Recommended books

Welcome to the University of Warwick Science Fiction and Fantasy Society. The Society has two main aims: to promote and facilitate the playing of tabletop games of all kinds (board games, card games, roleplaying games, etc) and to promote Science Fiction and Fantasy in all its forms (where the terms ‘Science Fiction’ and ‘Fantasy’ are to be interpreted as broadly as you like).

If your idea of fantasy is David Eddings, Tolkien and Harry Potter, and you think SF stopped when Isaac Asimov died (not that I have anything at all against Eddings, Tolkien or Asimov) then you’re missing out on a tremendous wealth of really interesting writing. There now follows a necessarily subjective and highly incomplete list of recommended authors and books.

If your favourite author is missing (and there are several obvious candidates who were intentionally omitted because, well, everybody’s already heard about them) then please come to the Tuesday evening social and tell us.

Books


Iain Banks is one of the best known contemporary British SF writers, and one of the few that has also attained mainstream literary success. His SF fiction is written under the cunning pseudonym of Iain M Banks, and include a series of novels (The Player of Games and Use of Weapons are particularly recommended) set on the edges of a utopian galactic society called the Culture, as well as a few other SF novels (for example Against a Dark Background and The Algebraist).

His ‘mainstream’ fiction is also recommended, especially the family mystery story The Crow Road (almost worth reading just for its opening line of “It was the day my grandmother exploded”) and the supremely twisted The Wasp Factory.

Jorge Luis Borges An unrivaled master of magic realism, the Argentinian writer Jorge Luis Borges (1899-1986) is best known for his essays and short stories. A good place to start is the anthology Labyrinths which contains many of his best-known stories: The Library of Babel (which illustrates concepts of infinity by means of a library containing a copy of every possible book), Funes the Memorious (a meditation on memory and knowledge) and The House of Asterion (in which a well-known legend is told from an unexpectedly different perspective).

Susanna Clarke’s award-winning fantasy novel Jonathan Strange and Mr Norrell, is set against the backdrop of the Napoleonic Wars in an alternate England where practical magic has historically existed. The title characters, the dour and miserly Norrell and his more affable student Strange, seek to return England to a golden age of magic. This book was accurately described by Neil Gaiman as “unquestionably the finest English novel of the fantastic written in the last seventy years”, and if you haven’t already done so you should go and read it right now. An anthology of short stories, The Ladies of Grace Adieu (with illustrations by Charles Vess), is also a must.

Greg Egan, a software engineer and mathematician, writes imaginative hard SF exploring ideas from theoretical physics. Particularly recommended are Permutation City and Schild’s Ladder together with the short story collection Azimuth.

Jasper Fforde has written two series of highly entertaining fiction-inspired novels, one (The Eyre Affair, First Among Sequels, etc) featuring the government agent Thursday Next, and the other (The Big Over Easy and The Fourth Bear) featuring Inspector Jack Spratt of the Reading Police Department (Nursery Crimes division).

Neil Gaiman is perhaps best known for his Sandman series of graphic novels (see later), whose morose title character us the Lord of Dreams. His other work includes the contemporary fantasy American Gods and its comic sequel (of sorts) Anansi Boys, as well as the modern fantasy Neverwhere and the faerie story Stardust (the film adaptation of which is released in October).

William Gibson has been hailed, along with Bruce Sterling, as the godfather of the Cyberpunk genre. If you haven’t read Neuromancer, Count Zero and Mona Lisa Overdrive then you’ve missed out on some of the most influential SF literature of the last thirty years.

Jon Courtenay Grimwood Perhaps best described as ‘alternate future’, Grimwood’s novels include the Arbogist trilogy (Pashazade, Effendi and Felahem) set in an alternate near-future Egypt where the Ottoman empire never fell, and four novels (neoAddex, Lucifer’s Dragon, reMux and redRobe) set in the twenty-first century of a world where France won the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

Laurell K Hamilton is one of the leading lights of the ‘urban fantasy’ genre. Her best-known work is the Anita Blake, Vampire Hunter series, which starts out with the entertaining supernatural murder-mystery Guilty Pleasures (but takes a disconcertingly and progressively sado-masochistic turn from about the sixth or seventh book onwards).

Tom Holt is best known for his contemporary comic fantasy novels. Particularly recommended are Expecting Someone Taller? and Flying Dutch, the latter based on the premise that shortly before being cursed with immortality, a certain legendary Dutch sea captain took out a life insurance policy, the terms of which now threaten total worldwide economic collapse in the event of the policy maturing. Also worth reading are the four books set in the firm of J W Wells and Company, 70 St Mary Axe (The Portable Door; In Your Dreams; Earth, Air, Fire and Custard and You Don’t Have To Be Evil To Work Here But It Helps).

Diana Wynne Jones has been writing imaginative fantasy stories for children and young adults for at least three decades before J K Rowling wandered into that Edinburgh café. Her work includes the Chrestomanci series (Charmed Life, The Magicians of Caprona, etc) and the standalone novels Eight Days of Luke, Fire and Hemlock and Howl’s Moving Castle (the latter made into an animated film by the Japanese master animator Hayao Miyazaki).

Ursula K Le Guin is best known for her Earthsea series of fantasy novels, although the award-winning The Left Hand of Darkness and The Dispossessed are also very highly regarded.

Ken MacLeod’s novels typically include elements of anarchist, socialist or libertarian politics set in the near future. His Fall Revolution series (The Star Fracton, The Stone Canal, The Cassini Division and The Sky Road), Engines of Light trilogy were well-received; his latest novel The Execution Channel was published earlier this year.

China Miéville was recently appointed to a lectureship in creative writing here at the University of Warwick, and came to prominence with his novel Perdido Street Station, a supremely imaginative story set in the dark industrial city of New Crobuzon, and which won the Arthur C Clarke Award in the significant and auspicious year of 2001. He has since written two further books (The Scar and Iron Council) set in the same world, and this year his novel Un Lun Dun, set in a dark, mirrored version of London.

Jeff Noon came to prominence in 1993 with the publication of his first novel Vurt (followed over the next four years by Pollen, Automated Alice and Nymphomation), all of which are recommended. His collection Pixel Juice is almost worth reading just for the poem Metaphorazine.

Mervyn Peake (1911–1968) is best known for his gothic fantasy trilogy Gormenghast (comprising the novels Titus Groan, Gormenghast and Titus Alone) which describe the fortunes of Titus, son and heir of Sepulchrave, 77th Earl of Groan and ruler of the unchanging, oppressive, ramshackle Castle Gormenghast, and the chaos and change wreaked upon this dusty, ritual-bound world by the Machiavellian outsider Steerpike. This is one of the great classics of 20th century fantasy literature.

Christopher Priest’s best known novel is perhaps The Prestige, a complex tale of feuding Edwardian magicians, which was recently made into an excellent film starring Hugh Jackman, Christian Bale and Michael Caine (and featuring David Bowie as Nikola Tesla). Also well worth reading are The Separation (winner of the 2002 BSFA and Arthur C Clarke Awards) and The Affirmation.

Robert Rankin writes highly entertaining comic fantasy, including the Brentford Trilogy (currently standing at eight books, including The Brentford Triangle, East of Ealing, The Sprouts of Wrath, Knees Up Mother Earth and The Brightonomicon) and various standalone novels, many of which (for
example, The Hollow Chocolate Bunnies of the Apocalypse and The Witches of Chaswick) are almost worth reading just for the titles.

Alistair Reynolds was for several years a research astrophysicist working for the European Space Agency, before taking up writing full-time in 2004. He first found critical acclaim with his hard SF space opera Revelation Space (since followed by four other novels and two novellas set in the same universe). His 2004 novel Century Rain, much of which is set in an alternate 1950s Paris, is also highly recommended.

Justina Robson’s first few novels Silver Screen, Mappa Mundi, Natural History and Living Next Door to the God of Love partly centre around philosophical questions about consciousness and identity, involving concepts such as artificial intelligence and nanotechnology. She is currently in the process of writing the tremendously fun Quantum Gravity series of near-future cyberpunk fantasy novels (the first two, Keeping it Real and Selling Out are now in print) featuring eleven rock stars, cyborg secret agents and a history-rewriting cataclysm that opened a rift into several other parallel worlds.

Neal Stephenson’s first major success was the cyberpunk novel Snow Crash; he followed this up with The Diamond Age and the codebreaking thriller Cryptonomicon. His latest work, the Baroque Cycle trilogy (Quicksilver, The Confusion and The System of the World) is in some sense a historical prequel to Cryptonomicon.

Charles Stross Seemingly unavoidable (he has several books out in the UK this year, and is or has been guest of honour at at least three British SF conventions this year and next) the Edinburgh-based writer Charles Stross previously worked as a pharmacist, software engineer and a technology journalist. His most recent novel Accelerando follows three generations of a family living through a technological singularity, and was nominated for a Hugo award in 2006. The parallel-worlds fantasy series The Merchant Princes is worth reading (the third book, The Clan Corporate, was recently published in paperback), as are his two Lovecraftian technothriller Laundry novels (The Atrocity Archives and The Jennifer Morgue) and the two ‘post-singularity space opera’ Eschaton novels (Singularity Spider) that opened a rift into several other parallel universes.

Sheri S Tepper Particularly recommended are the True Game trilogy of fantasy novels (The True Game, The Chronicles of Mawn Manyshaped and The End of the Game) and the Arbasi novels (Grass, Raising the Stones and Sideshow).

Connie Willis Best known for her entertaining Victorian-time-travelling comedy romance To Say Nothing of the Dog (featuring a brief cameo appearance from Jerome K Jerome), Willis’ other work includes Passage (which concerns a small group of medical researchers investigating near-death experiences) and Bellweather (which explores the nature of fads, science fiction and research funding).

Carrie Vaughn is another rising star of the urban fantasy genre (and, as it happens, an old friend of mine). She is the writer of an ongoing series of novels about a late-night talk radio presenter named Kitty who happens to be a werewolf. The first three are Kitty and the Midnight Hour, Kitty Goes To Washington and Kitty Takes a Holiday; a fourth (Kitty and the Silver Bullet) is due out in early 2008 and she has recently signed a contract to write three more.

Roger Zelazny (1937–1995) is perhaps best known for his two series of fantasy novels set in the mythical, archetypal city of Amber and following the machinations of its royal family (Nine Princes in Amber, The Guns of Avalon, etc) but his classic SF novel Lord of Light is also well worth reading, as are the short stories A Rose for Ecclesiastes and The Doors Of His Face, The Lamps Of His Mouth.

Graphic novels and comics

This is an unconscionably incomplete list; my only excuse is that it was hurriedly assembled the day before the societies fair. Anyone who has any additions is welcome to get in touch.

The Adventures of Luther Arkwright is Bryan Talbot’s splendidly inventive apocalyptic story of a war spanning parallel universes. The title character, an agent of Parallel 00–00, has the ability to shift between worlds; much of the story takes place in a neo-Cromwellian England where the Civil War never ended. A sequel, Heart of Empire, is set some years after the climactic Battle of London, and concerns Princess Victoria Arkwright-Stuart’s search for her long-vanished father.

Blade of the Immortal A complex and well-written manga set in feudal Japan, following the fortunes of Asano Rin, a daughter of the head of a sword-fighting school, and her travelling companion Manji, an immortal samurai. Written and illustrated by Hiraoki Samura.

The Book of Ballads and Sagas A collection of British folktales retold by various writers (Neil Gaiman’s retelling of ‘The False Knight on the Road’ and Sharyn McCrumb’s version of ‘Thomas the Rhymer’ are particular highlights) edited and beautifully illustrated by Charles Vess.

Bone Written and illustrated by Jeff Smith, Bone ran for 55 issues between 1991 and 2004 and tells the story of the three Bone brothers who stumble into a lost valley kingdom and into the middle of a brewing war between the humans and the rat creatures. A splendid balance between lighthearted comedy and epic dark fantasy.

Cerebus A stunning achievement, written entirely by the Canadian writer and artist Dave Sim (assisted by fellow Canadian artist Gerhard) this began in 1977 with the eponymous bipedal misanthropic aardvark storming into an inn, and ended three hundred issues (and approximately 6000 pages) later in 2004 with the title character’s death from old age. In between, it ranges through sword and sorcery, politics, religion, and literary satire.

Gemma Bovery Posy Simmonds’ tale of tragedy and adultery in modern-day France, based on Flaubert’s classic novel Madame Bovary. Originally serialised in the Guardian and republished in a single volume.

Hellblazer Made into the decidedly underwhelming film Constantine in 2005, this series has been running continuously since 1988. The central character, John Constantine, is a fast-talking trenchcoated magician with questionable ethics.

The Invisibles Grant Morrison’s comic series (1994–2000) concerns one of a cell of the Invisibles, a secret occult organisation battling against the forces of oppression. Splendidly and entertainingly bizarre.

The League of Extraordinary Gentlemen Made into a rather poor film in 2003, this series of (at present, two) graphic novels features the adventures of a small group of adventurers from popular fiction (including Allan Quatermain, Mina Murray, Captain Nemo and others) recruited by British military intelligence to further the interests of the Empire. Written by Alan Moore and illustrated by Kevin O’Neill.

Sandman Neil Gaiman’s ongoing comic series (1989–1996) concerning Dream of the Endless, the (somewhat morose) anthropomorphic personification of sentient beings’ ability to dream and tell stories (his six siblings also put in occasional appearances, most notably his more cheerful elder sister Death). Full of clever references to mythology and folklore, this was the first graphic novel I read, and makes Neil Gaiman one of a very small number of people who have completely changed the way I think about an entire art form.

Serenity Rose I really like this one. It’s about a young, introverted American art student and witch (one of roughly fifty known people worldwide with inherent magical ability) and her named Serenity ‘Sera’ Rose. All the goths want to be her friend, but she’d really just like them all to leave her alone, please.

Strangers in Paradise Terry Moore’s witty and poignant story of the complex relationships of three friends, played against a backplot of a mafia-style organisation with influence at the highest political levels.

The Tale of One Bad Rat Bryan Talbot’s award-winning story of a young woman fleeing abusive parents, and her search for peace in the Lake District of Beatrix Potter.

Usagi Yojimbo translates roughly as ‘rabbit bodyguard’ and follows the fortunes of Miyamoto Usagi, a wandering ronin who happens to be a rabbit. Formerly retainer to Lord Mi-fune (a tiger) he occasionally fights in the service of Lord Noriyuki (a panda) of Clan Geishu, and alongside Tomoe (a cat) and Gen (a rhinoceros).

V for Vendetta “People should not be afraid of their governments, governments should be afraid of their people”. Another genre-changing work from Alan Moore, this was recently made into a film starring Hugo Weaving and Natalie Portman.

Watchmen Alan Moore’s reinvention of the entire superhero subgenre, taking as its premise the idea that someone who regularly dresses up in a garish costume to fight crime is, at best, somewhat disturbed.

Why I Hate Saturn Anne is a brilliant but neurotic writer whose life takes a turn for the surreal when her newly divorced sister Laura (who proclaims herself to be the Queen of the Leather Astro-Girls of Saturn) turns up out of the blue on the run from her dangerous and well-connected ex-boyfriend. Written by Kyle Baker.
Psi (Ψ) and Phi (Φ) are the 23rd and 21st letters of the Greek alphabet. The phonetic pronunciation of ΨΦ in American English is the same as "sci-fi": a corrupted abbreviation for "science fiction." As such, ΨΦ occasionally appears in science fiction as an in-joke. In the novel Fallen Angels, ΨΦ is used to identify various characters as belonging to an underground resistance movement consisting of science fiction fans.