

Goscinny was reared and educated in Buenos Aires and he returned to Paris to direct a press agency and soon became a writer for the "Lucky Luke" comic strip. In 1957 he met Uderzo, a cartoonist, and collaborated

René Goscinny

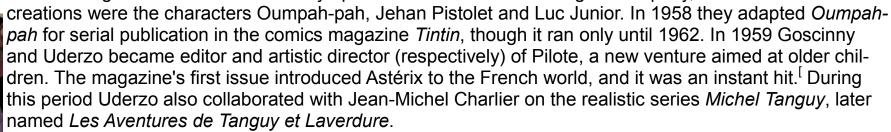
"Oumpah-Pah le Peau-Rouge" ("Oumpah-Pah the Redskin").



In 1959 Goscinny founded the French humour magazine *Pilote*, and at the same time, in collaboration with Uderzo, began publishing "Astérix le Gaulois," a comic strip that concerned itself with the adventures of a diminutive Gallic tribesman at the time of Caesar's conquest of Gaul. The title character, Astérix, and his friend Obélix belonged to the only unconquered tribe, the "Invincible Gauls." The Romans they opposed were generally made to look stupid and clumsy. Coinciding as it did with Charles de Gaulle's rise to power in France, the strip reflected certain political sentiments that were widespread at the time. "Astérix le Gaulois" became widely popular and brought substantial success to both Goscinny and Uderzo. Goscinny was the scriptwriter of several other French comic strips, including "Les Dingodossiers" (1965–67), with Marcel Gotlib, and also was a principal in a French publishing firm. He was made a Chevalier of Arts and Letters in 1967. The "Astérix" strip was translated into 15 languages, and after its appearance in book form (1959) it sold more than 18,000,000 copies worldwide.

100 (born 25 April 1927)

Albert Uderzo met René Goscinny in 1951. The pair became good friends very paris office of the Belgian company, World Press. Their soon, and decided to work together in 1952 at the newly opened Paris office of the Belgian company, World Press. Their first



Astérix was serialised in *Pilote*, but in 1961 the first album *Astérix le gaulois (Asterix the Gaul)* was published as an individual album. By 1967, the comic had become so popular that both decided to wholly dedicate their time to the series. After Goscinny's early death in 1977, Uderzo continued to write and illustrate the books on his own, though at a significantly slower pace (averaging one album every 3–5 years com-

pared to 2 albums per year when working with Goscinny). The cover credits still read "Goscinny and Uderzo".

- **1** Asterix the Gaul 1961
- **2** Asterix and the Golden Sickle *1962*
- **3** Asterix and the Goths 1963
- **4** Asterix the Gladiator *1964*
- **5** Asterix and the Banquet *1965*
- **6** Asterix and Cleopatra 1965
- **7** Asterix and the Big Fight 1966
- 8 Asterix in Britain 1966
- **9** Asterix and the Normans 1967
- **10** Asterix the Legionary 1967
- **11** Asterix and the Chieftain's Shield *1968*
- **12** Asterix at the Olympic Games 1968
- **13** Asterix and the Cauldron 1969
- **14** Asterix in Spain *1969*
- **15** Asterix and the Roman Agent *1970*
- **16** Asterix in Switzerland *1970*
- **17** The Mansions of the Gods 1971

- **18** Asterix and the Laurel Wreath *1972*
- **19** Asterix and the Soothsayer *1972*
- **20** Asterix in Corsica 1973
- 21 Asterix and Caesar's Gift 1974
- **22** Asterix and the Great Crossing *1975*
- **23** Obelix and Co *1976*
- **24** Asterix in Belgium *1979*
- **25** Asterix and the Great Divide *1980*
- 26 Asterix and the Black Gold 1981
- **27** Asterix and Son *1983*
- **28** Asterix and the Magic Carpet *1987*
- **29** Asterix and the Secret Weapon *1991*
- **30** Asterix and Obelix all at Sea 1996
- **31** Asterix and the Actress 2001
- **32** Asterix and the class act 2003
- **33** Asterix and the falling Sky *2005*
- 34 Asterix and Obelix's Birthday The Golden Book 2009

How Obelix Fell Into The Magic Potion When He Was a Little Boy



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