

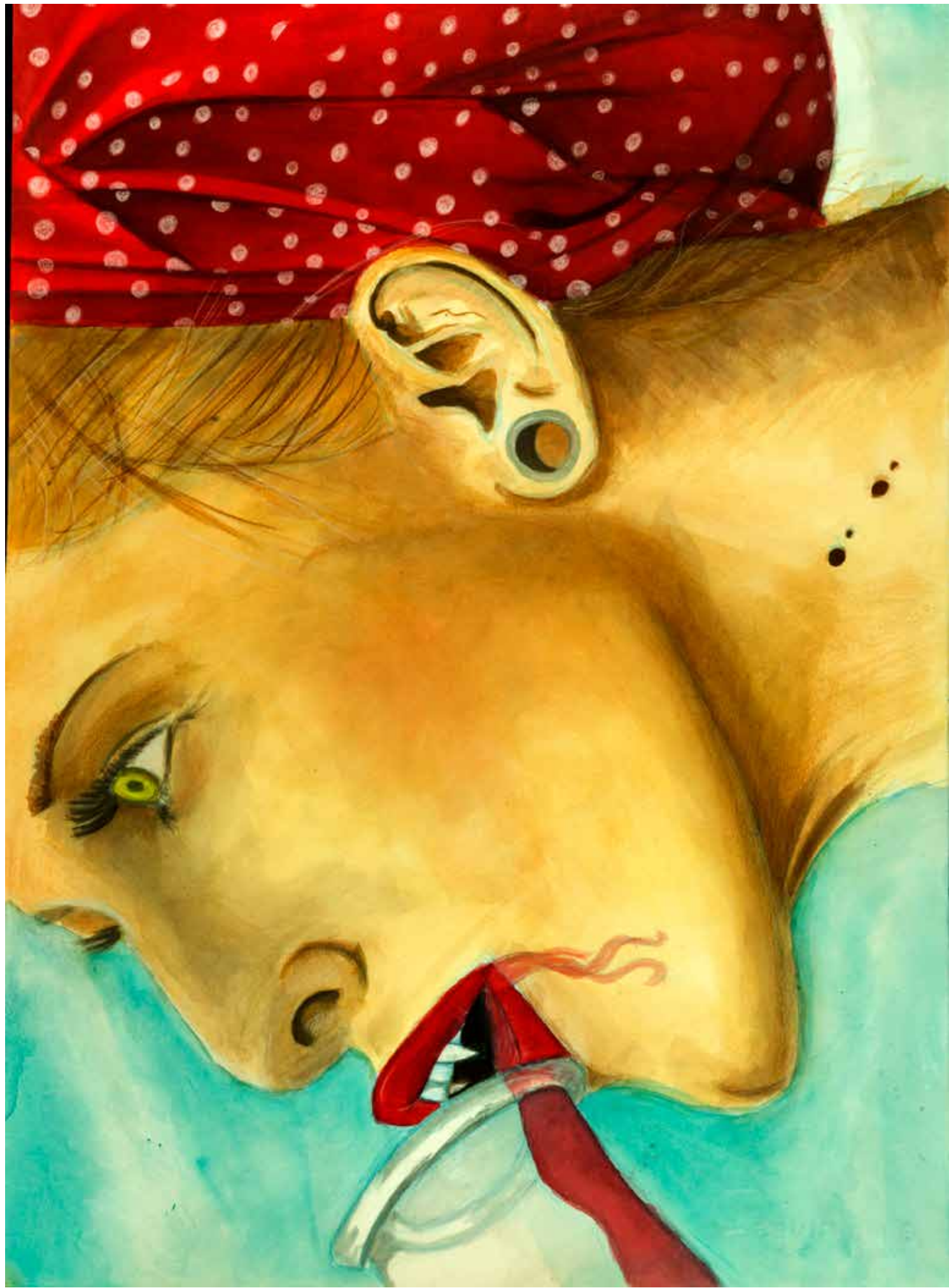
# MINI PORTFOLIO

**COOP  
ER**















sideshow  
comix

ISSUE  
ONE  
VOLUME  
ONE

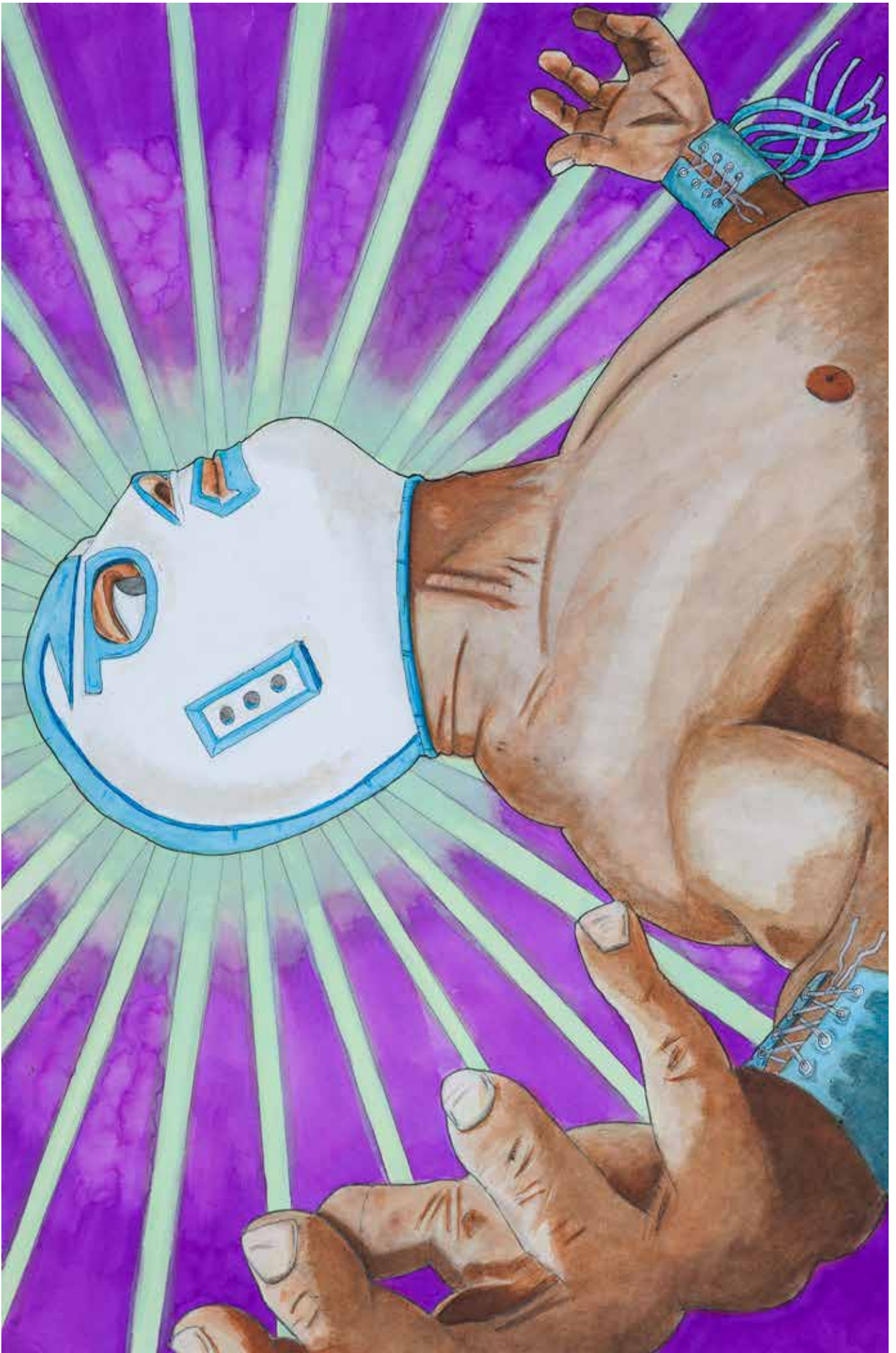
The man  
The myth  
The Legend

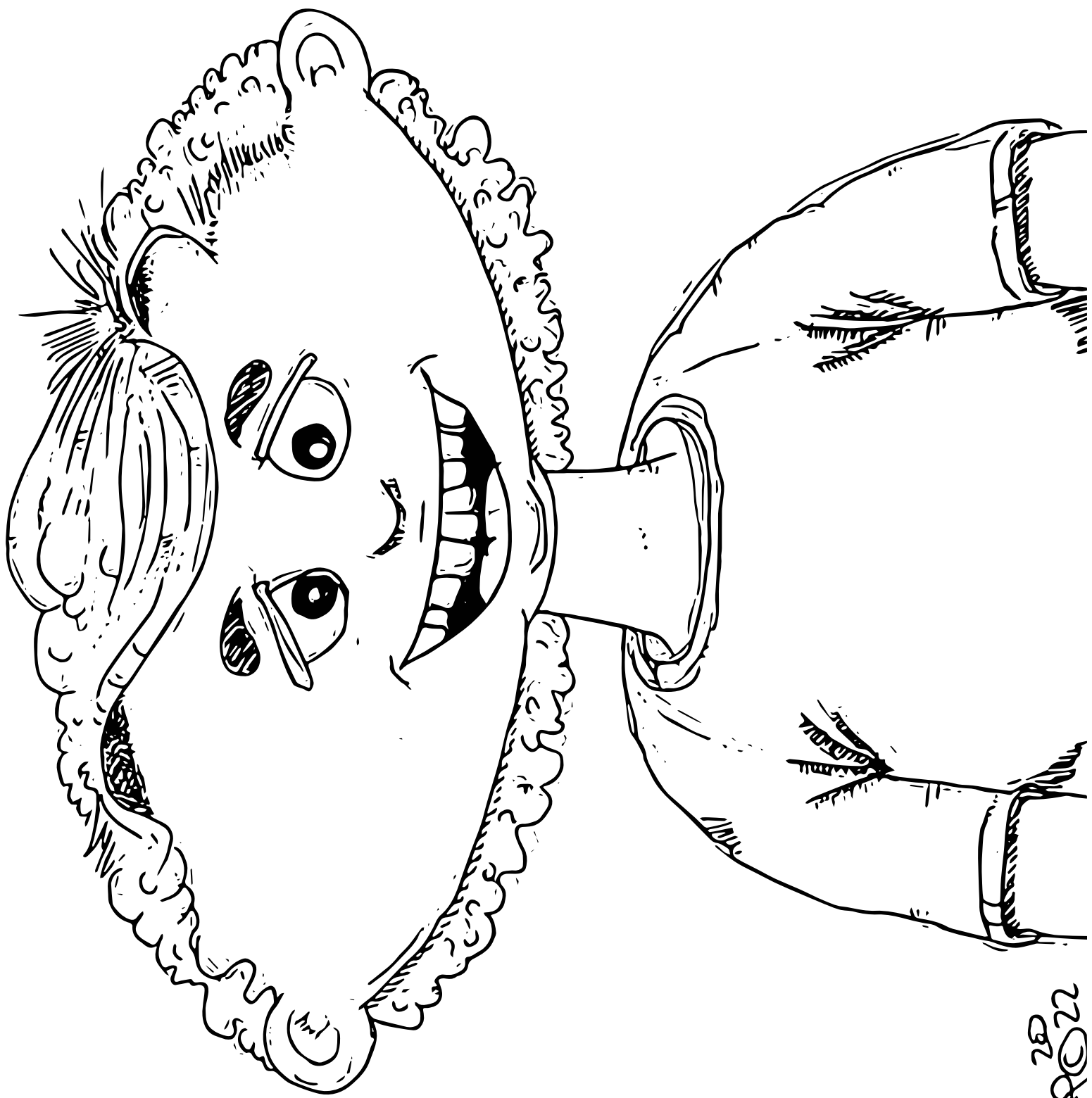
A CHAMPIONS STORY

EL MATATODO

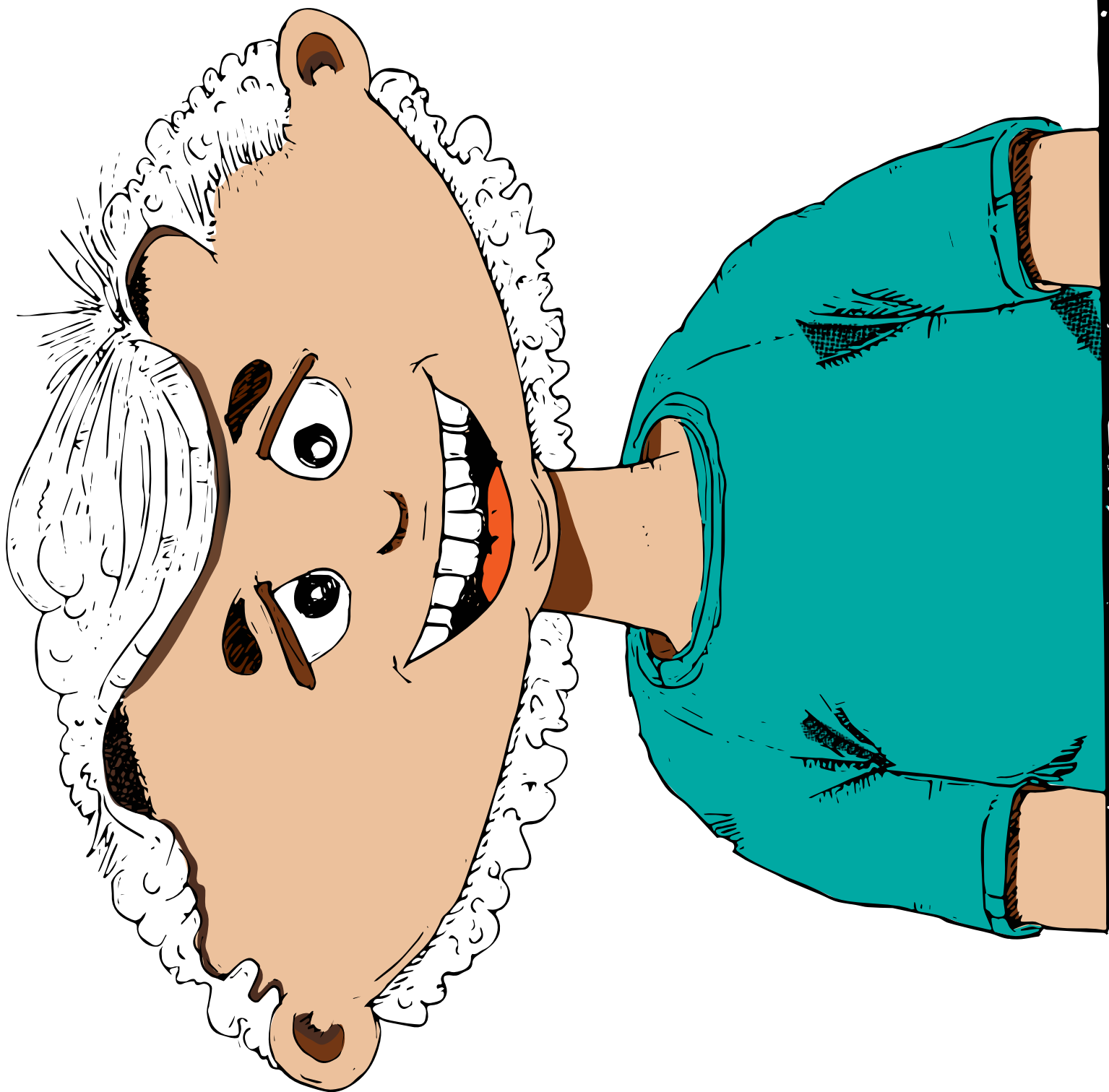
*Written & Illustrated by Scott Cooper*







2022

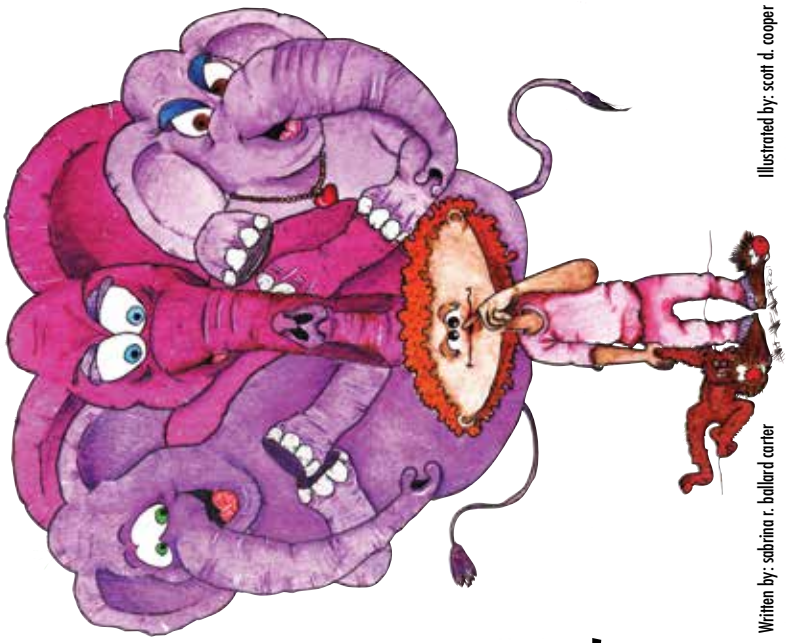




Written by sabrina r. ballard carter  
Illustrated by scott d. cooper

# Buttclumps!

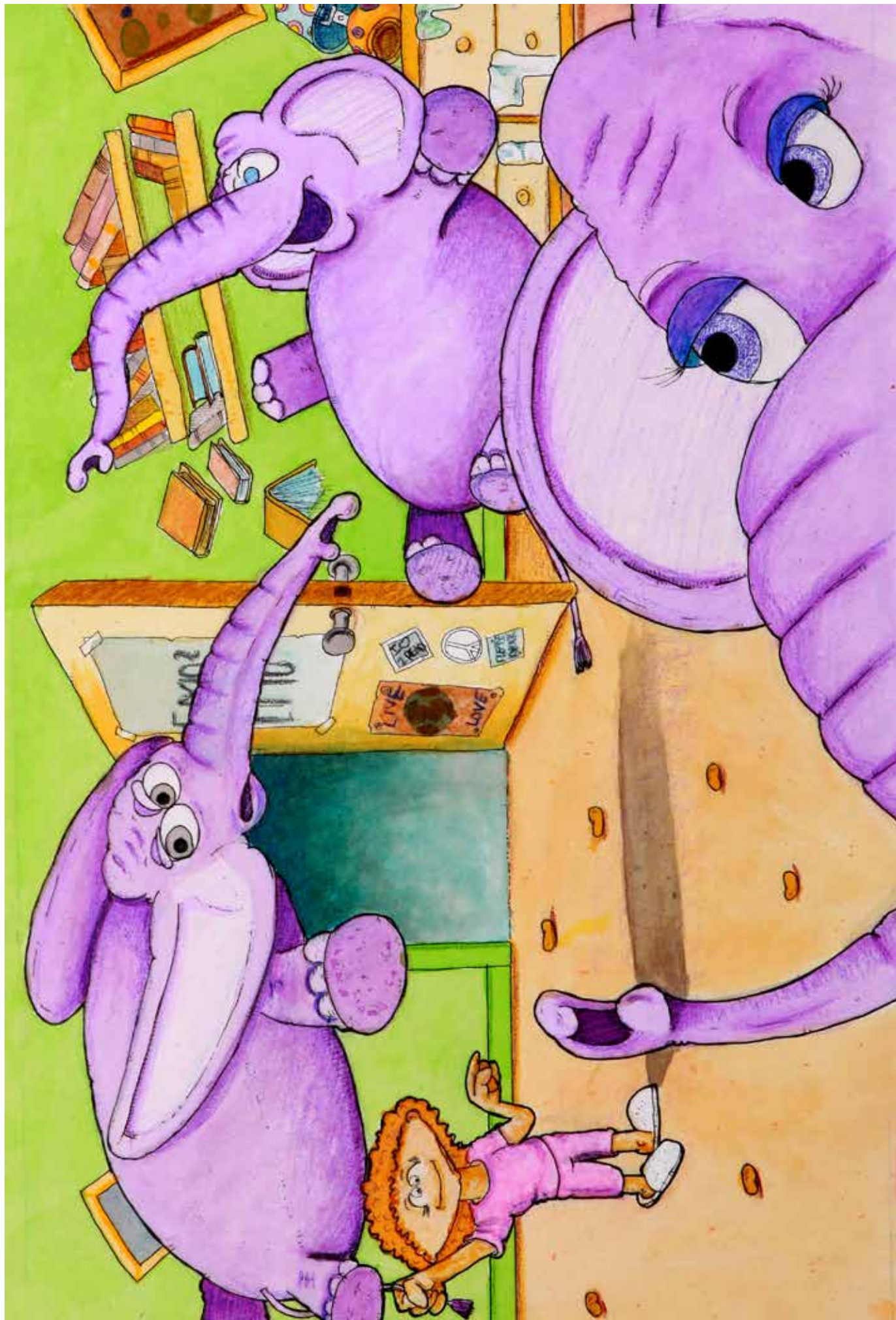
(but worse of all those you-know-whos)  
The Elephants under the Bed!



Written by: sabrina r. ballard carter  
Illustrated by: scott d. cooper

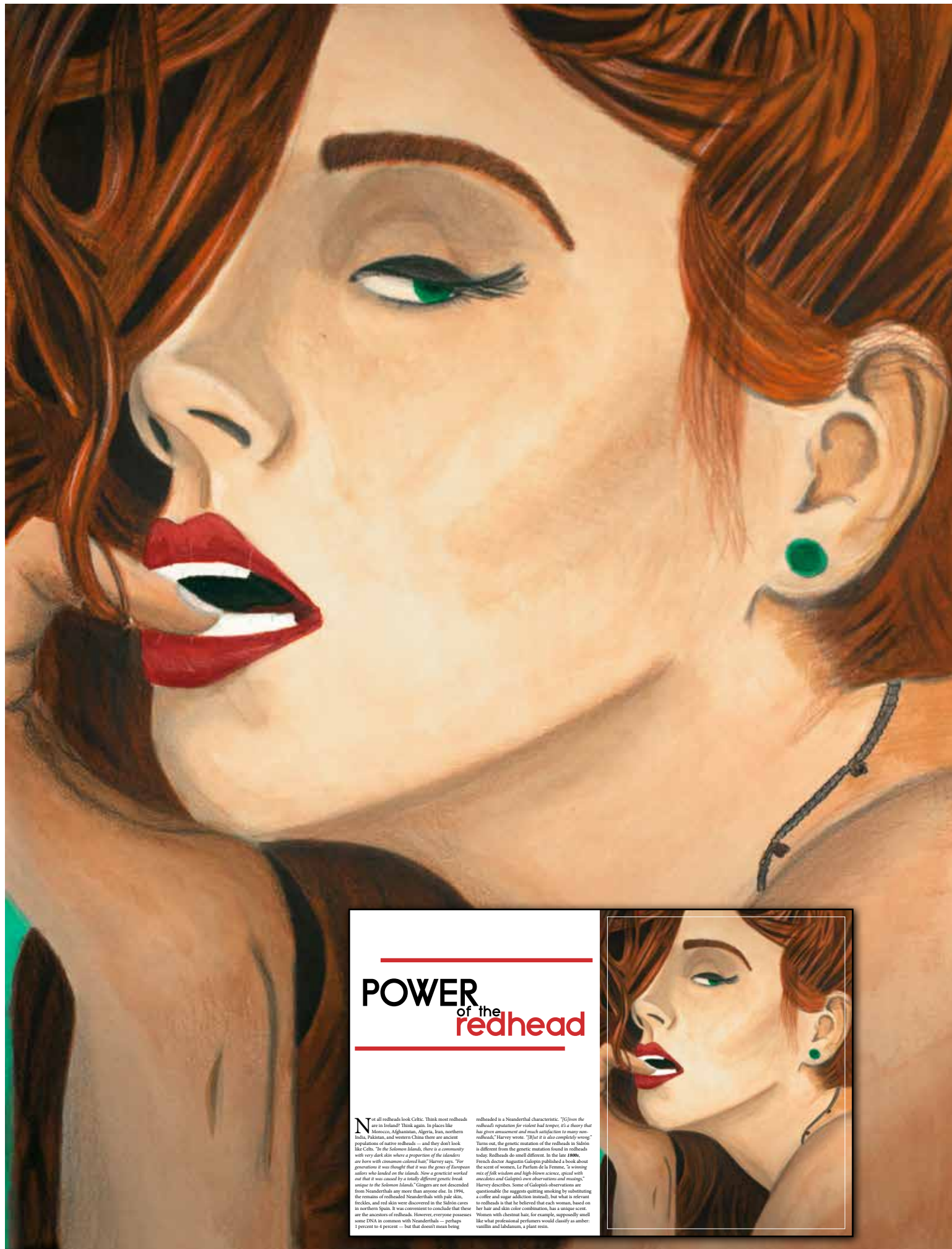












---

## POWER of the redhead

---

Not all redheads look Celtic. Think most redheads are in Ireland? Think again. In places like Morocco, Afghanistan, Algeria, Iran, northern India, Pakistan, and western China there are ancient populations of native redheads — and they don't look like Celts. "In the Solomon Islands, there is a community with very dark skin where a proportion of the islanders are born with cinnamon-colored hair," Harvey says. "For generations it was thought that it was the genes of European sailors who landed on the islands. Now a geneticist worked out that it was caused by a totally different genetic break unique to the Solomon Islands." Gingers are not descended from Neanderthals any more than anyone else. In 1994, the remains of redheaded Neanderthals with pale skin, freckles, and red hair were discovered in the Vindija caves in northern Spain. It was convenient to conclude that these are the ancestors of redheads. However, everyone possesses some DNA in common with Neanderthals — perhaps 1 percent to 4 percent — but that doesn't mean being

redheaded is a Neanderthal characteristic. "[G]iven the redheads' reputation for violent bad temper, it's a theory that has given amusement and much satisfaction to many non-redheads," Harvey wrote. "[B]ut it is also completely wrong." Turns out, the genetic mutation of the redheads in Vindija is different from the genetic mutation found in redheads today. Redheads do smell different. In the late 1800s, French doctor Augustin Galopet published a book about the scent of women, *Le Parfum de la Femme*, "a winning mix of folk wisdom and high-blown science, spiced with anecdotes and Galopet's own observations and musings," Harvey describes. Some of Galopet's observations are questionable: he suggests quitting smoking by substituting a coffee and sugar addiction instead, but what is relevant to redheads is that he believed that each woman, based on her hair and skin color combination, has a unique scent. Women with chestnut hair, for example, supposedly smell like what professional perfumers would classify as amber, vanilla and labdanum, a plant resin.



