But that point is far off for most of

Some people to read only science fiction or only fantasy or mysteries and I think that's unfortunate . . . there's a lot of excitement to be had in reading, but not for those people who are so limited.

oung people need heroes. They need to be able to look up to somebody but I don't think it lasts. When I was very young I read Tarzan. My brothers were reading Tarzan and I read Tarzan too. Tarzan was the golden "robot" who swings through the trees and that's all there was to it for Tarzan. But he stood for so much more than that psychologically for young people, he gave them a chance at vicariously experiencing

all sorts of adventures . . There is a tremendous need for fantasy. Through fantasy people can work out so many psychological problems of growing up, adjusting to the world, accepting

H&N: When I was a teenager I read science fiction exclusively.

KW: A lot of people do. And if they don't quit doing that, then I think they have stayed their growth of maturity. Emotionally they become frozen.

Let me just say this about fantasy and realism in fiction, because I'm afraid a lot of people are afraid their children will be distorted if they just read fantasy.

People are afraid their children won't become mature, they won't accept responsibility and behave in a grown-up way, if they don't read realistic fiction. And the realistic fiction is. "How to cope with the younger sister who is prettier than you are," or, "How to cope with an older brother who is making more money than you are although you're only fourteen and he's nineteen and has a job." This is realism.

People have all kinds of faults and all kinds of virtues. And in Superman, Tarzan, it's very clearly snown that those characters are completely virtuous. They represent the virtuous side of any person. The villian is a true villian. And this allows a growing mind to accept virtue and villiany and see them for what they are.

In realistic fiction when you mix the two together it's much harder for the developing mind to accept a good person can be evil,

Later on they should read everything. In fantasy and science fiction you gravitate away from the mindless adventure to things that have more meaning.

H&N: In Where Late the Sweet Birds Sang you wrote about an ecological disaster. Do you believe that this is going to occur? KW: I don't believe that what I wrote is going to happen, although I do think we are headed for some form of ecological breakdown. I was using this simply as a speculative device to let me explore people

in different situations. And I think this is what most people writing science fiction do.

Science fiction is the only fiction that's trying to cope with the problems that we have on this earth today. I don't think most fiction is anywhere near it. I think general fiction is more escapism in that regard than science fiction. Who else is looking at questions like, "What if they do begin cloning?"

There are so few forums that present the reality behind so many of the changes in technology. We're just presented with a technology and there are so few forums that tell us what this technology means, these are the implications.

H&N: H.G. Wells thought pure science was "The Answer" to our problems. Do you think the field of sci/fi is behind one answer

KW: I think the big trend is away from science and technology. Superman certainly was away from science and technology. Star Wars was.

H&N: Even though Star Wars had those KW: Oh, absolutely, because what saved

the day in Star Wars was not technology, or science, or robots, it was The Force, which was mystical. Most people are disillusioned by science and technology. I am not writing off science, but I think science has been allowed to run wild.

I don't think this whole generation of scientists has had any ethical or moral training to speak of and yet they are allowed to work with DNA, RNA, they're allowed to work with all kinds of chemical bacterial warfare agents. Who puts the lid on it?.

omebody has to take the responsibility to tell the scientists no, you can't research this area, because we don't know what the implications mean. Some people say that's anti-scientist because pure research never did any harm — "it isn't the gun, it's the person who kills" kind of idea - and I say nonsense. We do have to have somebody say no, and I don't know who it is. One start, a very small start, was done in Great Britain when the scientists themselves established a body to make rules and regulations about DNA research. Because no one seems to have the power to do it, (put the lid on research) the population at large has this general feeling that they're going to turn their backs on pure science and have The Force save us, have

the aliens save us, as in Close Encounters. H&N: You've said in the course of this interview that people are not willing now to give up what they have. Do you think this attitude has anything to do with the revival of science fiction?

KW: A lot of idealistic people have come along in the past ten years ... Some of these people have become so cynical because they so desperately wanted to see changes happen that their only recourse seemed to be cynicism.

But a lot of them are still very idealistic.

They're still hopeful that their activities and their longings will bring about change and they're working for it.

These (are the people who) are reading science fiction . . . they're examining possibilities.

Story by William Kogut Photos by Erich Boekelheide and Steve

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Science fiction and fantasy paraphernalis - games, books and movies - has multiplied like clones in recent years. And who can save us from the invasion? After all, The Force is on their side.



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have on this earth today ... I think general fiction is more escapism in that regard



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