

Maus By Art Spiegelman

A Study Guide for Art Spiegelman's "Maus," excerpted from Gale's acclaimed Novels for Students. This concise study guide includes plot summary; character analysis; author biography; study questions; historical context; suggestions for further reading; and much more. For any literature project, trust Novels for Students for all of your research needs.

The author-illustrator traces his father's imprisonment in a Nazi concentration camp through a series of disarming and unusual cartoons arranged to tell the story as a novel.

Whether one describes them as sequential art, graphic narratives or graphic novels, comics have become a vital part of contemporary culture. Their range of expression contains a tremendous variety of forms, genres and modes ? from high to low, from serial entertainment for children to complex works of art. This has led to a growing interest in comics as a field of scholarly analysis, as comics studies has established itself as a major branch of criticism. This handbook combines a systematic survey of theories and concepts developed in the field alongside an overview of the most important contexts and themes and a wealth of close readings of seminal works and authors. It will prove to be an indispensable handbook for a large readership, ranging from researchers and instructors to students and anyone else with a general interest in this fascinating medium. Part personal history, part biography, *Dotter of Her Father's Eyes* contrasts two coming-of-age narratives: that

of Lucia, the daughter of James Joyce, and that of author Mary Talbot, daughter of the eminent Joycean scholar James S. Atherton. Social expectations and gender politics, thwarted ambitions and personal tragedy are played out against two contrasting historical backgrounds, poignantly evoked by the atmospheric visual storytelling of awardwinning graphicnovel pioneer Bryan Talbot. Produced through an intense collaboration seldom seen between writers and artists, *Dotter of Her Father's Eyes* is smart, funny, and sadan essential addition to the evolving genre of graphic memoir. * Bryan Talbot is recognized worldwide as one of the true original voices in graphic fiction. * Bryan Talbot's *Grandville Mon Amour* was nominated for a 2011 Hugo Award.

A *New Yorker* contributor and co-founder of RAW traces the creative process that went into his Pulitzer Prize-winning classic, revealing the inspirations for his work while providing on an accompanying DVD a reference copy of *The Complete Maus* and audio interviews with his father.

Winner of the VCU Cabell First Novelist Award Winner of the American Library Association's Sophie Brody Medal Finalist for the National Jewish Book Award A singularly talented writer makes his literary debut with this provocative, soulful, and sometimes hilarious story of a failed journalist asked to do the unthinkable: Forge Holocaust-restitution claims for old Russian Jews in Brooklyn, New York. Yevgeny Gelman, grandfather of Slava Gelman, "didn't suffer in the exact way" he needs to have suffered to qualify for the restitution the German government has been paying out to Holocaust survivors.

But suffer he has—as a Jew in the war; as a second-class citizen in the USSR; as an immigrant to America. So? Isn't his grandson a "writer"? High-minded Slava wants to put all this immigrant scraping behind him. Only the American Dream is not panning out for him—Century, the legendary magazine where he works as a researcher, wants nothing greater from him. Slava wants to be a correct, blameless American—but he wants to be a lionized writer even more. Slava's turn as the Forger of South Brooklyn teaches him that not every fact is the truth, and not every lie a falsehood. It takes more than law-abiding to become an American; it takes the same self-reinvention in which his people excel. Intoxicated and unmoored by his inventions, Slava risks exposure. Cornered, he commits an irrevocable act that finally grants him a sense of home in America, but not before collecting a price from his family. A Replacement Life is a dark, moving, and beautifully written novel about family, honor, and justice.

Seminar paper from the year 2013 in the subject English - Literature, Works, grade: 1,0, University of Tübingen (Philosophische Fakultät), course: Popular Culture, language: English, abstract: Representing the Holocaust in a comic book is a daring enterprise; doing it with animal figures is even bolder. Spiegelman's work Maus braves many conventions of dealing with the Holocaust but reconstructs it in an unprecedented and unique manner. By exceeding literary boundaries and generic expectations, it is thus an essential addition to Holocaust literature. [...] This paper analyzes the animal metaphor in Spiegelman's Maus. It examines and discusses the

different spheres in which the functions of the animal metaphor become evident. First, this paper traces back to the origins of using animals in literature. After a brief historical introduction of the sources and the development of animal figures, chapter 2 explains their literary function and their significance in comic books. Chapter 3 delivers a brief overview of Maus. It includes a synopsis of the comic's plot as well as a summary of its reception. Chapter 4, the main part of this paper, investigates the various functions and receptions of the animal metaphor in Maus from different perspectives. In chapter 4.1, Spiegelman's personal explanations reveal how Maus's animal characters function for him as a second generation witness. Chapter 4.2 focuses upon these implications brought into play with the use of the mask. A further subject, discussed in chapter 4.3, is how the animal imagery serves as a distancing and defamiliarizing device in order to deal with the horror of the Holocaust. Chapter 4.4 discusses the interconnection between both features. In chapter 4.5, the examination tries further to comprehend how the animal metaphor contributes to the reconstruction of ethnicity and identity in Maus. Since any analysis of a comic book must not neglect its visual dimension, chapter 4.6 considers Maus's drawing style and the significance of its visual representation. Maus has attracted many critics and its reception has been diverse and manifold. Target of the criticism has been especially the use of animals as substitutes for human beings. Chapter 4.7 examines and discusses Maus's animal device from a critical point of view regarding its incongruities and problems brought

into play with the association of human beings and animals. The last chapter summarizes the insights of the analysis and discusses in what way Maus's animal metaphor strikes a new path in the conception and reconstruction of the Holocaust.

On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its first publication, here is the definitive edition of the book acclaimed as "the most affecting and successful narrative ever done about the Holocaust" (Wall Street Journal) and "the first masterpiece in comic book history" (The New Yorker). The Pulitzer Prize-winning Maus tells the story of Vladek Spiegelman, a Jewish survivor of Hitler's Europe, and his son, a cartoonist coming to terms with his father's story. Maus approaches the unspeakable through the diminutive. Its form, the cartoon (the Nazis are cats, the Jews mice), shocks us out of any lingering sense of familiarity and succeeds in "drawing us closer to the bleak heart of the Holocaust" (The New York Times). Maus is a haunting tale within a tale.

Vladek's harrowing story of survival is woven into the author's account of his tortured relationship with his aging father. Against the backdrop of guilt brought by survival, they stage a normal life of small arguments and unhappy visits. This astonishing retelling of our century's grisliest news is a story of survival, not only of Vladek but of the children who survive even the survivors. Maus studies the bloody pawprints of history and tracks its meaning for all of us.

"Designed with Mr. Spiegelman's help, [Co-Mix] has the tall, narrow proportions of Raw...its images form a chronological sampling of Mr. Spiegelman's

extraordinary imagination, including his precocious early work, underground comics, preparatory notes and sketches for *Maus*, indelible covers for *The New Yorker*, lithographic efforts and much else."—*New York Times* In an art career that now spans six decades, Art Spiegelman has been a groundbreaking and influential figure with a global impact. His Pulitzer Prize-winning Holocaust memoir *Maus* established the graphic novel as a legitimate form and inspired countless cartoonists while his shorter works have enormously expanded the expressive range of comics. *Co-Mix: A Retrospective of Comics, Graphics, and Scraps* is a comprehensive career overview of the output of this legendary cartoonist, showing for the first time the full range of a half-century of relentless experimentation. Starting from Spiegelman's earliest self-published comics and lavishly reproducing graphics from a host of publications both obscure and famous, *Co-Mix* provides a guided tour of an artist who has continually reinvented not just comics but also made a mark in book and magazine design, bubble gum cards, lithography, modern dance, and most recently stained glass. By showing all facets of Spiegelman's career, the book demonstrates how he has persistently cross-pollinated the worlds of comics, commercial design, and fine arts. Essays by acclaimed film critic J. Hoberman and MoMA curator and Dean of the Yale University School of Art Robert Storr bookend *Co-Mix*, offering eloquent meditations on an artist whose work has been genre-defining.

Ivory Coast, 1978. It's a golden time, and the nation, too—an oasis of affluence and stability in West

Africa—seems fueled by something wondrous. Aya is loosely based upon Marguerite Abouet's youth in Yop City. It is the story of the studious and clear-sighted 19-year old Aya, her easy-going friends Adjoua and Bintou, and their meddling relatives and neighbors. It's wryly funny, breezy account of the simple pleasures and private troubles of everyday life in Yop City. Clément Oubrerie's warm colors and energetic, playful line connect expressively with Marguerite Abouet's vibrant writing. This reworked edition offers readers the chance to immerse themselves in the lively world of Aya and her friends, bringing together the first three volumes of the series in Book One. Drawn & Quarterly has release volumes four through six of the original French series (as yet unpublished in English) in *Aya: Love in Yop City*. Aya is the winner of the Best First Album award at the Angouleme International Comics Festival, the Children's Africana Book Award, and the Glyph Award; was nominated for the Quill Award, the YALSA's Great Graphic Novels list, and the Eisner Award; and was included on "best of" lists from The Washington Post, Booklist, Publishers Weekly, and School Library Journal. *Aya: Life in Yop City* has been translated from the French by Helge Dascher. Dascher has been translating graphic novels from French and German to English for over twenty years. A contributor to Drawn & Quarterly since the early days, her translations include acclaimed titles such as *Hostage* by Guy Delisle and *Beautiful Darkness* by Fabien Vehlmann and Kerascoët. With a background in art history and history, she also translates books and exhibitions for museums in North America

and Europe. She lives in Montreal.

In a comic-book-style tale of the author's parents, Vladek and Anja, Vladek survives Auschwitz, is reunited with Anja, and sires young Art.

In Poland in the 1940s, twins Chaim and Gittel rely on each other to endure life in a ghetto, escape through forests, and the horrors of a concentration camp.

Seminar paper from the year 2015 in the subject American Studies - Literature, grade: 2.3, Ruhr-University of Bochum (Historisches Institut), course: YIDDISCHKEIT: THE LITERARY AND POPULAR CULTURES OF YIDDISH SPEAKING JEWS, 1750-2000, language: English, abstract: In the 1930s, about 5,2 million Jews were able to speak Yiddish in Eastern Europe, but after the Second World War almost five million of them were dead. This led to a declining importance and use of the Yiddish language. But it is not a dead language but a language that gained interest of the descendants of the former yiddish-speaking Jews and research at the universities and gets more and more known. Furthermore, there are still speakers of Yiddish, mostly in the ultra-orthodox milieu in Israel. To show that Yiddish is still used, I will examine the graphic novel "Maus" by the American author Art Spiegelman whose parents immigrated to the USA in the early 1950s. It deals with the story of his jewish father in Poland during the Second World War. This paper shall deal with the use of Yiddish and Yinglish and its representation in the graphic novel. The aim of this paper is to show that traces of Yiddish can be found even in a graphic novel. Following that aim, chapter I.A deals with the immigration

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of Jews to the USA and the impact that the big Jewish community in America had on the American language – the influence of Yiddish on English and the other way round. The second chapter (II.) focuses on the life of Jews in Poland and their use of Yiddish. The chapter shall give an overview of the social premises, the Jews lived in. Nevertheless it shall also give a short introduction of the Yiddish language and how it was used. As the graphic novel deals with the Holocaust, the third chapter (III.) sums up the events after the invasion of the German Reich to Poland and shows what the Germans did to Poland. Furthermore the important Polish places for the graphic novel are introduced. The next chapter introduces Art Spiegelman and gives a short biography of him. Furthermore his work “Maus” will be represented and a short summary of the graphic novel focusing on the storyline in the 1930s and 1940s will be given. Chapter V. now analyzes the use and representation of Yiddish and in the last Chapter a conclusion will be drawn towards the question, how Yiddish is represented in “Maus”.

A collection of critical essays on 'Maus', the searing account of one Holocaust survivor's experiences rendered in comic book form, this title offers the work the critical and artistic scrutiny that it deserves.

Robert Coover's detective novelette, *STREET COP*, is set in a dystopian world of infectious 'living dead,' murderous robo-cops, aging street walkers, and walking streets. With drawings by Art Spiegelman, this short tale scrutinizes the arc of the American

myth, exploring the working of memory in a digital world, police violence and the future of urban life. STREET COP is provocative and prophetic, asking us to interrogate the line between a condemnable system and a sympathetic individual.

Maus I: A Survivor's Tale and Maus II - the complete story of Vladek Spiegelman and his wife, living and surviving in Hitler's Europe. By addressing the horror of the Holocaust through cartoons, the author captures the everyday reality of fear and is able to explore the guilt, relief and extraordinary sensation of survival - and how the children of survivors are in their own way affected by the trials of their parents. A contemporary classic of immeasurable significance.

Reading is a revolutionary act, an act of engagement in a culture that wants us to disengage. In *The Lost Art of Reading*, David L. Ulin asks a number of timely questions - why is literature important? What does it offer, especially now? Blending commentary with memoir, Ulin addresses the importance of the simple act of reading in an increasingly digital culture.

Reading a book, flipping through hard pages, or shuffling them on screen - it doesn't matter. The key is the act of reading, and its seriousness and depth. Ulin emphasizes the importance of reflection and pause allowed by stopping to read a book, and the accompanying focus required to let the mind run free in a world that is not one's own. Are we willing to risk

our collective interest in contemplation, nuanced thinking, and empathy? Far from preaching to the choir, *The Lost Art of Reading* is a call to arms, or rather, to pages.

The creator of *Maus* conveys experience of the September 11th tragedy in a series of drawings and text that capture the horror of the event, its impact on his own life, and the dangerous erosion of American democracy that has occurred in the aftermath of the attack. 75,000 first printing.

The author reflects on the comics form and its influence on his life and art as he traces his evolution from comics-obsessed boy to a neurotic adult exploring the effects of his parents' memories of Auschwitz on his own son.

"Spiegelman's drawings are like demonic woodcuts: every angle, line, and curve jumps out at you.

Stylishness and brutishness are in perfect accord." --

"The New York Times" Art Spiegelman's sinister and witty black-and-white drawings give charged new life to Joseph Moncure March's *Wild Party*, a lost classic from 1928. The inventive and varied page designs offer perfect counterpoint to the staccato tempo of this hard-boiled jazz-age tragedy told in syncopated rhyming couplets. Here is a poem that can make even readers with no time for poetry stop dead in their tracks. Once read, large shards of this story of one night of debauchery will become permanently lodged in the brain. When *The Wild Party* was first

published, Louis Untermeyer declared: "It is repulsive and fascinating, vicious and vivacious, uncompromising, unashamed . . . and unremittingly powerful. It is an amazing tour de force."

The author-illustrator traces his father's imprisonment in a Nazi concentration camp through a series of disarming and unusual cartoons arranged to tell the story as a novel

A tour-de-force by rising indy comics star Gene Yang, *American Born Chinese* tells the story of three apparently unrelated characters: Jin Wang, who moves to a new neighborhood with his family only to discover that he's the only Chinese-American student at his new school; the powerful Monkey King, subject of one of the oldest and greatest Chinese fables; and Chin-Kee, a personification of the ultimate negative Chinese stereotype, who is ruining his cousin Danny's life with his yearly visits. Their lives and stories come together with an unexpected twist in this action-packed modern fable. *American Born Chinese* is an amazing ride, all the way up to the astonishing climax. *American Born Chinese* is a 2006 National Book Award Finalist for Young People's Literature, the winner of the 2007 Eisner Award for Best Graphic Album: New, an Eisner Award nominee for Best Coloring and a 2007 Bank Street - Best Children's Book of the Year. This title has Common Core Connections Wise, Often Funny, Sometimes Heartbreaking, *Persepolis: The Story Of A Childhood Tells The Story Of Marjane Satrapi'S Life In Tehran From The Ages Of Six To Fourteen, Years That Saw The Overthrow Of The Shah'S Regime, The Triumph Of The Islamic Revolution And The Devastating Effects Of War With Iraq. The Intelligent And Outspoken Child Of Radical Marxists, And The Great-Granddaughter Of Iran'S*

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Last Emperor, Satrapi Bears Witness To A Childhood Uniquely Entwined With The History Of Her Country. Persepolis Paints An Unforgettable Portrait Of Daily Life In Iran And Of The Bewildering Contradictions Between Home Life And Public Life. Amidst The Tragedy, Marjane'S Child'S Eye View Adds Immediacy And Humour, And Her Story Of A Childhood At Once Outrageous And Ordinary, Beset By The Unthinkable And Yet Buffered By An Extraordinary And Loving Family, Is Immensely Moving. It Is Also Very Beautiful; Satrapi'S Drawings Have The Power Of The Very Best Woodcuts. Persepolis Ends On A Cliffhanger In 1984, Just As Fourteen-Year-Old Marjane Is Leaving Behind Her Home In Tehran, Escaping Fundamentalism And The War With Iraq To Begin A New Life In The West. In Persepolis 2: The Story Of A Return We Follow Our Young, Intrepid Heroine Through The Next Eight Years Of Her Life: An Eye-Opening And Sometimes Lonely Four Years Of High School In Vienna, Followed By A Supremely Educational And Heartwrenching Four Years Back Home In Iran. Just As Funny And Heartbreaking As Its Predecessor - With Perhaps An Even Greater Sense Of The Ridiculous Inspired By Life In A Fundamentalist State - Persepolis 2 Is Also As Clear-Eyed And Searing In Its Condemnation Of Fundamentalism And Its Cost To The Human Spirit. In Its Depiction Of The Universal Trials Of Adolescent Life And Growing Into Adulthood - Here Compounded By Being An Outsider Both Abroad And At Home, And By Living In A State Where You Have No Right To Show Your Hair, Wear Make-Up, Run In Public, Date, Or Question Authority - It'S Raw, Honest, And Incredibly Illuminating.

Seminar paper from the year 2010 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 2,3, Martin Luther University, language: English, abstract: This seminar paper deals with the graphic novel "Maus" by Art

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Spiegelman. The book was published in two volumes. The first volume with the subtitle: "My Father Bleeds History"(1986) and the second volume had the subtitle: "And Here My Troubles Began" (1991). The novel is about the genocide of European Jews. The action is centered on the Holocaust survivor Vladek Spiegelman, who was imprisoned in Auschwitz. His son Art Spiegelman reconstructs the story of his father by interviewing him and taking notes. During the novel the author Art Spiegelman informs the reader also about his mother Anja and himself. First of all, there is the question of how to deal with the medium comic, because comics represent actually funny stories but the Holocaust is anything but funny thus they are extreme opposites. However, Spiegelman started a new era of comics, because he showed which opportunities exist in this medium and introduced the genre to a mass audience. He was able to do this, because he does not want to tell the complete history of the Holocaust but only a story of a survivor. The book includes three different time levels. The first one is the tale of woe of his father, who survives the Holocaust, the second one is where Art interviews his father about his experiences and memories and the third time level acts after Vladek's death and shows Art working on the second volume of "Maus." Due to the jumping between the time levels emerges close connection between present and past, thereby the story appears truer. The exact title of this seminar paper is Characterization and symbolism in "Maus" and will deal with the question of what happens with stereotypes of nationalism and how Spiegelman reflect personalities. First, the genre of the book will be examined by characteristics of fables and allegories. Furthermore

The Newbery Honor Award Winner and New York Times bestseller Roller Girl is a heartwarming graphic novel about friendship and surviving junior high through the power of roller

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derby—perfect for fans of Raina Telgemeier's *Smile*! For most of her twelve years, Astrid has done everything with her best friend Nicole. But after Astrid falls in love with roller derby and signs up for derby camp, Nicole decides to go to dance camp instead. And so begins the most difficult summer of Astrid's life as she struggles to keep up with the older girls at camp, hang on to the friend she feels slipping away, and cautiously embark on a new friendship. As the end of summer nears and her first roller derby bout (and junior high!) draws closer, Astrid realizes that maybe she is strong enough to handle the bout, a lost friendship, and middle school... in short, strong enough to be a roller girl. In this graphic novel debut that earned a Newbery Honor and five starred reviews, real-life derby girl Victoria Jamieson has created an inspiring coming-of-age story about friendship, perseverance, and girl power! Praised throughout the cartoon industry by such luminaries as Art Spiegelman, Matt Groening, and Will Eisner, this innovative comic book provides a detailed look at the history, meaning, and art of comics and cartooning.

Si Lewen s Parade is a timeless story told in a language that knows no country a wordless epic that, despite its muteness, is more powerful than the written or the spoken word. First published in 1957, *The Parade* is a lost classic, newly discovered, remastered, and presented by Art Spiegelman, the Pulitzer Prize winning author of *Maus*. Reproduced in a unique two-sided accordion-fold format with an extensive overview of the artist s career on the verso, *The Parade* is a celebration of art and the story of recurring war as Si Lewen experienced it over the past 90 years, watching the joyful parades that marked the end of World War I lead into the death marches of World War II and the Korean War. As *The Parade* unfolds, the reader is taken on an unforgettable journey of sequential images."

Seminar paper from the year 2018 in the subject English

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Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 1,3, University of Würzburg, language: English, abstract: This paper will concentrate on the function of the portrayal of Jews as mice in the graphic novel "Maus" by Art Spiegelman as they represent the main characters and, thus, form the focus of the novel. The author proposes that with the depiction of Jews as mice, Spiegelman provides the reader with a more direct way to the material. Moreover, by creating a paradox, he disapproves Hitler's statement, which is printed in the epigraph of the novel, that "Jews are undoubtedly a race, but they are not human" and by using masks to modify the character's identity Spiegelman criticizes the Nazi's racial logic that specific populations have an unchanging character. The graphic novel "Maus" by Art Spiegelman has been one of the most popular and deeply discussed comics of the last decades. Being the first graphic novel about the Holocaust, it arose much attention but was also often criticized of not dealing with the topic with enough respect.

In Kashmir's frigid winter a woman leaves her door cracked open, waiting for the return of her only son. Every month in a public park in Srinagar, a child remembers her father as she joins her mother in collective mourning. The activist women who form the Association of the Parents of the Disappeared Persons (APDP) keep public attention focused on the 8,000 to 10,000 Kashmiri men disappeared by the Indian government forces since 1989. Surrounded by Indian troops, international photojournalists, and curious onlookers, the APDP activists cry, lament, and sing while holding photos and files documenting the lives of their disappeared loved ones. In this radical departure from traditionally private rituals of mourning, they create a spectacle of mourning that combats the government's threatening silence about the fates of their sons, husbands, and fathers. Drawn from Ather Zia's ten years of engagement with the APDP as an anthropologist and

fellow Kashmiri activist, *Resisting Disappearance* follows mothers and “half-widows” as they step boldly into courts, military camps, and morgues in search of their disappeared kin. Through an amalgam of ethnography, poetry, and photography, Zia illuminates how dynamics of gender and trauma in Kashmir have been transformed in the face of South Asia’s longest-running conflict, providing profound insight into how Kashmiri women and men nurture a politics of resistance while facing increasing military violence under India.

Seminar paper from the year 2019 in the subject American Studies - Literature, grade: 1,3, University of Wuppertal (Geistes- und Kulturwissenschaften), course: The Holocaust in Eastern Europe in History and American Literature, language: English, abstract: This term paper aims to examine the function of the animal masks in Art Spiegelman's graphic novel "Maus" with the question in mind whether it trivializes the Holocaust or not. The paper will begin with an introduction to the different types of animal heads and the possible reasons for the choice of the artist by giving some historical background. The main part will discuss the use of the animal masks and its functions by analyzing significant panels from "MAUS". Finally, the paper will also contain a conclusion in which the results will be summarized. "MAUS" is an autobiographically written graphic novel by Art Spiegelman which consists of two parts, "Maus I" (1986) and "Maus II" (1992), and tells the story of the artist's parents, Anja and Vladek, who survived the Holocaust and the reader also gets a view on the afterlife of Vladek and his relationship with his son "Artie". Art Spiegelman received a lot of praise and was celebrated in the press for his work. Amongst other achievements, he was honored with the Pulitzer Prize for "MAUS" in 1992. However, his graphic novel was also criticized for the use of animal masks for the characters. To

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elaborate on this, Spiegelman chose to depict the affiliation to a religion or culture of characters by using animal make in the past and present time of the graphic novel. For example, cats for Germans, mice for Jews and pigs for Poles. Especially the representation of Jews as mice and Poles as pigs caused many negative critiques from Jewish and Polish people themselves. Furthermore, Spiegelman's presentation method was criticized for naturalizing something unnatural, which means it was perceived as trivializing the Holocaust and by that insulting the victims. Even though t

Interviews with the Pulitzer Prize-winning creator of *Maus: A Survivor's Tale*

Shira Spector, whose drawing is visceral, symbolic and naturalistic, literally paints a vivid portrait of the most eventful 10 years of her life, encompassing her tenacious struggle to get pregnant, the emotional turmoil of her father's cancer diagnosis and eventual death, and her recollections of past relationships with her parents and her partner. Set in a kaleidoscope of Montreal and Toronto, *Red Rock Baby Candy* begins in subtle, tonal shades of black ink and introduces color slowly over the next 50 pages until it explodes into a glorious full color palette. The visual storytelling eschews traditional comics panels in favor of a series of unique page compositions that convey both a stream of consciousness and the tactile reality of life, both the subjective impressions of the author at each moment of the life she depicts and the objective series of events that shape her narrative.

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