**Franklin Patrick Herbert, Jr. 1920 – 1986**

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Herbert>



**Franklin Patrick Herbert, Jr.** ([October 8](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/October_8), [1920](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1920) – [February 11](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/February_11), [1986](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1986)) was a critically acclaimed and commercially successful American [science fiction author](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_science_fiction_authors). Although also a short story author, he is best known for his novels[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Herbert%22%20%5Cl%20%22cite_note-short-0%22%20%5Co%20%22), such as [*Dune*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dune_%28novel%29) and its five sequels. The [*Dune* saga](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dune_universe), set in the distant future and taking place over millennia, deals with themes such as human survival and [evolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evolution), [ecology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecology), and the intersection of [religion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion), [politics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics) and [power](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Power_%28sociology%29). *Dune* itself is the "best-selling [science fiction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_fiction) novel of all time," and the series is widely considered to be among the classics in the genre.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Herbert#cite_note-1) [[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Herbert#cite_note-Touponce_119-2)

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## [] Biography

Frank Herbert was born [October 8](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/October_8), [1920](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1920) in [Tacoma](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tacoma%2C_Washington), [Washington](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington) to Frank Patrick Herbert Sr. and Eileen McCarthy Herbert. He graduated from high school in 1938, and in 1939 he lied about his age in order to get his first [newspaper](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newspaper) job at the [*Glendale Star*](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Glendale_Star&action=edit&redlink=1).

There was a temporary hiatus in his career as he served in the U.S. Navy's [Seabees](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seabees) for six months as a photographer during [World War II](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II) until he was given a medical discharge. He married Flora Parkinson in [San Pedro](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Pedro%2C_Los_Angeles%2C_California), [California](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California) in 1941. They had a daughter, Penny (b. [February 16](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/February_16), [1942](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1942)), but divorced in 1945.

After the war he attended the [University of Washington](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Washington), where he met Beverly Ann Stuart at a [creative writing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Writing) class in 1946. They were the only students in the class who had sold any work for publication; Herbert had sold two [pulp](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pulp_magazine) adventure stories to magazines, the first to *Esquire* in 1945, and Stuart had sold a story to *Modern Romance* magazine. They married in [Seattle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seattle%2C_Washington), [Washington](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington) on [June 20](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/June_20), [1946](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1946). They had two sons, [Brian Patrick Herbert](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brian_Herbert) (b. [June 29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/June_29), [1947](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1947), Seattle, Washington), a best-selling novelist, and Bruce Calvin Herbert (b. [June 26](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/June_26), [1951](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1951), [Santa Rosa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santa_Rosa%2C_California), [California](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California)), a gay rights activist who died from [AIDS](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AIDS)-related illness in 1993.

In 1947 Frank Herbert sold his first science fiction story, "Looking for Something", to *Startling Stories*.

Frank Herbert did not graduate from college, according to his son, Brian, because he wanted to study only what interested him and so did not complete the required courses. After leaving college he returned to journalism and worked at the [*Seattle Star*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seattle_Star) and the [*Oregon Statesman*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oregon_Statesman); he was also a writer and or for the [*San Francisco Examiner*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Francisco_Examiner)*'s* *California Living* magazine for a decade.

His career as a [novelist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novel) began with the publication of [*The Dragon in the Sea*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Dragon_in_the_Sea) in 1955, where he used the environment of a 21st century submarine as a way to explore sanity and madness. The book predicted worldwide conflicts over [oil](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petroleum) consumption and production. It was a critical success but not a major commercial one.



[Florence, Oregon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florence%2C_Oregon), with sand dunes that served as an inspiration for the *Dune* saga

Herbert began researching *Dune* in 1959 and was able to devote himself more wholeheartedly to his writing career because his wife returned to work full time as an advertising writer for department stores, becoming the main breadwinner during the 1960s. Herbert later related in an interview with Willis E. McNeilly that the novel originated when he was supposed to do a magazine article on sand dunes in the [Oregon Dunes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oregon_Dunes_National_Recreation_Area) near [Florence, Oregon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florence%2C_Oregon), but he became too involved in it and ended up with far more raw material than needed for a single article. The article, entitled "They Stopped the Moving Sands," was never written, but it did serve as the seed for the ideas that led to *Dune*.

*Dune* took six years of research and writing to complete. Far longer than commercial science fiction of the time was supposed to be, it was serialized in [*Analog*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analog_%28magazine%29) magazine in two separate parts ("Dune World" and "Prophet of Dune"), in 1963 and 1965. It was then rejected by nearly twenty book publishers before finally being accepted. One or prophetically wrote back "I might be making the mistake of the decade, but..." before rejecting the manuscript.

[Chilton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chilton_Publishing_Company), a minor publishing house in Philadelphia known mainly for its auto-repair manuals, gave Herbert a $7,500 advance, and *Dune* was soon a critical success. It won the [Nebula Award](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nebula_Award) for Best Novel in 1965 and shared the [Hugo Award](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugo_Award) in 1966. *Dune* was the first major [ecological](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecology) science fiction novel,[[*citation needed*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACitation_needed)] containing a multitude of sweeping, inter-relating themes and multiple character viewpoints, a method that ran through all Herbert's mature work.

The book was not an instant [bestseller](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bestseller). By 1968 Herbert had made $20,000 from it, far more than most science fiction novels of the time were generating, but not enough to let him take up full-time writing. However, the publication of *Dune* did open doors for him. He was the [*Seattle Post-Intelligencer's*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seattle_Post-Intelligencer) education writer from 1969 to 1972 and lecturer in [general studies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachelor_of_General_Studies) and [interdisciplinary studies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrative_learning) at the University of Washington (1970 – 1972). He worked in [Vietnam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam) and [Pakistan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) as social and ecological consultant in 1972. In 1973 he was director-photographer of the television show *The Tillers*.

A man is a fool not to put everything he has, at any given moment, into what he is creating. You're there now doing the thing on paper. You're not killing the goose, you're just producing an egg. So I don't worry about inspiration, or anything like that. It's a matter of just sitting down and working. I have never had the problem of a [writing block](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Writer%27s_block). I've heard about it. I've felt reluctant to write on some days, for whole weeks, or sometimes even longer. I'd much rather go fishing, for example, or go sharpen pencils, or go swimming, or what not. But, later, coming back and reading what I have produced, I am unable to detect the difference between what came easily and when I had to sit down and say, "Well, now it's writing time and now I'll write." There's no difference on paper between the two.

– Frank Herbert

By 1972, Herbert retired from writing for newspapers and became a full-time writer. During the 1970s and 1980s, Herbert enjoyed considerable commercial success as an author. He divided his time between homes in [Hawaii](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hawaii) and [Washington](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington)'s [Olympic Peninsula](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olympic_Peninsula); his home on the peninsula was intended to be an "ecological demonstration project".[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Herbert#cite_note-3) During this time he wrote numerous books and pushed ecological and philosophical ideas. He continued his *Dune* saga, following it with [*Dune Messiah*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dune_Messiah), [*Children of Dune*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Children_of_Dune), and [*God Emperor of Dune*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/God_Emperor_of_Dune). Other highlights were [*The Dosadi Experiment*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Dosadi_Experiment), [*The Godmakers*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Godmakers_%28novel%29), [*The White Plague*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_White_Plague) and the books he wrote in partnership with [Bill Ransom](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bill_Ransom&action=edit&redlink=1): [*The Jesus Incident*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Jesus_Incident), [*The Lazarus Effect*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Lazarus_Effect), and [*The Ascension Factor*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Ascension_Factor) which were sequels to [*Destination: Void*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Destination%3A_Void).

Herbert's change in fortune was shaded by tragedy. In 1974, Beverly underwent an operation for [cancer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cancer). She lived ten more years, but her health was adversely impacted by the surgery.[*[citation needed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACitation_needed%22%20%5Co%20%22Wikipedia%3ACitation%20needed)*] In the midst of this, Herbert was the featured speaker at the Octocon II science fiction convention at the El Rancho Tropicana in Santa Rosa, California in October 1978. Beverly Herbert died on [February 7](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/February_7), [1984](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1984), the same year that [*Heretics of Dune*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heretics_of_Dune) was published. In his afterword to 1985's [*Chapterhouse Dune*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chapterhouse_Dune), Frank Herbert wrote a moving eulogy for his wife of 38 years.

1984 was a tumultuous year in Herbert's life. In the same year that his wife died, his career took off with the release of [David Lynch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Lynch)'s film version of [*Dune*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dune_%28film%29). Despite high expectations, a big-budget production design and an A-list cast, the movie drew mostly poor reviews in the United States. However, despite a disappointing response in the USA, the film was a critical and commercial success in Europe and Japan.

After Beverly's death, Herbert married Theresa Shackleford in 1985, the year he published *Chapterhouse Dune*, which tied up many of the saga's story threads (though ending on a cliffhanger intended to lead into his planned *Dune 7*). This would be Herbert's final single work (the anthology [*Eye*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eye_%28Frank_Herbert%29) was also published that year, and *Man of Two Worlds* was published in 1986). He died of a massive [pulmonary embolism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pulmonary_embolism) while recovering from surgery for [pancreatic cancer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pancreatic_cancer) on [February 11](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/February_11), [1986](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1986) in [Madison](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madison%2C_Wisconsin), [Wisconsin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wisconsin) age 65.

## [] Continuation of the *Dune* series

In recent years, Frank Herbert's son [Brian Herbert](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brian_Herbert) and author [Kevin J. Anderson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kevin_J._Anderson) have begun adding to the [*Dune* universe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dune_universe), using notes left behind by Frank Herbert on both the history of the *Dune* universe before the events within *Dune*, as well as the novel he had planned to follow *Chapterhouse Dune*. They have written two prequel series ([*Prelude to Dune*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prelude_to_Dune) and [*Legends of Dune*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legends_of_Dune)) and have now released two post-*Chapterhouse* novels ([*Hunters of Dune*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunters_of_Dune) and [*Sandworms of Dune*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandworms_of_Dune)) based on the *Dune 7* outline Frank Herbert left behind at the time of his death.

## [] Ideas and themes

I think science fiction does help, and it points in very interesting directions. It points in relativistic directions. It says that we have the imagination for these other opportunities, these other choices. We tend to tie ourselves down to limited choices. We say, "Well, the only answer is...." or, "If you would just. . . ." Whatever follows these two statements narrows the choices right there. It gets the vision right down close to the ground so that you don't see anything happening outside. Humans tend not to see over a long range. Now we are required, in these generations, to have a longer range view of what we inflict on the world around us. This is where, I think, science fiction is helping. I don't think that the mere writing of such a book as [*Brave New World*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brave_New_World) or [*1984*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nineteen_Eighty-Four) prevents those things which are portrayed in those books from happening. But I do think they alert us to that possibility and make that possibility less likely. They make us aware that we may be going in that direction

– Frank Herbert

Frank Herbert used his science fiction novels to explore complex[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Herbert#cite_note-4) ideas involving [philosophy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophy), [religion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion), [psychology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psychology), [politics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics) and [ecology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecology), which have inspired many of his readers to become interested in these areas. The underlying thrust in Frank Herbert's work was his fascination with the question of human survival and [evolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evolution). Frank Herbert has attracted a sometimes fanatical fanbase, many of whom have tried to read everything Frank Herbert has written, fiction or non-fiction, and see Frank Herbert as something of an authority on the subject matters of his books. Indeed such was the devotion of some of his readers that Frank Herbert was at times asked if he was starting a [cult](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cult),[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Herbert#cite_note-5) something he was very much against.

There are a number of key themes in Herbert's work:

* A concern with [leadership](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leadership). He especially explored the human tendency to slavishly follow charismatic leaders. He delved deeply into both the flaws and potentials of [bureaucracy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bureaucracy) and [government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government).
* Herbert was probably the first science fiction author to popularize ideas about [ecology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecology) and [systems thinking](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Systems_thinking). He stressed the need for humans to think both systematically and long term.
* The relationship between [religion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion), [politics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics) and [power](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Power_%28sociology%29).
* Human survival and evolution: Herbert writes of the [Fremen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fremen), the [Sardaukar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sardaukar), and the [Dosadi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Dosadi_Experiment), who are molded by their terrible living conditions into dangerous super-races.
* Human possibilities and potential: Herbert offered [Mentats](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mentat), the [Bene Gesserit](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bene_Gesserit) and the [Bene Tleilax](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bene_Tleilax) as different visions of human possibilities.
* The nature of [sanity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanity) and [madness](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mental_illness). Frank Herbert was interested in the work of [Thomas Szasz](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Szasz) and the [anti-psychiatry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-psychiatry) movement. Often, Herbert questions, "*What is sane?*", and while there are clearly insane behaviors and psychopathies as evinced by characters ([Piter De Vries](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piter_De_Vries%22%20%5Co%20%22Piter%20De%20Vries) for instance), it is often suggested that "normal" and "abnormal" are relative terms which humans are sometimes ill-equipped to apply to one another, especially on the basis of statistical regularity.
* The possible effects and consequences of consciousness altering chemicals, such as [Spice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melange) in the *Dune* saga.
* How [language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language) shapes [thought](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thought). More specifically, Frank Herbert was influenced by [Alfred Korzybski](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Korzybski)'s [*General Semantics*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Semantics).
* [Sociobiology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sociobiology). How our instincts unconsciously influence our behavior and society.
* [Learning](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Learning), [teaching](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teaching) and [thinking](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thinking).

Frank Herbert carefully refrained from offering his readers firm answers to many of the questions he explored.

## [] Status and impact in science fiction

*Dune* and the *Dune* saga constitute one of the world's best-selling science fiction series and novels; *Dune* in particular has received widespread critical acclaim, winning the [Nebula Award](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nebula_Award) in 1965 and sharing the Hugo Award in 1966, and is frequently considered one of the best science fiction novels ever, if not the best.[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Herbert#cite_note-6). According to contemporary [Robert A. Heinlein](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_A._Heinlein), Herbert's opus was "powerful, convincing, and most ingenious."

*Dune* is also considered a landmark novel for a number of reasons:

* Like Heinlein's 1961 [*Stranger in a Strange Land*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stranger_in_a_Strange_Land), Herbert's 1963 novella and 1965 novel, *Dune*, represented a move toward a more [literary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literary) approach to the science fiction novel. Before this period, it was often said that all a science fiction novel needed to be successful was a great technological idea. Characterization and great story took a distant second place.
* *Dune* is a landmark of [soft science fiction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soft_science_fiction). Herbert deliberately suppressed technology in his *Dune* universe so he could address the future of humanity, rather than the future of humanity's technology. *Dune* considers the way humans and their institutions might change over time.
* *Dune* was the first major ecological science fiction novel. Frank Herbert was a great popularizer of scientific ideas; many of his fans cr Frank Herbert for introducing them to philosophy and psychology. In *Dune* he helped popularize the term *ecology* and some of the field's concepts, vividly imparting a sense of planetary awareness. Gerald Jonas explains in the [*New York Times*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_New_York_Times) *Book Review*: "So completely did Mr. Herbert work out the interactions of man and beast and geography and climate that *Dune* became the standard for a new sub-genre of 'ecological' science fiction." As popularity of *Dune* rose, Herbert embarked on a lecture tour of college campuses, explaining how the environmental concerns of Dune's inhabitants were analogous to our own.
* *Dune* is considered truly epic world building. [*The Library Journal*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Library_Journal) reports that "Dune is to science fiction what [*The Lord of the Rings*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Lord_of_the_Rings) is to fantasy." Frank Herbert imagined every facet of his creation. He lovingly included glossaries, quotes, documents, and histories, to bring his universe alive to his readers. No science fiction novel before it had such a deeply realized reality.

Herbert wrote more than twenty novels after *Dune* that are regarded as being of variable quality. Books like [*The Green Brain*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Green_Brain), [*The Santaroga Barrier*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Santaroga_Barrier) seemed to hark back to the days before *Dune*, when a good technological idea was all that was needed to drive a sci-fi novel. And some fans of the *Dune* saga are critical of the follow-up novels as being subpar.[*[citation needed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACitation_needed%22%20%5Co%20%22Wikipedia%3ACitation%20needed)*]

Herbert never again equalled the critical acclaim he received for *Dune*. Neither his sequels to *Dune* nor any of his other books won a Hugo or Nebula Award, although almost all of them were [*New York Times*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_Times) Bestsellers. Some felt that *Children of Dune* was almost too literary and too dark to get the recognition it may have deserved; others felt that *The Dosadi Experiment* lacked an epic quality that fans had come to expect.[*[citation needed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACitation_needed%22%20%5Co%20%22Wikipedia%3ACitation%20needed)*]

Also largely overlooked because of the concentration on "Dune" was Herbert's 1973 novel, [*Hellstrom's Hive*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hellstrom%27s_Hive), with its minutely worked-out depiction of a human society modeled on [social insects](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_insects), which could be counted a major [utopia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Utopia)/[dystopia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dystopia).

[Malcolm Edwards](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcolm_Edwards) in the [*Encyclopedia of Science Fiction*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Encyclopedia_of_Science_Fiction) wrote:

Much of Herbert's work makes difficult reading. His ideas were genuinely developed concepts, not merely decorative notions, but they were sometimes embodied in excessively complicated plots and articulated in prose which did not always match the level of thinking ... His best novels, however, were the work of a speculative intellect with few rivals in modern [science fiction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_fiction).

## [] Film adaptations

A film of the novel, [*Dune*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dune_%28film%29), was directed by [David Lynch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Lynch) in 1984. Although panned by many fans and film critics, Frank Herbert was pleased with the movie. It has done well on video and DVD.

The [Sci Fi Channel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sci_Fi_Channel_%28United_States%29) produced a commercially successful 2000 television [miniseries](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miniseries) called [*Frank Herbert's Dune*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Herbert%27s_Dune). The *Dune* saga continued with a [sequel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sequel) miniseries in 2003 entitled [*Frank Herbert's Children of Dune*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Herbert%27s_Children_of_Dune), which combined the novels *Dune Messiah* and *Children of Dune*.

Production is underway at [Paramount Pictures](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paramount_Pictures) for a new film based on *Dune*, directed by [Peter Berg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Berg) and with the participation of Brian Herbert and Kevin J. Anderson. The studio hopes the remake will be a "tentpole film," and potentially lead to a new franchise based on Herbert's series. [[8]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Herbert#cite_note-7)[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Herbert#cite_note-8)[[10]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Herbert#cite_note-9)

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