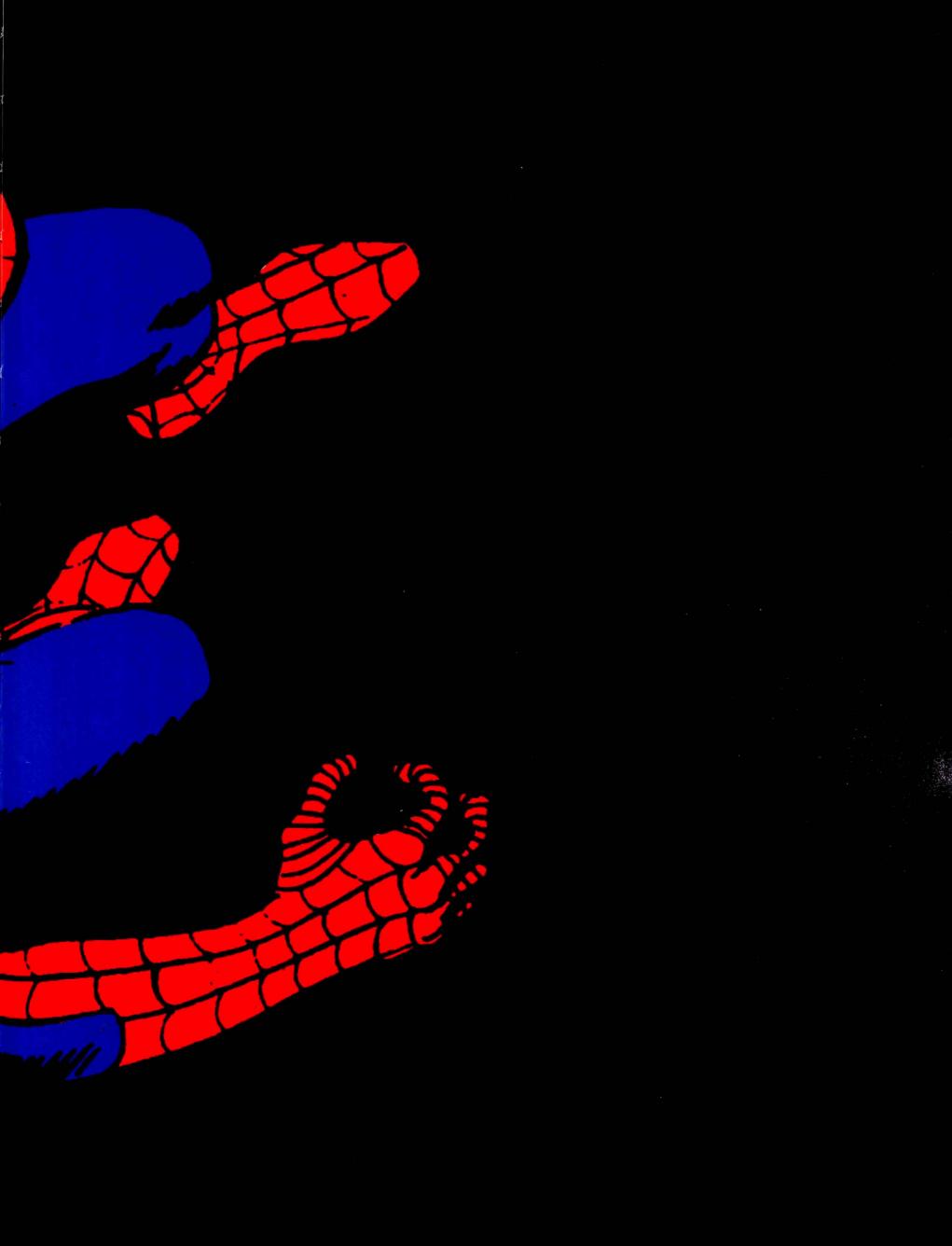
# MARWEL



THE CHARACTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSE

# Marvel: the Characters and Their Universe











MICHAEL MALLORY

MARVEL CHARACTERS, INC. HUGH LAUTER LEVIN ASSOCIATES, INC.

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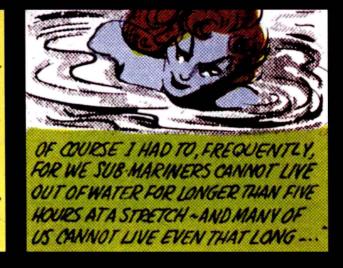


# THE W(





ME HEAVY CLOTHES, IN WHICH
I NEARLY SUFFOCATED, THEY
FED ME SOME OF THEIR FOODWHAT IT WAS, I DIDN'T KNOW,
BUT IT MADE ME VIOLENTLY
ILL ~ THE COMMANDER TOOK
PITY ON ME, AND, ALTHOUGH
I COULD NOT UNDERSTAND
HIS LANGUAGE, TRIED TO
COMFORT ME WITH WORDS...

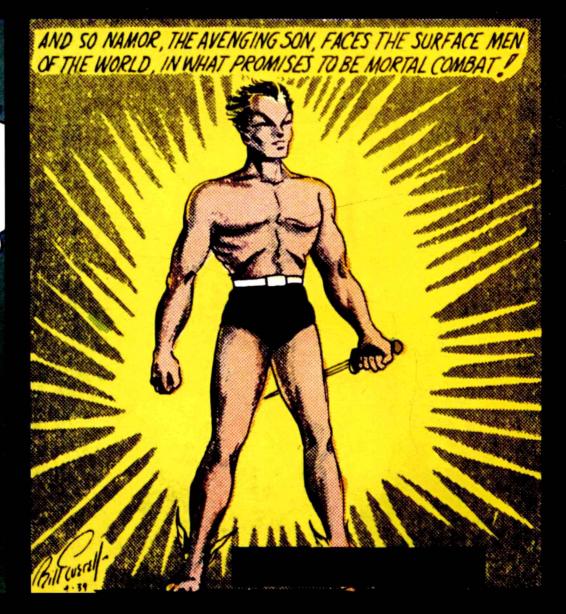






AND SO, MY SON, IT HAS TAKEN US TWENTY
YEARS TO BUILD UP A RACE TO AVENGE THE
BRUTAL HARM DONE US THEN ~ NOW, SINCE
YOU ARE THE ONLY ONE OF US LEFT. WHO CAN
LIVE ON LAND AND INWATER, AND WHO CAN
ALSO FLY IN THE AIR, AND BECAUSE YOU HAVE
THE STRENGTH OF A THOUSAND EARTH MEN,
IT IS YOUR DUTY TO LEAD US INTO BATTLE!
YOU HAVE BEGUN WELL, BUT YOU MUST USE
STRATEGY AND GREAT CARE ~ GO NOW
TO THE LAND OF THE WHITE PEOPLE!





# THE WORLD OF MARVEL

# TWENTIETH CENTURY GODS

When early astronomers turned their gazes to the majesty of the night sky, they projected upon the stars images of the gods, goddesses, and fantastic creatures that inhabited the mythology of their culture. For these ancient peoples, it was a way of defining their universe. If that process were for some reason to take place today, the constellations would not bear such classical names as Andromeda, Hercules, or Cassiopeia, but would most likely be named Spider-Man, Hulk, and Wolverine.

In ages of so-called enlightenment, mythology becomes increasingly fictional, and no fictional form so perfectly fits the mold of mythology as comic book stories. Like classical mythology, comics offer colorful, larger-than-life figures—some of whom represent all that is good while others represent all that is evil—interacting in the world with normal men and women, battling opponents on a level far above the mortal realm. The need for such stories in our lives seems to be a constant of the human condition. And in the twentieth century, no entertainment company entity has been better at fulfilling this basic need than Marvel Comics.

For forty years now, the world has been under the spell of the Marvel Universe, which is not so much a parallel universe to our own but a larger, greater universe that encompasses an enhanced version of our reality, set against other worlds created not by physical laws, but by the forces of imagination. Taken on a surface level, the Marvel Universe is an immensely complex matrix of time and space that encompasses the stories of thousands of characters and manages to interweave them into a single, solid quilt (John Romita, one of Marvel's greatest artists, calls these travail-filled character paths "convoluted journeys"). While the character mythologies established by other comic book publishers tend to operate as a series of linear sagas that rarely interrelate, the Marvel Universe is as far reaching and comprehensive as the known universe. There are far fewer than six degrees of separation from one Marvel character to any other.

One of the more interesting things about this fantastic realm is that it completely coexists with our own real world. Spider-Man and The Fantastic Four, for instance, have not set up shop in some stand-in metropolis that serves as metaphor for a major American city. Instead they live and work in Manhattan, appearing against the same recognizable landmarks that are seen every day by the city's real inhabitants. One of the most dramatic moments in the entire Marvel canon, the climactic and deadly showdown between Spider-Man, his love Gwen Stacy, and the evil Green Goblin (recounted in *Spider-Man* issue #121), takes place atop a tower of the Brooklyn Bridge.

The two worlds are even connected by their appreciation for comic books. As early as 1941, in the first issue of Captain America, President Franklin D. Roosevelt himself is depicted ribbing two military leaders who are confessing their failure to contain enemy espionage. "What would you suggest, gentlemen?" the commander in chief asks. "A character out of the comic books? Perhaps The Human Torch in the army would solve our problem!" An interesting parallel occurs some twenty years later, in The Fantastic Four issue #4, when Johnny Storm, a.k.a. The Human Torch (albeit a different Human Torch than the one mentioned by FDR) would recognize a heavily disguised Sub-Mariner, suffering from amnesia, after having read one of his old comic books. As time went on, Marvel would become renowned for such touches of self-satire, even to the point of placing the comics' creators themselves into the action, as with the cameo appearances by Stan Lee and Jack Kirby in *The Fantastic Four* #10 (January 1963), who are confronted in the Marvel offices by mega-villain Doctor Doom.

The expansion of the Marvel Universe has been in part a result of the unique nature of comic books themselves. With the exception of television soap operas, no other entertainment format continues along not simply for years, but for decades, constantly challenging its creators to come up with new angles, new twists, and

















Johnny Storm recognizes Prince Namor through reading Sub-Mariner comics. From The Fantastic Four #4 (May 1962).



Universes collide as Stan Lee and Jack Kirby (faces carefully hidden) are confronted by Doctor Doom himself, who coyly exposes his ruined face, in *The Fantastic Four* #10 (January 1963).

new roads down which to take the characters. As a result, a character's backstory is open for continuous embellishments, additions, even outright reversals. It is safe to say that when Marvel's creator-in-residence Stan Lee sat down and conceived The Incredible Hulk four decades ago, he could not predict the kind of complex psychodrama that future comic book writers would put the character through. On the other hand, without the groundwork laid down by Lee in the early days, these later permutations would have been impossible. Characters must be born with strength before they can develop flexibility.

The characters that inhabit the Marvel Universe have ceased to be simply comic book characters, and have become pop culture icons, figures so deeply ingrained in our collective consciousness that it is startling to realize that many of them have only been around for the last thirty or forty years. They are as much a part of Americana as Paul Revere and Buffalo Bill.

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF MARVEL COMICS

The company that would become known to the world as Marvel was formed in 1932 by a young (then only twenty-two) entrepreneur named Martin Goodman, who started up a publishing house to turn out pulp fiction magazines, an immensely popular form of escapist entertainment in the early part of the century. Goodman's publications included the titles Marvel Science Stories. a science-fiction magazine, and Marvel Tales, which leaned more in the direction of fantasy and horror, but the bread and butter of the company—which was then identified as Red Circle—were Western and detective magazines. In 1938, however, the world of escapist publishing was set on its ear by a character created specifically for the fairly new format comic books: a fellow in blue tights and a cape called Superman. Before long, Goodman moved into the field of comic books.

Goodman's first effort, published in October of 1939, was prophetically called *Marvel Comics* and

