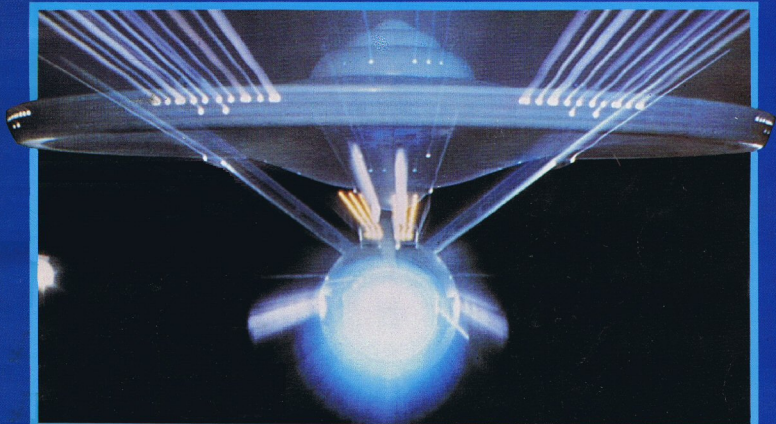


STARLOG photo guidebook

spaceships

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automatic systems reactivate the members of the human race who descended from these Martian mutations and these people begin to attack the "true Earthlings" telepathically. Quatermass' associate, Roney, drives a crane into the devilish energy form created by the spacecraft to ground the ship and burn out its power system. Unlike the round, cylindrical craft created for the original BBC-TV serial, the film's set designers constructed the full-scale mock-up to resemble a metallic cocoon more than a spacecraft. The cramped interior featured a tight tunnel that led to a chamber containing the Martians in a honey comb-like unit. The craft's automatic systems featured holographic projections, mind control and produced electrical discharges.

Screenplay: Nigel Kneale from his BBC-TV serial "Quatermass and the Pit."

Special effects: Bowie Films.

Planet of the Apes

20th Century-Fox, 1968, Deluxe Color, 112 min.

In the late 20th century, a crew of three men and a woman are launched into space. Caught in a time warp, they crash-land on a planet ruled by intelligent, articulate apes. So begins the first of a five-film series about the Planet of the Apes. In the first three films (including *Beneath the Planet of the Apes* and *Escape from the Planet of the Apes*), a sleek, arrow-shaped spacecraft is used. Unfortunately, while in the first two features the craft seems quite large (especially in the first film in which Charlton Heston walks through the interior), the third film uses nothing more than a capsule. In *Planet*,

the interior is equipped with four suspended-animation cubicles for the crew during their long flight. A leak in one of the cubicles results in the death of the female crewmember. The ship crashes into a lake and sinks shortly after the three men abandon it. It is apparently recovered and rebuilt by three apes who use it in the third film, *Escape*.

Screenplay: Rod Serling and Michael Wilson, from the novel *Monkey Planet* by Pierre Boulle. Special makeup design: John Chambers.

Destroy All Monsters

American International, 1968.

Tohoscope and Eastmancolor, 88 min.

Occurring sometime in the future, an invasion from the planet Kilaak is launched against Earth via flying saucers. Red in color, these devices can reach incredible speeds; one super-saucer is used to create havoc by igniting itself and flying from one populated area to another. The invaders claim that this is a space creature, and they use it against our planet's monsters when they defend Japan—which is where the enemy headquarters is located. The most formidable weapon at our disposal is the "SY3," an advanced spaceship with numerous fins and appendages.

Special effects: Eiji Tsuboraya and Sadamasa Arikawa

Destroy All Planets

American International, 1968, Color, 75 min.

Here is yet another Japanese space opera, originally entitled *Gamera vs. Viras*. The usual dastardly alien invaders travel to Earth in an intriguing-looking space vehicle that resembles four ball-like

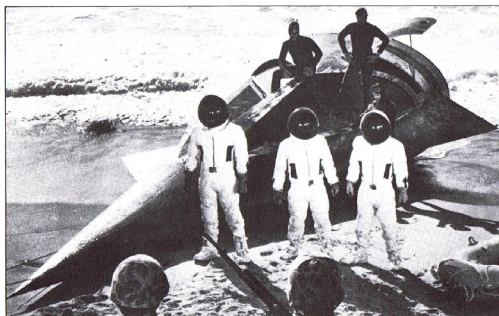
spheres attached by metal rings. Its devices include disintegration rays, a mind-controlling mechanism and teleportation beams, which they used to a great degree. After capturing two Earth boys, the fiends gain control of Gamera and order him to destroy the world. Eventually, Gamera turns against them and destroys the craft. Prior to this, however, the aliens merge into one enormous monster that looks like a starfish with a face. Naturally, the prehistoric flying turtle prevailed in the end.

Special effects: Kazafumi Fujii and Yuzo Kaneko

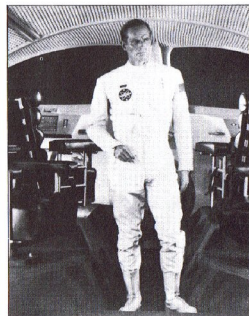
2001: A Space Odyssey

MGM, 1968, Color/Cinerama, 141 min.

Producer/director Stanley Kubrick's landmark film established a whole new standard for outer-space visual effects. The stunning effects photography achieved by Douglas Trumbull and company actually gives the viewer a genuine feeling of the awe and majesty of "being out there." The spacecraft used are an interesting variety of designs and complexity. The first shown is the gracefully sleek Pan American commercial shuttlecraft. It features all of the comforts of modern-day jet luxury-liners, including hostess service, telecommunications and instructions for the safe operation of a "Zero-G Toilet." The shuttle docks with an orbiting double-wheel space platform. From there, a spherical Moon shuttle, the Aries I-B, takes passengers to the base in Clavius crater. For surface transport on the airless satellite, a rocket bus is used. Finally, there is the immense starship, the *Discovery 1*. The first of its kind, it has been built to take a crew to Jupiter to investigate its connection to the alien Monolith found on the Moon. The *Discovery 1* has a large, spherical control



Escape from the Planet of the Apes



Planet of the Apes