

by Lou Stathis

remember these sick things. Chances are good that most of you-even those old enough to have caught their initial appearance-don't. And if you do, you sure as hell wouldn't admit it. Lurid nackages of Marx Attacks! cards first turned up, with a suddenness befitting their content, on a local cardy-store counter sometime near the passing of my first Earthly decade. Seeing them again for the first time in twenty years. I find I'm a bit taken aback by their graphic brutality and relentless, unrestrained xenophobia. But to a bent-brained adolescent mutinely frenzy-cranked by girlchewing cinematic reptiles (and bored comatose by the static-tableau, polite formalism of baseball cards), they were hot stuff, exciting in me and my similarly twisted cronies a near-prurient, breathless awe.

That same sensitive nerve was touched in artist Rick Lovelace. A third grader when the cards hit the stores, Rick collected a complete set and, unlike the rest of us foolish mortals, hung on to the things long after they were forgotten. Rick rediscovered the cards while he was a student at the San Francisco Art Institute in the early seventies, as he was combine his image bank in search of a potent death/destruction symbol. He recalls, "I came to the number-two card, with the huge Martian head, and it just struck me immediately as the perfect icon for fear, terror, and death," Lovelace found that not many kids of his generation remembered the cards, while the few who did were blown away to see them again. After some legwork, Rick discovered that the cards hadn't penetrated the cultural psyche nearly as deeply as they had his own head, thanks to a clamorous negative reaction from distributors, retailers, and parents who discovered their little innocents

The terror and violence were actually pretty secondary in my attraction to the cards. Lovelace says. "It was more the flamboyant colors, and the humor—I thought the Martians were real fanny gays. I was totally unware of the secual overtones of the violence." The pre-cultural context from which the cards energed was cepted the things. The ancestry of the series lies in the radiition of the ultraskeary





pulp magazines, a form birthed in the twenties with such "under the counter" titles as Saucy Stories and Pep, openly erupting -like adolescent acne-with the 1934 anpearance of Spicy Detective and its host of similarly seasoned, lingeric-obsessed sister publications (Detective, Western, Mystery et cetera). Popular Publications' group of Horror Stories. Terror Tales, and Dime Mustery soon added torture, sadism, and droolingly detailed body mutilation to the brew, while of rags like Startling Planet Stories, and Marvel Science Stories served up a steady wartime diet of scantily clad females menaced by sex-crazed monsters. The Sleaze Banner passed on to the comics after the pulps' demise, waving high and free until the neurotically protective Comics Code Authority cut it down in the mid fifties.

Life for the thrill-thirsty preteenager be came damn dull after that. There we were, bottle-fed on the likes of "The Twilight Zone," Attack of the Fifty-Foot Woman, and I Marrried a Monster from Outer Strace: drilled repeatedly in school for the advent of nuclear attack: and ever vigilant against the leering visage of communists behind every plot-and we were supposed to get our kicks from the wimpshit likes of Superman and Batman? No way. Enter Mars Attacks? cards, sexless enough to pass preliminary muster as kids' stuff, but far more explicitly violent than the tight-assed Code allowed in the pages of comic books (still ...) Where else could a clean-living kid get his hands on such titillating savagery as "Burning Flesh," "Smashing the Enemy," and "Destroying a Dog" (the fiends!)? This was the real thing, dangled like a lure to snare the fickle attention of inded invenile TV babies such as myself. This was conflict, graphic and simple, dramatically reduced to one essential image: fifty-five frozen moments of crisis survival, joined by a frightening, powerful narrative sequence -like fifty-five pulp-magazine covers, each with a vignette behind it, each with only part of the whole story. Continuity trimmed of comic-book padding; no buildup and no bernes who always emerged from adversity unscathed. Meat only: the immediate gratification of a sucker punch with a delivery less subtle than a Bowery booker's come-on.

trading-card company (who published them as "Bubbles, Inc.," probably to avoid any association of their wholesome baseball cards with these satanic atrocities) was Norman Saunders, a veteran pulpster (now dead) whose cover work had appeared at least as early as the premier issue of Marvel Science Stories in 1938 (E. C. Comics great Wally Wood apparently did some preliminary work). Saunders nicked the wrinkle-domed aliens from the film This Island Earth, modeled the ships after those in Harryhausen's Earth vs. the Flying Sawcers, and borrowed much of the scenario from George Pal's adaptation of H. G Wells's War of the Worlds.

The idea of a Martian invasion wasn't new, of course. It dated back at least to Nostradamus's sixteenth-century prediction of the event for 1999, and more recently to the 1898 Wells novel. Orson Welles's 1938 radio drama (itself legendary in the annals of alien-fear scenarios) and the monumentally paranoid Impaders from Mars (1953). What is it about the Red Planet that makes it such a powerful symbol of menace? Presumably, it begins with the mythic resonance (Mars=war god, for you sixth-grade dropouts) and rises to push all the contemporary, invading-race fear buttons lurking just beneath the surface of tense times. The post-World War II popular culture had already prepared us to accept this scenario. After the howling vellow hordes of suicidal Nips, the coldly inhuman. machine-efficient Nazi juggernaut, and the devious, mole-burrowing commie cancer. who on Earth remained for us to fear? Metaphorically Mars is no farther away than Moscow, and to a nation obsessed with security and the preservation of a lifestyle, the sky becomes an unplumbed well

of paranoid delusion.

It was precisely these images of fifties fear obsessions, serving the function of subconscious exorcism in the popular culture, that formed the satirical vocabulary of

PAPER TUMBLES

WATCHING FROM MARS

ROBOT TERROR

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sixties camp. Mundane images, torn from their context and ballooned absurdly out of all proportion-à la Lichtenstein Warhol. et al.-present an ironic commentary on the emotional subcurrents of more serious times. And this is the work to which Rick Lovelace puts the Mars Attacks! imagery. moving the natural step beyond collage into transforming the entire artwork into huse silkscreened prints, and altering the colors to suit his vision. Pumle seems to be a favorite, its gauzy softness humorously counterpointing the cards' hard-edged garishness. Rick has also taken to hand-tinting the serigraph prints with an airbrush, occasionally using a stencil, but for the most part free-handing it. After forming his own screen-printing business. Vision Magic, in 1977, Rick began to arrange for the marketing of his prints. He's also set up an operation devoted to rescuing great pulp, art from obscurity, called the Red Planet

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15