

# THE 200 MOST IMPORTANT PEOPLE IN SCIENCE FICTION AND FANTASY

## Writers

Douglas Adams Brian Aldiss Poul Anderson Piers Anthony Isaac Asimov J.G. Ballard Clive Barker L. Frank Baum Charles Beaumont Alfred Bester James Blish Robert Bloch

Pierre Boulle Ben Bova Leigh Brackett Ray Bradbury Marion Zimmer Bradley David Brin Fredric Brown John Brunner Edgar Rice Burroughs Karel Capek Orson Scott Card Lewis Carroll C.J. Cherryh Arthur C. Clarke Hal Clement Michael Crichton L. Sprague de Camp Samuel Delany Lester Dent Philip K. Dick Gordon Dickson Stephen Donaldson Sir Arthur Conan Doyle Edgar Allan Poe

Lord Dunsany Harlan Ellison Philip José Farmer Jack Finney Neil Gaiman William Gibson Gary Gygax H. Rider Haggard Joe Haldeman **Edmond Hamilton** Harry Harrison Robert Heinlein Frank Herbert Robert E. Howard Aldous Huxley Stephen King Nigel Kneale Henry Kuttner Ursula K. LeGuin Stan Lee Tanith Lee Fritz Leiber Murray Leinster Stanislaw Lem C.S. Lewis H.P. Lovecraft George R.R. Martin Richard Matheson Anne McCaffrey A. Merritt Michael Moorcock Alan Moore C.L. Moore Larry Niven Andre Norton George Orwell

Frederik Pohl Jerry Pournelle Fred Saberhagen Dr. Seuss Robert Sheckley Mary Shelley Jerry Siegel Robert Silverberg Clifford D. Simak Clark Ashton Smith E.E. Smith Norman Spinrad Olaf Stapledon Bram Stoker Theodore Sturgeon James Tiptree Jr. J.R.R. Tolkien Jack Vance A.E. van Vogt Jules Verne Kurt Vonnegut Jr. Stanley G. Weinbaum H.G. Wells Jack Williamson Connie Willis Philip Wylie John Wyndham Roger Zelazny

Editors/Publishers Forrest J Ackerman Ian Ballantine Harry Bates John W. Campbell Terry Carr Judy-Lynn del Rev Lester del Rey

August Derleth Gardner Dozois Hugo Gernsback Horace L. Gold David Hartwell David Kyle Julie Schwartz Mort Weisinger Donald A. Wollheim Farnsworth Wright

## Artists

Chesley Bonestell Ed Emshwiller Virgil Finlay Frank Frazetta Kelly Freas H.R. Giger Jean (Moebius) Giraud Jack Kirby Ralph McQuarrie Syd Mead Frank R. Paul Alex Raymond Joe Shuster Michael Whelan Wally Wood

Radio, TV & Film Irwin Allen Gerry Anderson Sylvia Anderson Jack Arnold Harve Bennett Rick Berman Tim Burton James Cameron

John Carpenter Roger Corman David Cronenberg Joe Dante Walt Disney Richard Donner Terry Gilliam Jim Henson Gale Anne Hurd Kenneth Johnson Chuck Jones Kathleen Kennedy Ron Koslow Stanley Kubrick Fritz Lang George Lucas Frank Marshall Georges Méliès William Cameron Menzies Terry Nation Arch Oboler Katsuhiro Otomo George Pal Michael Piller Gene Roddenberry Ridley Scott Rod Serling Curt Siodmak

Steven Spielberg

Joseph Stefano

Leslie Stevens

Orson Welles

James Whale

Robert Wise

Ed Wood Jr.

Robert Zemeckis

Effects/Music Rick Baker Richard Edlund John P. Fulton Jerry Goldsmith Ray Harryhausen Bernard Herrmann Dennis Muren Willis O'Brien Dick Smith Douglas Trumbull Albert Whitlock John Williams Stan Winston

> Actors Tom Baker Lon Chaney Buster Crabbe Peter Cushing Harrison Ford **Boris Karloff** DeForest Kelley Christopher Lee Bela Lugosi Patrick McGoohan Nichelle Nichols Leonard Nimoy Vincent Price Arnold Schwarzenegger

hese are the 200 Most Important People in Science Fiction & Fantasy. These are the men and women whose creations, whose work, whose actions have had the greatest impact on the genre.

In some cases, that impact may be linked to a single act-as when Aldous Huxley brought forth a Brave New World and when Mary Shelley created Frankenstein or The Modern Prometheus. For others, such as Clive Barker, C.J. Cherryh, Michael Moorcock and Stan Winston, it is a large body of work studded with impressive achievements.

Still others—like Lewis Carroll, Clark Ashton Smith, Dr. Seuss and Moebius-are trailblazers, pioneers whose efforts have laid the foundation for the fantasists to follow.

A number of these individuals have all but transcended their accomplishments, becoming "icons," people whose names and faces have become closely



Steven Spielberg & George Lucas

identified with SF and fantasy not only by its fans, but by the mainstream public-Harrison Ford, Douglas Adams, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Ridley Scott, Patrick Stewart and others.

In creating this list, nominations were offered by a council of STARLOG writers including Jean Airey, Drew Bittner, Bill Florence, Kim Howard Johnson, Jean-Marc Lofficier, Will Murray, Joe Nazzaro, Stan Nicholls, Adam Pirani, Marc Shapiro, Ian Spelling, Tom Weaver and Michael Wolff.

Also considered were nominees suggested by readers in response to the 100 Most Important People list published in STARLOG #100 (per reader mail subsequently printed).

William Shatner

Patrick Stewart

Writing this issue's essays was a task undertaken by the STARLOG editors and the nominating writers council. Eddie Berganza, Craig W. Chrissinger, Kyle Counts, David Hirsch, T.W. Knowles II, Bob Miller, Lynne Stephens, Steve Swires and Bill Warren contributed additional essays. The unbylined mini-items, which briefly recap STARLOG's first 100 People (see issue #100 for full-length essays), were written by the editors. Those first 100 People are saluted here alphabetically; the second 100 have been arranged in no particular order.

The ideas and visions of these 200 people listed—and the many significant others left unprofiled—have been responsible for science fiction's yesterdays and todays...and for all those tomorrows yet to come.

-David McDonnell

# ROD SERLING man of both shadow and substance, Rod Serling (1924-75) took TV viewers to another dimension, *The Twilight Zone*. He also presented a later

TV anthology (Night Gallery) and co-scripted the film version of Planet of the Apes (1968).

# PIERRE BOULLE

**S** ome SF and fantasy concepts seem so obvious and fundamental that they become foundations of the genre.

French author Pierre Boulle invented one of these concepts: A planet where apes talk, rule and are civilized, and where humans, incapable of speech, are barbarous and wild. His 1963 novel La Planéte des Singes (English title either Planet of the Apes or Monkey Planet) established this world, which is visited by a modern-day astronaut caught in a time warp.

Scripted by Rod Serling and Michael Wilson, the 1968 movie starring Charlton Heston took the book's concept, but (not surprisingly) blunted its subtle ironic tones somewhat. The film also added one notable twist: At the novel's end, the explorers of the monkey-dominated planet return to an Earth that is 2,000 years older; but the movie ends still on the ape planet with Heston's spectacular discovery of the Statue of Liberty in the sand. *This* is Earth in the future.

This is Earth in the future.

The success of Boulle's concept can be measured by what it spawned: Four movie sequels—Beneath the Planet of the Apes (1970), Escape from the Planet of the Apes (1971), Conquest of the Planet of the Apes (1972) and Battle for the Planet of the Apes (1973); a live-action and a cartoon TV series.

Born in Avignon France in

Born in Avignon, France in 1912, Boulle trained as an electrical engineer, and in 1936 went to Malaysia, where he worked on rubber plantations until 1939 and again from 1945 to 1947. During WWII, he fought for the Free French Mission, was captured fighting as a guerrilla in Indochina and then escaped. He was awarded the Croix Guerre 39-45 (War Cross) and Médaille de la Résistance (Resistance Medal), and wrote about his wartime experiences in Le Pont de la Riviére Kwai (1952), which was made into the Oscar-winning 1957 film *The* Bridge on the River Kwai.

Bridge on the River Kwai.

Boulle, who became a writer in 1948, still lives in France. He has written more than 20 novels and some short stories, but most are not SF and few have been translated into English. Boulle is a recipient of the Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur (Knight of the Legion of Honor), the highest decoration a French civilian can receive.

—Adam Pirani



Jerry Goldsmith

## JERRY GOLDSMITH

don't seek these kinds of films out," notes veteran soundtrack composer Jerry Goldsmith (born 1930) of his continual work providing the musical backing to countless SF and fantasy movies. "For whatever reason, the people who make them seek me out.

The reason might be the versatility that allows Goldsmith to flow from the all-electronic score for the futuristic action film Runaway to the progressive/traditional take on the alltoo-familiar Alexander Courage theme that resulted in an Oscarnominated score for Star Trek: The Motion Picture. But equally important is Goldsmith's instinctive ability to cut to the emotional heart of the fantasy and bring musical strength and stability to each film.

When I get a fantasy film job, the first thing I look for is the non-fantasy element to build the music upon," he says of his work in such films as his Oscarwinning score for The Omen, Innerspace, Poltergeist and Twilight Zone: The Movie. "The human side of the film is what's important, not the hardware."

Goldsmith's career, which spans more than 30 years and has its roots in early jobs scoring the classic genre TV series Thriller and Twilight Zone, isn't so much a series of anecdotes as it is a mountain of challenges accepted and successfully completed. On the original ALIEN, it was setting the musical tone for a movie that projected little but rampant fear. The composer found a dizzying array of orchestra and quirky synthesizer passages his creative tools, as he matched musical wits with director Joe Dante on Gremlins.

"There is no formula to finding what musically fits a science fiction or fantasy film," he observes. "I just look for the emotion. When I don't find it, things get more difficult.

"I'm willing to tackle an interesting project, if it offers me the chance to do something I haven't done before. When I'm excited about something, the creativity just flows. I like a good creative fight."

It is a creative fight that genre history will indicate Jerry Goldsmith rarely lost.

-Marc Shapiro